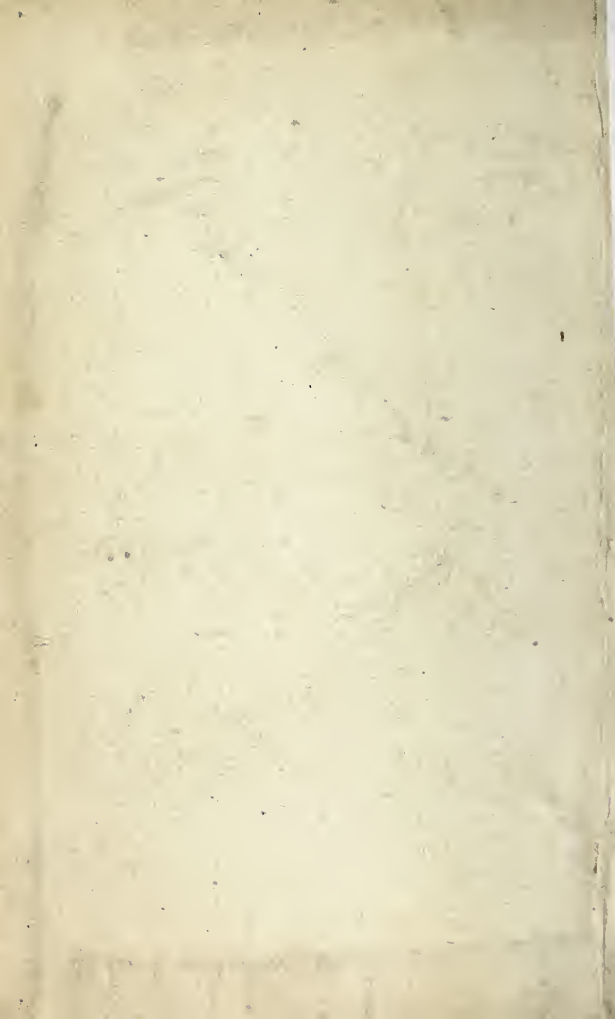
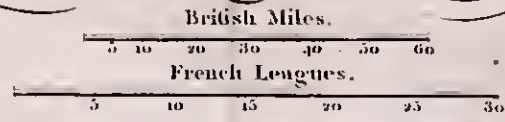


PLANTA'S  
PARES





# ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PARIS.



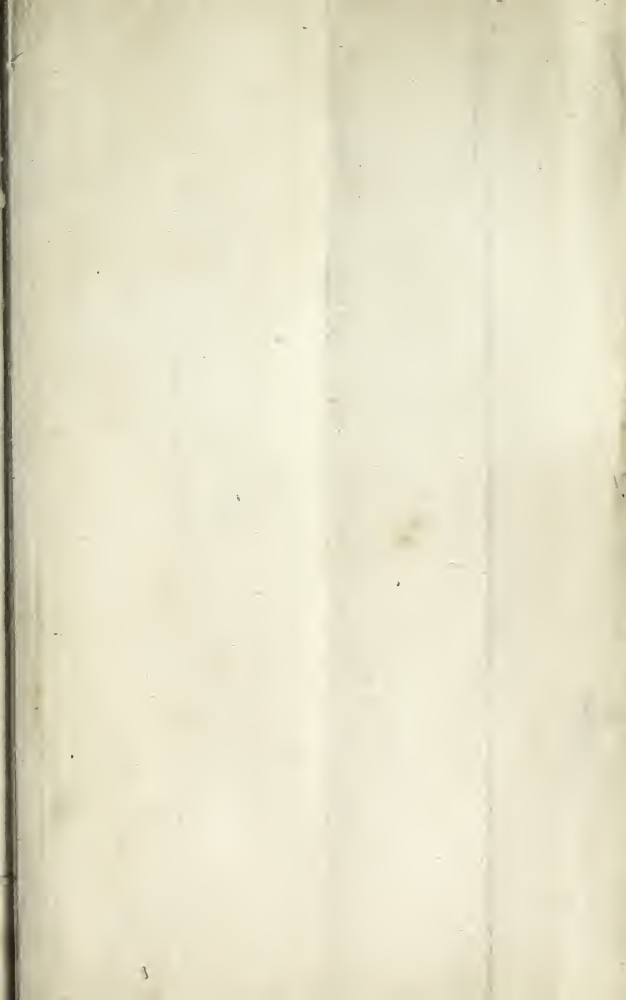
NB. The Figures are put to the Post Towns only, and indicate the number of Posts from Paris, each Post about 5½ English Miles.

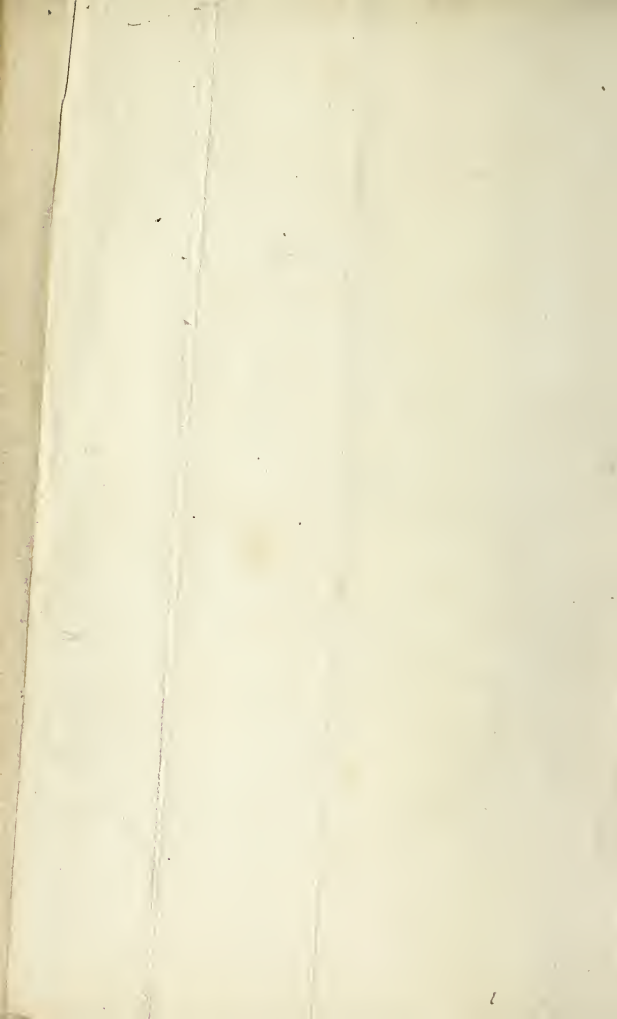












Garde-mante Place Louis XV.

Facade du Palais Royal.

Colonnade du Louvre.

Bourse.

Lantheon.

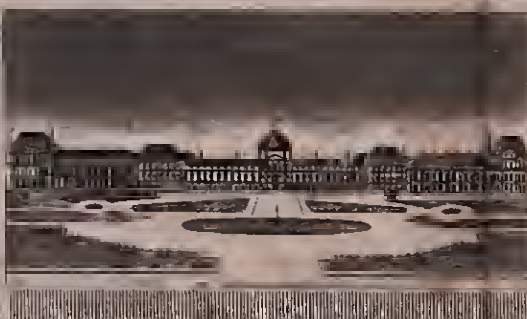
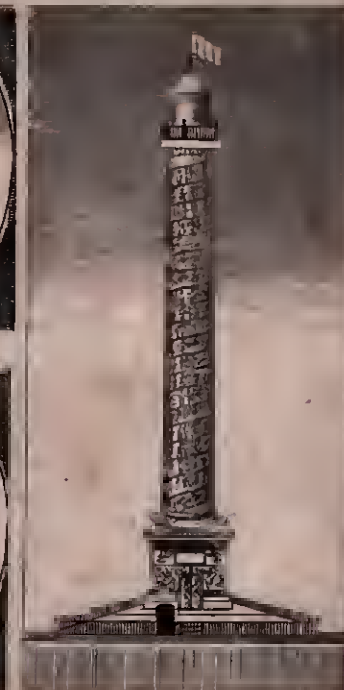
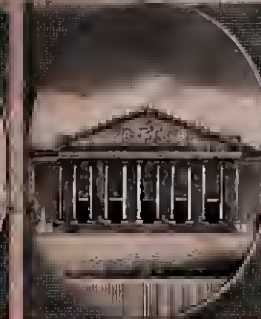
P. du Legislatif.

Luxembourg.

Hotel de la Monnoie.

Porte St. Denis.

Invalides.



Chateau des Tuileries

Facade du Cote de la Cour.

Chateau des Tuileries

Facade du Cote du Jardin.

La Madeleine.

Fontaine des Innocents.

Jardin des Plantes.

Notre Dame.

Arc de l'Etoile.

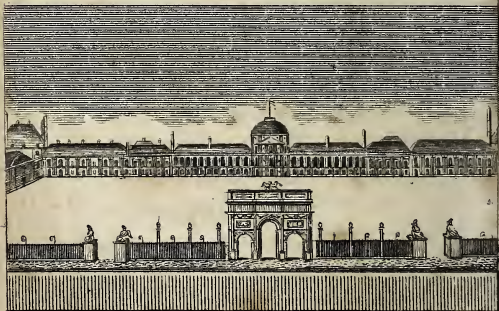
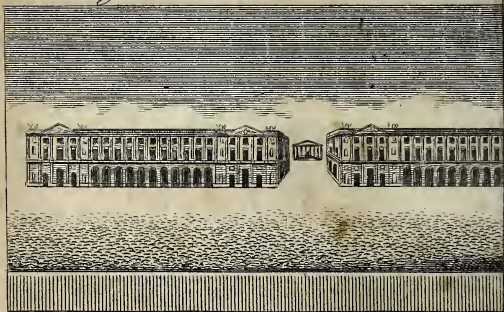
St. Sulpice.

Arc de Carrousel.

# Views of the Public Edifices in Paris.



*Garde-meuuble Place Louis*



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## PREFACE.

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EVERY successive edition of this work has undergone many improvements. The Itinerary of the principal routes to Paris will be found exceedingly interesting to the traveller. The account of the regulations at the custom-houses and fortified towns, the character of the different hotels, the accommodations which the traveller may expect, and the usual manner of living in France, will prepare him for his journey, and prevent much delay, inconvenience, and disappointment.

The narrative that is given of the different modes of travelling, the additional information communicated respecting the rate of posting, and the insertion of the latest *ordonnance* of the king will be useful to tourists.

It has been the author's earnest endeavour to give the present work a distinguished rank above the inaccurate and ill-written publications, which, under similar titles, are often obtruded on the Public. He has aimed to render the "New

Picture of Paris" acceptable to readers of taste and literature, whose praise is alone valuable, and whose patronage is the best proof of merit.

The criticisms on the *present* state of the French museums, and on the general character of the French stage, have been written with much attention.

Every public building, every museum, and every institution, has been carefully examined; and, availing himself of the civility and friendship of several distinguished literary characters, many new and important sources of information have been opened to the author. He now confidently presumes, that Paris does not possess a single object of interest which is not noticed in this publication, and a general and comprehensive account given of it; and, while he offers another edition of it to the Public, he trusts that he shall not be deemed presumptuous in hoping that it will at least be found to contain an accurate delineation of Paris, and its inhabitants as they now are.

The environs of Paris contain many interesting objects, which will repay the stranger for every excursion which he may be disposed to

take. Much labour has been bestowed in describing every place worthy of notice. The map of the Environs, together with the map of the Routes to Paris, the plan of the city, and the very accurate views of public edifices, will be found exceedingly correct.

The work is now as complete as the best sources of information can possibly furnish materials for that purpose. As it would be impossible to give any satisfactory account of the very extensive collection of pictures in the Louvre, the Catalogue is published in a separate volume.

For the accommodation of numerous travellers, who have inquired for the post roads of Europe, as published by order of Buonaparte, the work has been reprinted, and may be had of the Publisher, No. 18, Strand, to whom any communication for this work will be thankfully received.

As a general travelling companion through France and Belgium, Reichard's Itinerary may be safely recommended as the most useful work extant; or Boyce's Belgian Traveller, for those who wish to travel in the United Netherlands only.



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DIRECTIONS  
TO  
THE TRAVELLER,  
PREVIOUS TO SETTING OUT.

---

**THE** present publication is principally intended as a Guide to those who are unacquainted with the capital of France, while it is presumed that it will be found an useful companion to others, who may have already visited the Continent. I shall consider my reader as just setting out on his first trip to Paris, and shall proceed to give him, methodically, every necessary information to ensure him a safe and pleasant journey.

The traveller should provide himself with sufficient French money to defray his expenses from Calais to the metropolis of France. Ten or twelve pounds sterling will allow enough for any trifling delay occasioned by business, pleasure, or accident.

French gold and silver coin may be purchased of Mr. Solomon, New Street, Covent Garden; Mr. Smart, 55, Prince's Street, Leicester Square; or Mr. Thomas, 102, Cornhill; on whom the tourist may confidently rely for punctuality and integrity. Should he possess any English money, which, on his arrival at Paris, he may wish to exchange for the currency of that city, Mr. Rollin, in the Palais Royal, will accommodate him on the most liberal terms. There are two or three other houses in the Palais Royal who do business in the same manner. He will do well to take no more Bank of England notes with him than are requisite for his journey to Dover; for, although large notes, in particular, are negotiable on the opposite coast, he will probably find some trouble and inconvenience in the transaction.



His pecuniary wants, during his stay in France, will be most pleasantly and advantageously provided for, by a letter of credit on some banker at Paris\*. This he will easily procure if he keeps cash with Messrs. Hamersley or Morland's, in Pall Mall; Messrs. Ransom and Co. 34, Pall Mall; Messrs. Coutts and Co. in the Strand; Messrs. Herries and Co. St. James's Street; or any other house that does business with the Paris bankers. But as this affair is attended with some trouble, and no advantage to the London bankers, a perfect stranger can scarcely expect this accommodation, liberal as these gentlemen are, unless he is well recommended by some friend who has a cash account at the house. With this recommendation, the matter will be readily accomplished. The traveller will deposit with the London banker the sum which he designs to expend, and will receive an order on a Paris banker for the same sum sterling, payable at sight. As a measure of precaution, he will be required to give his signature in his usual mode of writing. This is transmitted to Paris; and, when he presents the order there, he will be again requested to write his name. The two signatures will be compared, and the money immediately paid to him according to the rate of exchange, without any deduction for brokerage.

## COINS.

HAVING arranged his pecuniary affairs, the traveller should make himself familiar with the names of the French coins, the impression which they bear, and their actual and relative value. The currency of France is

---

\* The principal bankers at Paris, who correspond with English houses, are, Perregaux, Lafitte, and Co., 9, Rue du Mont Blanc; Mallet, Freres, 13, Rue du Mont Blanc; Hottinguer, 20, Rue du Sentier; Faber, 20, Rue Bleue; Callaghan, 15, Rue Bleue; Recamier, 48, Rue Basse du Rempart; Perier, Freres, 27, Rue Neuve du Luxembourg; and Tourton, Ravel, and Co., 2, Rue St. Georges.

principally the same as existed during the ascendancy of Buonaparte, with the addition of a few new coins.

The following table will afford him considerable assistance.

*English Coinage.**Value in France.*

A guinea is equal to .... { one Old Louis, and a piece  
of 24 sols, or a shilling;  
and a New Louis, four  
francs, and a piece of 24  
sols.

The crown-piece to .....	the piece of six livres.
—half-crown .....	to the piece of three livres.
—shilling .....	24 sols.
—six-pence .....	12 sols.
—penny .....	two sols.
—halfpenny .....	one sol.
—farthing .....	two liards.

*French Coinage.***GOLD.***English Valuation.*  
£. s. d.

The Old Double Louis, containing 48 francs, equal to .....	2	0	0
—Double Napoleon, or 40 francs.....	1	13	4
—Louis, a new coin of the same value, and designed to supersede the former.			
—Old Louis, 24 francs .....	1	0	0
—Napoleon, 20 francs.....	0	16	8
—New Louis, 20 francs .....	0	16	8

**SILVER.**

The Ecu, or six-livre piece.....	0	5	0
—piece of five francs, or livres .....	0	4	2
—sixty sols, or three livres.....	0	2	6
—thirty sols .....	0	1	3
—twenty-four sols .....	0	1	0
—one franc .....	0	0	10
—fifteen sols .....	0	0	7½
—twelve sols .....	0	0	6
—a demi-franc .....	0	6	5
—six sols .....	0	0	3

## TABLE OF FRANCS.

## BELL-METAL.

	£.	s.	d.
The piece of six liards.....	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

## COPPER.

—————two sols, the double sou, or ten-centime piece .....	0	0	1
—————one sol, or five centimes .....	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
—————two liards .....	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
—————one liard .....	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL BE FOUND USEFUL TO STRANGERS IN PARIS, WHO ARE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO CALCULATE BY FRANCS; A METHOD UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	£.	s.	d.
1 .....	Un .....	0	0	10
2 .....	Deux .....	0	1	8
3 .....	Trois .....	0	2	6
4 .....	Quatre .....	0	3	4
5 .....	Cinq .....	0	4	2
6 .....	Six .....	0	5	0
7 .....	Sept .....	0	5	10
8 .....	Huit .....	0	6	8
9 .....	Neuf .....	0	7	6
10 .....	Dix .....	0	8	4
11 .....	Onze .....	0	9	2
12 .....	Douze .....	0	10	0
13 .....	Treize .....	0	10	10
14 .....	Quatorze .....	0	11	8
15 .....	Quinze .....	0	12	6
16 .....	Seize .....	0	13	4
17 .....	Dix-sept .....	0	14	2
18 .....	Dix-huit .....	0	15	0
19 .....	Dix-neuf .....	0	15	10

<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
20	Vingt	0	16	8
21	Vingt-et-un	0	17	6
22	Vingt-deux	0	18	4
23	Vingt-trois	0	19	2
24	Vingt-quatre	1	0	0
25	Vingt-cinq	1	0	10
26	Vingt-six	1	1	8
27	Vingt-sept	1	2	6
28	Vingt-huit	1	3	4
29	Vingt-neuf	1	4	2
30	Trente	1	5	0
31	Trente-et-un	1	5	10
32	Trente-deux	1	6	8
33	Trente-trois	1	7	6
34	Trente-quatre	1	8	4
35	Trente-cinq	1	9	2
36	Trente-six	1	10	0
37	Trente-sept	1	10	10
38	Trente-huit	1	11	8
39	Trente-neuf	1	12	6
40	Quarante	1	13	4
41	Quarante-et-un	1	14	2
42	Quarante-deux	1	15	0
43	Quarante-trois	1	15	10
44	Quarante-quatre	1	16	8
45	Quarante-cinq	1	17	6
46	Quarante-six	1	18	4
47	Quarante-sept	1	19	2
48	Quarante-huit	2	0	0
49	Quarante-neuf	2	0	10
50	Cinquante	2	1	8
51	Cinquante-et-un	2	2	6
52	Cinquante-deux	2	3	4
53	Cinquante-trois	2	4	2
54	Cinquante-quatre	2	5	0
55	Cinquante-cinq	2	5	10
56	Cinquante-six	2	6	8
57	Cinquante-sept	2	7	6
58	Cinquante-huit	2	8	4
59	Cinquante-neuf	2	9	2



<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
60 .....	Soixante .....	2	10	0
61 .....	Soixante-et-un .....	2	10	10
62 .....	Soixante-deux .....	2	11	8
63 .....	Soixante-trois .....	2	12	6
64 .....	Soixante-quatre .....	2	13	4
65 .....	Soixante-cinq .....	2	14	2
66 .....	Soixante-six .....	2	15	0
67 .....	Soixante-sept .....	2	15	10
68 .....	Soixante-huit .....	2	16	8
69 .....	Soixante-neuf .....	2	17	6
70 .....	Soixante-dix .....	2	18	4
71 .....	Soixante-onze .....	2	19	2
72 .....	Soixante-douze .....	3	0	0
73 .....	Soixante-treize .....	3	0	10
74 .....	Soixante-quatorze .....	3	1	8
75 .....	Soixante-quinze .....	3	2	6
76 .....	Soixante-seize .....	3	3	4
77 .....	Soixante-dix-sept .....	3	4	2
78 .....	Soixante-dix-huit .....	3	5	0
79 .....	Soixante-dix-neuf .....	3	5	10
80 .....	Quatre-vingt .....	3	6	8
81 .....	Quatre-vingt-un .....	3	7	6
82 .....	Quatre-vingt-deux .....	3	8	4
83 .....	Quatre-vingt-trois .....	3	9	2
84 .....	Quatre-vingt-quatre .....	3	10	0
85 .....	Quatre-vingt-cinq .....	3	10	10
86 .....	Quatre-vingt-six .....	3	11	8
87 .....	Quatre-vingt-sept .....	3	12	6
88 .....	Quatre-vingt-huit .....	3	13	4
89 .....	Quatre-vingt-neuf .....	3	14	2
90 .....	Quatre-vingt-dix .....	3	15	0
91 .....	Quatre-vingt-onze .....	3	15	10
92 .....	Quatre-vingt-douze .....	3	16	8
93 .....	Quatre-vingt-treize .....	3	17	6
94 .....	Quatre-vingt-quatorze .....	3	18	4
95 .....	Quatre-vingt-quinze .....	3	19	2
96 .....	Quatre-vingt-seize .....	4	0	0
97 .....	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept .....	4	0	10
98 .....	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit .....	4	1	8
99 .....	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf .....	4	2	6

<i>Franks.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
100 .....	Cent.....	4	3	4
101 .....	Cent-un.....	4	4	2
102 .....	Cent-deux.....	4	5	0
103 .....	Cent-trois.....	4	5	10
104 .....	Cent-quatre.....	4	6	8
105 .....	Cent-cinq.....	4	7	6
106 .....	Cent-six.....	4	8	4
107 .....	Cent-sept.....	4	9	2
108 .....	Cent-huit.....	4	10	0
109 .....	Cent-neuf.....	4	10	10
110 .....	Cent-dix.....	4	11	8
111 .....	Cent-onze.....	4	12	6
112 .....	Cent-douze.....	4	13	4
113 .....	Cent-treize.....	4	14	2
114 .....	Cent-quatorze.....	4	15	0
115 .....	Cent-quinze.....	4	15	10
116 .....	Cent-seize.....	4	16	8
117 .....	Cent-dix-sept.....	4	17	6
118 .....	Cent-dix-huit.....	4	18	4
119 .....	Cent-dix-neuf.....	4	19	2
120 .....	Six-vingts.....	5	0	0
121 .....	Cent-vingt-et-un.....	5	0	10
122 .....	Cent-vingt-deux.....	5	1	8
123 .....	Cent-vingt-trois.....	5	2	6
124 .....	Cent-vingt-quatre.....	5	3	4
125 .....	Cent-vingt-cinq.....	5	4	2
126 .....	Cent-vingt-six.....	5	5	0
127 .....	Cent-vingt-sept.....	5	5	10
128 .....	Cent-vingt-huit.....	5	6	8
129 .....	Cent-vingt-neuf.....	5	7	6
130 .....	Cent-trente.....	5	8	4
200 .....	Deux-cents.....	8	6	8
300 .....	Trois-cents.....	12	10	0
500 .....	Cinq-cents.....	20	16	8
1000 .....	Mille.....	41	13	4
2000 .....	Deux-mille.....	83	6	4

## BAGGAGE.

THE traveller must next think of his baggage. Few things are so connected with easy and comfortable travelling as light and portable baggage. Every kind of wearing apparel can be procured cheaper in Paris than in London, and at the shortest notice; but, should the Englishman feel desirous of appearing in the precise costume of his native country, he must not depend on the Parisian tailor. No entreaties will prevail on him to make a single habiliment which does not at once proclaim itself of French manufacture.

Should the traveller have more luggage than he wishes to take under his own charge, Mr. Bray, of the Packet Office, 357, Strand, will convey it to any part of the Continent on reasonable terms. Mr. Sugden, of the Packet Office, Strand, also transacts the same kind of business.

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## PASSPORTS.

BEFORE our tourist proceeds on his route, it is absolutely necessary for him to procure a passport. To obtain this, he must apply at the office of the French ambassador, No. 10, New-Cavendish Street, Portland Place, between the hours of twelve and four. He will signify his wish, and leave his name. If he has fixed on the route which he means to pursue on his journey to Paris, it may somewhat facilitate the attainment of his object if he mention this; but, except under circumstances of much suspicion, this is of little consequence. If he call at the office on the following day, he will obtain the passport without expense, signed by the ambassador.

It is perfectly unnecessary to apply for a passport at the Foreign Office, as was formerly the case; the passport of the French ambassador will be quite sufficient.

Should the traveller wish to go through Belgium or Holland before he goes to Paris, he may procure a passport by addressing a letter to his Excellency, Baron Fagel, at the office, No. 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, signed by two respectable housekeepers to whom he may be known; the passport will then be granted on the following day, free of expense. The office is open from 11 to 3.

All foreigners, except the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, must produce at the office a passport from the ambassador, or minister, or consul of their respective countries, and which passport will be countersigned, and delivered on the following day.

The following is the usual form of the passport :

<b>Remarques.</b>  —  A charge d'être visé par les au- torités com- pétentes.	Au Nom du Roi, Nous Marquis d'Osmond; Pair de France, Lieutenant Général des Armées du Roi, et son Ambassadeur à la Cour de Londres.....Prions les au- torités civiles, et militaires, chargées de la Police intérieure du Royaume, et de tous les pays amis, ou alliés de la France, de laisser librement passer Monsieur Edward Planta, Gentilhomme Anglais .....allant de Londres à Paris, par Calais, seul.....et de lui donner aide et protection, en cas de besoin. Le présent passeport, délivré à Lon- dres, le..... <div style="text-align: right;">             L'Ambassadeur de France,  <i>Osmond.</i> </div>
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*Seal of the Ambassador.*

Par son Excellence,  
 Le Secrétaire d'Ambassade,  
*J. Verdet.*

*Seal of the Embassy.*

Signature du Porteur,  
*Edward Planta.*

This passport will be demanded at every fortified town, and examined by the officer on duty. If the traveller wish to stop for some days on his journey, the master of the hotel will put before him a ruled paper, with the following heads, which he must fill up, and sign his name at the bottom: viz. name, place of abode, profession, where going, age, &c. This paper is sent to the office of police.

It will be mentioned hereafter, that the same rule is observed when the traveller arrives in Paris.

# PLAN

OF THE

CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES, &c.

OF

MESSRS. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, AND CO.,

BANKERS, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON,

*For the Use of British Travellers, and others, in Foreign Parts.*

THE object of this Plan is to supply Travellers on the Continent with money wherever they may require it, without there being any necessity for determining the route beforehand; and to supply other Individuals who may have remittances to make abroad, with Bills upon any particular place that they desire. For this purpose a correspondence is established with all the principal places in Europe.

*The Circular Exchange Notes,*

Which are calculated to answer the same purpose abroad as Bank Post Bills in England, are made out in even sums from £20. sterling upwards, and are payable, at



the option of the possessor, at any one of the various places, named in the annexed list. The traveller is furnished, for that purpose, with a general *Letter of Order* addressed to the different Agents of the House; which Letter, whilst it serves to identify, also gives him a claim to any attention or good offices that he may stand in need of.

The value of the Notes is reduced into foreign money at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for *commission*, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which happens to bear a premium. They are payable to order; and the Traveller will, naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receives the money: besides which, such checks are concerted with the Agents as to render a successful forgery of his name scarcely possible.

As a still further precaution, they are drawn, like Bank Post Bills, at seven days' sight; but, although so drawn, they are always paid on presentation, except when there is room for suspicion of their not being presented by the right owner; in which case the Agents are instructed to avail themselves of the seven days to make the necessary inquiries, and to give time also to the real proprietor to make known his loss.—Upon the whole, therefore, these Notes, it is presumed, possess the recommendation of combining, in a peculiar manner, *Security, Convenience, and Economy*.

### *The Transferable Exchange Notes*

Are payable at one particular place only, and are calculated chiefly for making remittances of money to persons whose residences are fixed.—They are given for any required sum, previously reduced into foreign money at the last quoted course of exchange from the place where payable, and they are negotiable, or transferable from hand to hand, by simple endorsement, in the same manner as Bills of Exchange.—They are payable, as well as the Circular Notes, without any deduction whatever.

FROM the foregoing short explanation, it will be seen that the great advantages of this Plan over common *Letters of Credit*, are,

First,—The option which the Traveller has, of receiving his money at so many different places.

And, Secondly,—His being exempted from the payment of any commission, or charge of any kind, the stamp duty only excepted.

The real convenience, however, of these Notes, having been universally acknowledged by Travellers of all descriptions, ever since the Plan was first thought of by the late *Sir Robert Herries*, and by his House carried into execution (now nearly fifty years ago), it is the less necessary to enlarge on the subject here: but any further explanation that may be wished for, either with regard to the Notes, or to *Letters of Credit*, which the House also furnishes, whenever required, will be given with pleasure, either verbally or by letter.

\* \* *All Letters of Credit in the common form are subject to a Commission of one per cent. ; and often, from the necessity of getting them transferred from one place to another, two or three of these Commissions are incurred.*

*List of Places where the Circular Notes are optionally payable.*

Abbeville	Augsburg	Breslaw
Aix in Provence	Bagneres	Brunswick
Aix la Chapelle	Barege	Brussels
Aleppo	Barcelona	Cadiz
Alexandria	Basle	Caen
Alicante	Bayonne	Cairo
Amiens	Berlin	Calais
Amsterdam	Berne	Cambray
Ancona	Besançon	Carthagen
Angers	Bilboa	Chambery
Angoulême	Blois	Civita Vecchia
Anspach	Bologna	Coblentz
Antwerp	Bordeaux	Cologne
Athènes	Boulogne sur Mer	Constantinople
Avignon	Bremen	Copenhagen

Corunna	Malaga	Rome
Dantzic	Malta	Rotterdam
Dieppe	Manheim	Rouen
Dijon	Mantua	St. Galle
Douay	Marseilles	St. Maloes
Dresden	Mentz	St. Omers
Dunkirk	Memel	St. Petersburg
Dusseldorf	Messina	Schaffhausen
Elsinore	Metz	Seville
Ferrara	Middelburg	Sienna
Florence	Milan	Smyrna
Frankfort	Modena	Soissons
Ghent	Montpellier	Spa
Genoa	Moscow	Stockholm
Geneva	Munich	Stuttgart
Gibraltar	Munster	Strasburg
Gottenburg	Nancy	Tain
Gottingen	Nantes	Toulon
The Hague	Naples	Toulouse
Hamburg	Neufchatel	Tournay
Hanover	Nice	Tours
Havre de Grace	Nismes	Treves
Hesse Cassel	Nuremberg	Trieste
Innsbruck	Oporto	Turin
Konigsberg	Orleans	Valencia
Lausanne	L'Orient	Valenciennes
Leipsick	Ostend	Venice
Liege	Palermo	Verdun
Lille	Paris	Verona
Lisbon	Parma	Vevay
Leghorn	Perpignan	Vienna
Lubeck	Prague	Warsaw
Lucca	Ratishon	Weimar
Lyons	Rheims	Yverdun
Madrid	Riga	Zante
Maestricht	Rochelle	Zurich
Magdeburg		

*N. B. Besides these places, there are few or none in Europe where the Circular Notes are not now so well known as to be negotiable currently, as bills at short date on London.*

PLAN  
OF THE  
*Exchange Notes and Letters of Credit,*  
OF  
MESSRS. MORLANDS, AURIOL, AND CO.,  
BANKERS, NO. 56, PALL-MALL,  
AND  
MESSRS. RANSOM AND CO.  
*Bankers, 34, Pall-Mall.*

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A Correspondence is settled at most of the principal places on the Continent of Europe, in order to accommodate travellers with money, at any place which best suits their conveniency; and to supply those with bills upon any particular place, who desire to make remittances from hence.

\* \* *French, being the most general language, is used for this plan.*

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## CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES

Are given for any sum, from twenty pounds upwards, and answer the purpose abroad, of BANK POST-BILLS in England.—They are payable to the order of the traveller, without any *commission* or *charges*, at any one of the various places mentioned in a letter of order, given along with them\*; and although drawn at seven days' sight, in order to have a little time to stop payment at the adjacent places, should they be lost, and, in that case, for the value to be repaid in London; yet they are always paid at *sight*, when presented by the traveller himself.—They are reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London,—*in other words, the price of English money*—at the time and place of payment. The traveller, for his own security,

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\* The places where the Circular Notes may be received are nearly the same as Messrs. HERRIES and Co's.

will not indorse any of the notes till he receives payment of them; at which time the agents are instructed to take two receipts, serving one purpose—one on the back of the notes; the other separately, to prove the payment, in case any of the notes should be lost, in sending them back discharged.

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## LETTER OF ORDER

Is always given with the circular notes, and contains a general address to all the correspondents of the house whose names are annexed to an alphabetical list of places; at the same time it recommends the traveller to their civilities.—For safety, the traveller writes his own name in this letter of order, which the agents are instructed to compare with his signature, on paying the notes, so that it answers the purpose of a general letter of advice.

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## TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE-NOTES

Are addressed to one place only, being reduced into the money of that place, at the last quoted exchange from thence, and may be transferred from one person to another by simple indorsement.—They are chiefly intended to remit particular sums abroad, or for the use of those persons who are constantly resident at one place, because they may be paid away to tradesmen and others, in the same manner as bank or bankers' notes are passed from hand to hand in London.

*\* \* These, as well as the circular notes, are free of all charges.*

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## LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Although the use of them, on the former footing, cannot be recommended, nor can they be of such extended utility as the notes; nevertheless the house will, when required, and satisfied of the security, give them on such places as have a direct exchange upon London.—They are subject to a single commission and postage at the place of



payment, and to another to the house, when they are reimbursed at home; but the money will be paid at the just course, without the exaction of any accumulated charges whatsoever.

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## RECOVERING MONEY FROM ABROAD.

To render their extensive correspondence as useful as possible, the House will take bills of drawers or endorsers of undoubted credit, upon most of the places mentioned in their list, in order to recover money, which cannot be done in the common course of business.

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## ROUTES.

Our tourist being now completely equipped for his journey, I will proceed to describe the different routes from London to Paris, and the most convenient, pleasant, and economical methods of travelling. The modes of conveyance from the English metropolis to various parts of the coasts are almost innumerable.

### NEW ENGLISH COACHES IN FRANCE,

Corresponding with the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and Cross Keys, Wood Street, every morning at seven and eight o'clock, and every evening at six and half past six o'clock. The only office in London corresponding with the Old Company of the Royal Messageries, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, at Paris, and where places can be secured to Paris, Dover, Calais, Amiens, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Bruges, Brussels, Lille, Ostend, Cambray, Valenciennes, Douay, &c. &c.

Packet-boats are always ready, at Dover and Calais, for the conveyance of passengers booked throughout; but persons wishing to stop at either place, are allowed to do it, and resume their journey at pleasure, without any extra expense, provided it is mentioned when the place is taken.

A new English light coach leaves Calais every morning at six o'clock, through Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, Amiens, &c., and performs the journey in thirty-six hours. The fares by this coach are : \*

From London	{ Inside . . . 3l. 10s. 0d. }	Passage by sea
to Paris	{ Cabriolet 2l. 10s. 0d. }	included.

Another English light coach leaves Calais every morning at ten o'clock, through Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, Poix, Beauvais, &c., and arrives at Paris the next day, at six o'clock in the evening. The fares are as follows :

From London	{ Inside . . . 3l. 10s. 0d. }	Passage by sea
to Paris	{ Outside . . 2l. 10s. 0d. }	included.

On landing at Calais, the passengers are requested to apply to Mr. Tarnier, director at the coach-office, Messe-Meurice's Hotel, Rue de la Prison, from whence coaches set out every day for the places above-mentioned.

The coach puts up at the Paris Hotel, Dover, kept by Mrs. Poidevin.

There are also coaches, three times a day, from the White Bear, to Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Canterbury, Chatham, Rochester and Gravesend.

From the office where the coach puts up at Paris there are coaches which set off every day for all the principal towns and cities of France, and correspond with other coaches passing and repassing through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and convey passengers at a very moderate price.

Passengers and parcels booked at the above office for all parts of the kingdom, and also to any part of the Continent.

For the convenience of persons resident in the city, places and parcels may be booked for Paris, at the Cross Keys, Wood-street, two doors from Cheapside, whence coaches set out for Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, every morning and evening ; and for

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\* It is a very unthankful part of our duty to attempt any accurate account of the price of travelling, as the proprietors are perpetually varying in their charges.

Rochester and Chatham four times a day. From the Spread Eagle Office, Webb's Hotel, No. 234, Piccadilly, and the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, coaches set out every morning at half-past seven, and evening at half-past six; in direct correspondence with the improved Light Coach, the Hironnelle; running from Calais to Paris in thirty hours.

### FARES.

From London { Inside . . . 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* } Passage by sea  
to Paris { Outside . . 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* } included.

Director of the Diligence in London, Mr. Murray, Spread Eagle Office, Webb's Hotel, 234, Piccadilly. Ditto, at Calais, M. Laine, Rue Neuve, No. 22.—Coach Offices at Paris.—Hotel des Fermes, Rue de Bouloy, No. 24, near the Palais Royal. Brighton, Southampton, and Ramsgate coaches leave the above Inns every morning.

From Hatchett's New White Horse Cellar, a coach starts for Dover and Deal every morning and evening at six, a coach to Worthing every morning at seven o'clock, and a coach to Margate every morning at six.

Coaches likewise proceed from the same Inns to Hastings every morning, and to Brighton every morning and evening, at very reduced fares. An unusual competition among the coach proprietors last year, reduced the fare, to the former place, as low as 18*s.* inside, and 10*s.* outside; and to the latter place the charge was only 16*s.* inside, and 8*s.* outside. No dependence, however, is to be placed on any statement of prices, as they are continually changing according to circumstances, particularly during the summer.

A coach starts for Dover, from the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, every morning, at seven o'clock, and goes over Blackfriars Bridge. Inside, 1*l.* 7*s.*; outside 1*l.* The journey is performed in twelve hours.

At the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, they charge 1*l.* 13*s.* inside; 1*l.* outside.—Only four inside.

The *Princess Charlotte* coach starts from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, every morning at nine o'clock, and arrives at Brighton at five o'clock in the afternoon. Another Brighton coach goes from Blossoms' Inn, Laurence-

lane; and the Angel, St. Clement's, every morning at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, the fare is, inside, 1*l.* 4*s.*; outside, 12*s.*—Only four inside.

From the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, a coach starts for Rye every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock.

From the Angel Inn, at the back of St. Clement's church, the Dover and Portsmouth mails start every evening; likewise the Paris mail, every morning, at a quarter before seven o'clock. If a party engage the whole coach inside, and part of the outside, it will take them up at their own residence, and start at their own time. Passengers may stop at any town on the route, and proceed in the next coach (provided there is room) without additional charge.

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## ROYAL MESSAGERIES OF THE NETHERLANDS,

Connected with the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and the Cross Keys, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Coaches daily to Calais by Dover. Inside 2*l.* outside, 1*l.* 7*s.*: passage by sea included.

Coaches to Ostend by Dover every Tuesday and Friday; inside 2*l.* 13*s.*, outside 2*l.*: passage by sea included.

The packets from Dover to Ostend sail every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Destination.	By Dover & Ostend every Tuesday and Friday.						By Dover and Calais every day.					
	Fare Inside.		luggage per cwt		small parcels		fare inside.		luggage per cwt		small parcels	
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Aix-la-Chapelle,	4	19	0	1	19	0	0	8	10	5	8	0
Amsterdam,	5	10	0	2	4	0	0	9	4	6	0	0
Antwerp,	3	17	0	1	9	6	0	6	4	4	6	0
Arras,										3	10	0
Bois-le-Duc,	4	14	0	1	17	6	0	8	4	5	3	0
Bonn*,	5	16	0							6	6	0
Breda,	4	6	0	1	13	6	0	6	10	4	15	0
Bruges,	3	0	0	1	5	6	0	4	4	3	0	0
Brussels,	3	14	0	1	9	6	0	6	4	4	3	0
Calais,										2	0	0
Cambray,	4	10	0							3	14	0
Coblentz*,	6	15	0							7	5	0
Cologne,	5	8	0	2	3	6	0	12	4	5	18	0
Courtray,	3	15	0	1	8	6	0	6	4	3	7	0
Douay,										3	6	0
Dunkirk,										2	7	0
Dusseldorf*,	6	8	0							6	18	0
Frankfort,	8	18	0							9	8	0
Ghent,	3	7	0	1	7	0	0	5	4	3	15	0
Gorcum,	4	16	0	1	16	6	0	7	10	5	6	0
Haarlem,	5	12	0	2	5	0	0	10	0	6	2	0
The Hague,	5	3	0	2	4	6	0	9	4	5	12	0
Juliers,	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	10	0	5	11	0
Leyden,	5	5	0	2	4	0	0	9	6	5	14	0
Liege,	4	9	0	1	14	6	0	7	4	4	18	0
Lisle,	3	18	0	1	9	6	0	7	4	3	0	0
Luxembourg,	6	12	0	2	12	6	0	14	0	7	0	0
Maestricht,	5	0	0	1	16	0	0	9	0	5	9	0
Mayence*,	8	8	0							8	18	0
Mons,	4	3	0	1	13	6	0	6	10	4	0	0
Munster†,	8	10	0							9	0	0
Namur,	4	5	0	1	13	0	0	7	4	5	0	0
Nimeguen,	5	10	0	2	4	0	0	8	6	0	0	0
Ostend,	2	13	0	1	4	6	0	3	4	2	13	0
Rotterdam,	5	1	0	2	1	6	0	8	10	5	10	0
Spa,	6	17	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	7	6	0
Tournay,	3	18	0	1	10	6	0	7	4	3	6	0
Utrecht,	5	1	0	1	19	6	0	8	4	5	11	0
Valenciennes,	4	17	0							3	10	0
Verviers,	5	0	0	1	17	0	0	9	0	5	9	0



\* The conveyance of money, luggage, parcels, and merchandise to Bonn, Coblentz, Mayence and Frankfurt, is to be paid no further than Cologne, where the responsibility of the Royal Messageries of the Netherlands ceases.

† The conveyance of merchandise, money, parcels, &c., is to be paid for no further than Nimeguen.

The outside places are 13s. less than the inside.

### PACKETS\*.

#### CALAIS.

A Packet sails from Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, every Friday, and from Calais to London every Monday. The fare for cabin passengers is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* each for servants and children.

Packets sail daily from Dover to Calais. The price of passage is 10*s.*, board not included.

#### DIEPPE.

Packets sail from London to Dieppe two or three times a week. Cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.* Servants and children, 1*l.* 1*s.* Apply at 357, Strand.

Packets connected with the office, at 357, Strand, likewise sail four times a week from Brighton to Dieppe.

Packets also sail every evening from Brighton to Dieppe, particulars of which may be known at Mr. Sugden's, 361, Strand; at the Rose and Crown, Lower Thames-Street, or at Mr. D. Woolf's, 45, West Cliff, Brighton.

By a new regulation of the Custom House at Brighton, and which is now adopted at most of the out-ports, no passengers are allowed to clear out, or to have their luggage examined, after six o'clock in the evening.

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\* There is as much uncertainty respecting the packets, as the coaches, and we must refer the traveller to the packet offices.

## OSTEND

Packets sail from the Custom House Quay, Lower Thames-street, and from Botolph Wharf, London, every Sunday. The best cabin, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Servants and children, 1*l.* 1*s.* The state room may be hired by a private family, on giving a few days' notice. Apply at 357, Strand, or at the above wharfs.

## BOULOGNE.

A packet-boat sails from Rye to Boulogne every Thursday. This is the nearest route from London to Paris by twenty miles. It is fifty miles less by sea than from Brighton to Dieppe, and thirty miles less by land than through Dover. The fare from London to Rye is 1*l.* 5*s.* and from Rye to Boulogne 1*l.* 1*s.* Inquire at the George Inn, Rye.

A vessel sails from Hastings to Boulogne every Monday morning, at seven o'clock, and returns on Thursday morning. Cabin, 15*s.* Deck, 10*s.* 6*d.* The passage is generally accomplished in five hours. The coach from London to Hastings is 15*s.* inside, and 10*s.* outside.

## HAVRE.

A packet sails from Southampton every Friday, and returns every Monday. The packet affords excellent accommodation for passengers and goods. The master to be seen at Messrs. Weeks and Co. Southampton. From Havre, coaches daily set off for Paris, and perform the journey in eighteen hours.

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Any further information respecting Packets may be procured at Messrs. W. F. Bray and Co., commercial shipping agents, No. 357, Strand, and Mr. Sugden, Packet office, 361, Strand. At these offices insurances are safely effected, goods and baggage warehoused for all parts, both foreign and coastways, until the time of

shipping, regularly entered and cleared at the Custom House, and safely conveyed from any part of the town, on spring caravans or lighters, to the respective vessels.

The usual allowance for luggage by the coaches towards the coast is 14lbs. for each passenger; although a trunk weighing 20 or 30lbs., will frequently be suffered to pass without notice, if it be not too bulky. The extra charge for overweight is  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

Travellers who wish to proceed to Switzerland, will gain every necessary information from Mr. Emery, the agent, at Mr. Recordon's, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, or at the White Bear, Piccadilly. The journey is performed in sixteen days, allowing two at Paris, and sleeping every night at some town. The proprietors furnish lodging and provision. The carriage is roomy and convenient—the passengers are limited to six. One cwt. of luggage is allowed to each, and the charge is only 25*l.* English.

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## ROUTES TO PARIS.

I WILL now give a particular description of each of the principal routes from London to Paris; merely premising that the traveller from the English capital will find it the most comfortable mode of conveyance which he can adopt to proceed to Dover, either by coach or post-chaise; there hire the packet to Calais, and make terms at Calais for the remainder of the journey, either by posting, cabriolet, or diligence. By this method his time will be at his own disposal. He will not be hurried on board when the wind is tempestuous, or the weather unfavourable. He will not be compelled to sail by night, nor will any of the beauties of the voyage be lost.

In describing the first route, I shall include every direction which can contribute to the expedition or comfort of the traveller, whatever other route he may think proper to pursue. It will indeed be found a sufficient guide to the tourist in every part of France.

It may be presumed, that the traveller is already acquainted with the beauties of his native land. Until he

has familiarized himself with them, he has no admissible excuse for visiting foreign countries. I shall therefore content myself with merely giving the names and distances of the towns and villages through which he will pass in his way to the coast.

### ROUTE FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bricklayer's Arms ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rainham .....	34
Half-way House .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moor Street .....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hatcham .....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newington Street ....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Cross .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Key Street .....	38
Deptford Bridge ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chalkwell .....	39
Blackheath .....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sittingbourn .....	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shooter's Hill .....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rapchild .....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Welling .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Green Street .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bexley Heath .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ospring .....	46
Crayford .....	13	Boughton Street .....	49
Dartford .....	15	Boughton Hill .....	50
Horn's Cross .....	17	Harbledown .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northfleet .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canterbury .....	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gravesend .....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bridge .....	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chalk Street .....	23	Half-way House ....	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gad's Hill .....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lydden .....	65 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stroud .....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ewell .....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rochester .....	29	Buckland .....	69
Chatham .....	30	Dover .....	71
Star Inn .....	32		

### *Directions on arriving at Dover.*

THE best inns at Dover are Wright's Hotel, and Ship Inn, near the Custom-house; the York Hotel\*; Jell's Union Hotel and Coffee House. Travellers, who are

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\* This house was honoured with the presence of the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Blucher, &c.

satisfied with plain, but comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges, will find every thing that they can desire at the Hotel de Paris, at which the diligence stops, or at the City of London. The King's Head is an excellent Inn, and the charges are very moderate; it is kept by Mrs. Poidevin, and is earnestly recommended to the notice of English travellers.

The traveller will generally find every necessary information respecting the packets at the hotel at which he lodges; for, as they are frequently changing their names and stations, no accurate lists can be given. The porter of the hotel will safely convey his luggage to the Custom-house, where it must be regularly inspected previous to its being carried on board. The traveller should accompany his baggage to the Custom-house, where, if he is not uncivil himself, he will meet with the greatest civility from the officers in attendance. Every portmanteau and box is opened, but the officers sometimes content themselves with merely lifting the lid; and it is seldom that they do more than gently slide their hands down the sides of the boxes or portmanteaus, without disturbing the packages.

The traveller will find it of advantage to submit to these necessary forms with a good grace, and readily to produce his keys at the first requisition.

A trifling charge is made for this examination, and the traveller must enter his name in the book which contains the entry of his luggage. If the tourist is pressed for time, or has some little article which it may not be quite convenient to show, a small gratuity to the officer, when opening the boxes, may not be quite thrown away.

As soon as this examination is ended, the trunks are again taken up by the porter, and carried on board the vessel in which the traveller has secured his passage. Should the traveller put his luggage on board one vessel, and by accident, or choice, sail by another packet, he may depend on finding his trunks safe at the Custom-house on the opposite shore.

The traveller may walk to the quay as soon as he arrives at Dover, and inquire what packets are ready to sail: but he will be prudent not to engage with any of



the captains or sailors, by whose importunity he may probably be annoyed. Except he has already been recommended to some particular captain, let him take all their cards to his landlord, who will, generally, honestly inform him on whom he can place dependence for punctuality in sailing, knowledge of the profession, and good accommodation. He should likewise endeavour to arrive at Dover early in the day; he will then generally find packets ready to sail. Their usual hours for sailing are between ten and two; in which case they almost invariably reach the opposite coast before dusk.

The passage is frequently completed in three hours, but it is sometimes prolonged to five or six. It will therefore be advisable to take some slight provisions on board.

Some of the packets afford accommodations which are far from despicable; and a single man, or a party of gentlemen, can well put up with them, if necessary, for one night.

The traveller, however, who studies his comfort, and does not regard a trifling expense, will return to his inn, from which he will be punctually summoned when the vessel is ready to sail.

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### *Description of Dover.*

IF he has some hours to dispose of at Dover, he can fully and pleasantly employ them in examining the natural and artificial curiosities of the place. Dover is situated in a pleasant valley, between two steep and lofty cliffs. A little river runs through the place, and empties itself into the harbour. The town consists of two parts, connected by a long narrow street, called Snaregate Street, from the romantic and tremendous rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten the passenger with immediate destruction.

On a lofty hill to the north stands the Castle, a venerable and majestic building, well worthy of notice. It dates its origin from the Romans, whose labours are yet

evident in the octagonal building at the west end of the church, and the ditch which encloses it.

The antiquary will delight in the various and almost perfect remains of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture, which different parts of the Castle present : the military man will admire its impregnable strength : and all will gaze with transport on the sublime prospect which unfolds itself to the view. To the South is the lofty cliff which Shakspeare so poetically describes in his Tragedy of *King Lear*.

In the cliffs are some artificial excavations, which are generally pointed out to the stranger. They are calculated to hold an immense number of soldiers, in case of an attack from an enemy. The new Pier is much crowded as a promenade, and commands a fine view of Dover, as well as the shipping.

Mr. Ledger has an excellent Reading-room opposite the *Hotel-de-Paris*, where the London papers may be seen daily.

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## ARRIVAL AT CALAIS.

ON arriving at the opposite coast, it is usual to give a trifle to the sailors of the packet. They generally expect some gratuity for their attentions while you are on board, particularly if the passage is prolonged by contrary winds. The moment the vessel reaches the Pier, Custom-house officers step on board to demand passports from the passengers, which are sent to the office of police.

As soon as the traveller sets foot on the Pier of Calais, he will find himself surrounded by a crowd of men and boys, eagerly importuning to be employed in the conveyance of his baggage, or offering cards of address to the different Hotels. It may be prudent to keep the small parcels in his own possession, but the porters have the character of being strictly honest, and in general may be almost implicitly trusted.

The traveller is first taken to a miserable hut on the quay, where his smaller parcels are searched. His trunk is sent to the Custom-house, where it is rather more ri-

gorously examined than at Dover. A charge of 18 sous is made for the examination of each trunk. The traveller is required to inscribe his name in a book kept at the Custom-house for the purpose. The luggage may be intrusted to the conductor of the diligence, or the master of the Hotel. His passport is soon sent after him, and an additional charge of two franks is made for countersigning it. In some cases it is necessary for travellers to make personal application at the office of police for their passports, but this is only required when they are in pursuit of suspicious characters, they then wish to see all persons who pass through the town.

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### CALAIS INNS.

THE tourist should have previously determined on the inn at which he means to take up his quarters, or applied to the captain of the vessel to recommend him to a comfortable Hotel; he will otherwise be sadly annoyed, and distracted by the mob of boys and waiters, each of whom vociferously recommends, and would almost drag him by force to, his favourite Inn.

The most superb Inn is the Hotel, formerly the celebrated Dessein's; and now kept by Quillaque and Duplessis. The apartments are elegant, and the accommodation every thing that can be wished; but the charge is proportionable, and will not suit every pocket. At the *Hotel d'Kingston, Rue d'Etoile*, kept by an Englishman of the name of Davis, the traveller will meet with good English accommodation, and very moderate charges.—But, if he intend to continue his journey by the diligence, he will probably resort to Meurice's Hotel, *Rue de la Prison*, whence the diligence starts, and where he will find much civility, and no exorbitant demands. The following list of the regular charges at this Hotel is put into the hands of every stranger:—

*Francs. Cents.*

The table-d'hôte, or dinner, which includes

half a bottle of the common table wine. . . 3      0

	<i>Francs. Cents.</i>	
Ordinary wine, <i>i. e.</i> the usual wine of the country .....	2	0
Ditto, first quality.....	2½	0
Extraordinary wine—Champagne, Claret, &c. ....	6	0
Lodging .....	2	0
Breakfast and eggs .....	1	80
Ditto, without eggs .....	1	50

The breakfast includes tea or coffee, meat, &c.

The Inns of Calais will give him a specimen of the Inns in France. Every thing is showy and gaudy, but the comfort of the visitor is totally forgotten. Large mirrors extend from the ceiling almost to the ground. The paper-hangings are beautiful; while the floor is not only destitute of carpets, but is frequently composed of cold and chilling bricks, or octagonal tiles; and the spacious dismal chimney presents not the vestige of a grate. The very acmé of luxury for which the tourist can hope is a narrow piece of carpeting surrounding the bed, and this only in houses of superior accommodation, and in the depth of winter; and even this he must not expect, should the floor unfortunately be polished.

### MODE OF LIVING AT INNS.

ONE of the first concerns with the English traveller, when he arrives at his Inn, is to order a substantial and comfortable meal. He will now find himself in a new world, to which he will not immediately be able to accommodate his taste. If he is particular in ordering his breakfast, he may obtain excellent coffee, or tolerable tea, and new-laid eggs; but Frenchmen usually breakfast on meat, to which they add a liberal potation of ordinary wine.

At dinner our tourist will be convinced that he is indeed in France. His roast meat, if he is fortunate enough to find a roast joint on the board, will be totally destitute of the true English flavour. The boiled meat had, many hours before, parted with all its nutritious juices to form

the soup. The various diminutive dishes of meat which garnish the table will not a little exercise his ingenuity to divine whether they are composed of beef, mutton, or veal; and he will only be able to ascertain that they are sufficiently warmed with spices, and somewhat too much flavoured with sorrel and garlic. If, misled by the name, he should order a "Bifteck naturel, or à l'Anglaise," he will find it perfectly destitute of fat, devoid of the natural flavour of the meat, and sadly inferior to the favourite and delicious viand, of which the Englishman is never tired. Whatever vegetables are served up, they are frequently accompanied with sorrel, or disguised by it. It is the favourite sauce of the French. It must, however, be acknowledged, that, except our tourist be more fastidious than a traveller should be, he will soon become reconciled to the French mode of cookery. If the French are skilful in disguising every dish, they likewise possess the art of rendering them palatable; and, out of the immense variety which every bill of fare contains, the stranger will select many articles on which he can dine.

With some of the accompaniments of the dinner-table, however, the traveller will not be so easily satisfied. He will frequently miss the cleanliness, and attention to comfort, which have habitually endeared to him his own domestic board. In almost every inn he will be presented with a silver fork; but, should his dinner consist of a dozen dishes, he will be expected to use the same knife unwiped. Ere he begins his meal, that knife will often appear as if many a week had passed since a solitary attempt had been made to restore its natural polish; it will likewise usually be of the rudest and meanest manufacture, and form a strange contrast with the silver fork which accompanies it. There is scarcely a good table-knife to be met with at any French inn. Should he ask for mustard, he will be presented with an unaccountable looking mixture of mustard, vinegar, &c. offensive at once to the eye, the smell, and the taste. Should he look in the salt-cellar, he will perceive a mingled mass of salt, dirt, and dust, from which he will turn with disgust. Even in these articles the French appear to feel an utter indifference for every thing simple and natural.



During his short abode at Calais, the traveller will acknowledge the accuracy of these remarks; and as he advances into the interior, and at his arrival at Paris, he will find them literally true. In Calais, however, and for some posts on the road to Paris, the concourse of Englishmen has been so great, that the inn-keepers are gradually adopting our mode of cookery, and the habits of our best hotels.

The first question which a traveller is asked, even before he orders his dinner, is, "what wine he chooses?" I would recommend him, if he be on a frugal plan, to order Beaume or Burgogne, (see the bill of fare,) which are very pleasant wines, and in general use. Whatever wine he selects will not be decanted, but brought to him in the black bottle. He will be supplied with a small tumbler and a decanter of water, to which the traveller is not at first easily reconciled. The Frenchman, however, finds it convenient, for the wine and water form his usual table beverage. The dessert is brought before the cloth is removed; and, in the true French style, the cheese, the salad, and the dessert, are eaten from the same plate.

The stranger who is invited to a private house should not forget that whatever wine is drunk, is taken during dinner. On retiring to another room, a glass of liqueur is served up, or small cups of strong and delicious coffee. In due time a regular tea, or a second supply of coffee, is introduced.

The Devon or Herefordshire man, who remembers when cider formed the usual beverage of those counties, will not dislike the thin wine, which in France is the substitute for beer, and which is included in the regular charge for the *table d'hôte*. The traveller may have tolerable *French* beer; but English porter, which he may have excellent and unadulterated, will cost him nearly two francs per bottle.

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### *Description of Calais.*

CALAIS is situated in the department of Pas de Calais, and protected by a strong citadel. After enduring a siege

of eleven months, it surrendered to Edward III. in 1347. It was retaken in 1557 by the duke of Guise, and again bombarded by the English in 1696, without sustaining much damage. The fortifications are good, but it is more indebted for its defence to its situation, being built in the middle of marshes, which may at all times be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The town is among the few which, from the commencement of the Revolution, has not been subjected to any scenes of carnage. It contains about seven thousand inhabitants.

The town is principally built of stone, yet the houses have a mean and dirty appearance. Most of the streets terminate in the market-place, which is not uninteresting when thronged on the Saturday by the neighbouring peasantry.

Neither the town-hall nor the church possess any thing worthy of particular notice ; and the traveller will lose his time if he be seduced by the rhetoric of his guide to ascend the tower of the latter, to enjoy the superb prospect which will there be presented to his view. When he has painfully wound his way to the top, and given his franc to the specious orator, he will perceive nothing but a dreary expanse of country, relieved indeed by a sea-view, yet infinitely inferior to that which he has so lately admired at Dover.

The only interesting object at Calais is the Pier ; and this derives its interest from the continual bustle occasioned by the endless succession of travellers, eager to gaze on the wonders of the Continent, and from the pillar erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIIIth. from England. Opposite to this pillar is shewn the first impression of his foot on landing.

Should the traveller be detained at Calais during the night, he will remember that he is in a fortified town, and that the gates are regularly shut in the winter at five, and in the summer at nine o'clock in the evening. A small gratuity, however, to the keeper of the *Porte Royale*, which is on the land-side of the town, will procure him admission at any hour of the night.

The tourist should likewise be informed, that at the greater number of the inns on the road, and even in

Paris, the French are not very careful in airing their linen. They are accustomed to live so much in the open air, and are so careless with regard to a thousand little circumstances inseparably connected with the Englishman's domestic comfort, that the traveller's health will be frequently endangered, unless he is perpetually on the alert.

The tourist may wile away a few of the hours of the evening at the theatre *Rue de Thionville*. The house is neat, and some of the actors far above mediocrity. It is open on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine.

The prices of admission are,

Balcony .....	3 francs.
Second balcony .....	18 sous.
First boxes .....	36 ditto
Pit .....	13 ditto.

In the *Faubourg St. Pierre* are public gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort in the evening, and amuse themselves with dancing. The stranger will be much amused by looking on the happy groups. He will not indeed behold the perfect original of that lovely picture which Goldsmith has drawn, nor will he find all that he expected from Sterne's beautiful account of the Grace after Supper; but he will see much more grace, and less rudeness, than he would ever find in an assembly of English mechanics and rustics.

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## TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.

HAVING exhausted the little that is worth seeing in Calais, our traveller is anxious to continue his journey. There are three modes of travelling in France; in private carriages (*voitures*), a hired carriage, (*chaise de poste*), the public diligence, and the new coaches on the English plan.

They who have families, and possess good strong travelling carriages, will find it infinitely more comfortable,

and considerably cheaper, to take them to Calais or Dieppe, than to hire a *chaise de poste* at either of these places. The freight from Dover to Calais, or Brighton to Dieppe, is far from exorbitant.

On landing the carriage at either of these towns, the traveller will be required to deposit an impost of 35 per cent. on the estimated value; but this will be punctually repaid on his return. Or, if he should quit France by any other route, the receipt, which will be given him at the custom-house of Calais or Dieppe, will enable him to claim the original sum without difficulty at the last station of the revenue officers.

It is on many accounts advisable for the traveller to leave his own horses at home, and to proceed through France with post-horses.

As all English carriages have poles, it will be advisable, if the company does not exceed three in number, to have their poles replaced by shafts, by which means one-third of the expense of posting is saved; for, instead of four horses and two postilions, they will only pay for three horses and one postilion. If more than three persons travel in the same cabriolet, or limoniere, the post-master charges the traveller 40 or 45 sons for each of the three horses, instead of charging for the fourth horse, which is never employed.

All the arrangements for posting are simple, and usually attended to with the most scrupulous exactness. (See the Table.) The whole of it is completely in the hands of Government. There is no competition on the road, and they who arrive first, are uniformly first accommodated.

A book is published by authority, containing every route through France, alphabetically arranged; the precise distance of every place; and the sum to be paid to the post-master and the postilion. The principal difficulty which the traveller would otherwise encounter is the demand of a whole, or half, or a quarter of a post, in addition to the regular distance, on entering or leaving some towns. These are all mentioned in the book just referred to, which is entitled, *Etat de Postes Généraux*. A translation of it may be had of the Publisher of this

Work ; and, with such a guide, the tourist cannot be subject to the least imposition. As a descriptive Itinerary of France, Reichard's Work will be preferred.

The distances are calculated by French posts, which are nearly five miles and a half each ; but, within a few posts of Paris, or any large towns, these are reduced to five miles.

The regular charge by authority is one franc and 50 cents per post for each horse, and 15 sous to the postilion ; but as the expedition of the traveller, and much of his convenience, depend on keeping the driver in good humour, it is usual to give him a trifle more.

The following is the last *Ordonnance* on the subject of posting :—

*Louis*, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre ;

On the report of our Minister of Finance,

The Council of State having taken the same into consideration, We have decreed, and do decree, as follows :—

### I.

The price of post-horses shall be paid by travellers according to the new regulation in the tariff annexed.

### II.

The ancient regulations shall be observed in every thing in which they do not differ from this new tariff.

### III.

The actual price of the transport of mails and King's messengers is continued.

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## TABLE OF THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES.

CABRIOLETS, CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1	2	1 50	3
2	3	1 50	4 50
3	4	1 50	6
4	5	1 50	7 50

LIMONIERES, CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	3	1 50	4 50
3	4	1 50	6
4	5	1 50	7 50
5	6	1 50	9
6	7	1 50	10 50

BERLINES.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	4	1 50	6
3	5	1 50	7 50
4	6	1 50	9
5	7	1 50	10 50
6	8	1 50	12
7	9	1 50	13 50

# No. 1.

## A proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Masters.

DISTANCES.	Number of Horses, and the Prices.									
	1 horse.	2 horses.	3 horses.	4 horses.	5 horses.	6 horses.	7 horses.	8 hor.	9 horses.	10 horses
$\frac{1}{4}$ post. . . . .	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 75c.	1fr. 13c.	1fr. 60c.	1fr. 88c.	2fr. 25c.	2fr. 63c.	3fr.	3fr. 38c.	3fr. 75c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ post. . . . .	0fr. 75c.	1fr. 50c.	2fr. 25c.	3fr. 00c.	3fr. 75c.	4fr. 50c.	5fr. 25c.	6fr.	6fr. 75c.	7fr. 50c.
$\frac{3}{4}$ post. . . . .	1fr. 13c.	2fr. 25c.	3fr. 38c.	4fr. 50c.	5fr. 63c.	6fr. 25c.	7fr. 88c.	9fr.	10fr. 13c.	11fr. 25c.
1 post. . . . .	1fr. 50c.	3fr. 00c.	4fr. 50c.	6fr. 00c.	7fr. 50c.	9fr. 00c.	10fr. 50c.	12fr.	13fr. 50c.	15fr. 00c.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ post. . . . .	1fr. 88c.	3fr. 75c.	5fr. 63c.	7fr. 50c.	9fr. 38c.	11fr. 25c.	13fr. 13c.	15fr.	16fr. 88c.	18fr. 75c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post. . . . .	2fr. 25c.	4fr. 50c.	6fr. 75c.	9fr. 00c.	11fr. 25c.	13fr. 50c.	15fr. 75c.	18fr.	20fr. 25c.	22fr. 50c.
$1\frac{3}{4}$ post. . . . .	2fr. 63c.	5fr. 25c.	7fr. 88c.	10fr. 50c.	13fr. 13c.	15fr. 75c.	18fr. 38c.	21fr.	23fr. 63c.	26fr. 25c.
2 posts . . . . .	3fr. 00c.	6fr. 00c.	9fr. 00c.	12fr. 00c.	15fr. 00c.	18fr. 00c.	21fr. 00c.	24fr.	27fr. 00c.	30fr. 00c.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ posts . . . .	3fr. 38c.	6fr. 75c.	10fr. 13c.	13fr. 50c.	16fr. 88c.	20fr. 25c.	23fr. 63c.	27fr.	30fr. 38c.	33fr. 75c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts . . . .	3fr. 75c.	7fr. 50c.	11fr. 25c.	15fr. 00c.	18fr. 75c.	22fr. 50c.	26fr. 25c.	30fr.	33fr. 75c.	37fr. 50c.
$2\frac{3}{4}$ posts . . . .	4fr. 13c.	8fr. 25c.	12fr. 38c.	16fr. 50c.	20fr. 63c.	24fr. 75c.	28fr. 88c.	33fr.	37fr. 13c.	41fr. 25c.
3 posts . . . . .	1fr. 50c.	9fr. 00c.	13fr. 50c.	18fr. 00c.	22fr. 50c.	27fr. 00c.	31fr. 50c.	36fr.	40fr. 50c.	45fr. 00c.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts . . . .	4fr. 88c.	9fr. 75c.	14fr. 63c.	19fr. 50c.	24fr. 38c.	29fr. 25c.	34fr. 13c.	39fr.	43fr. 88c.	48fr. 75c.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ posts . . . .	5fr. 25c.	10fr. 50c.	15fr. 75c.	21fr. 00c.	26fr. 25c.	31fr. 50c.	36fr. 75c.	42fr.	47fr. 25c.	52fr. 50c.
$3\frac{3}{4}$ posts . . . .	5fr. 63c.	11fr. 25c.	16fr. 63c.	22fr. 50c.	28fr. 13c.	34fr. 75c.	39fr. 38c.	45fr.	50fr. 63c.	56fr. 25c.
4 posts . . . . .	6fr. 00c.	12fr. 00c.	18fr. 00c.	24fr. 00c.	30fr. 00c.	36fr. 00c.	42fr. 00c.	48fr.	54fr. 00c.	60fr. 00c.

Explanation of this Table (first line) for  $\frac{1}{4}$  post for 1 horse; 38 centimes;—For 2 horses, 75 centimes;—For 3 horses, 1 franc and 13 centimes;—For 4 horses, 1 franc and 50 centimes;—For 5 horses, 1 franc and 88 centimes;—For 6 horses, 2 francs and 25 centimes;—For 7 horses, 2 francs and 63 centimes;—For 8 horses, 3 francs;—For 9 horses, 3 francs and 38 centimes;—For 10 horses, 3 francs and 75 centimes.

A Franc, exchange at par, is equal to 10d. English Money.—A Centime is the 100 part of a Franc.—Ten Centimes make 1d. English Money

*A proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Boys, as their Guides.*

DISTANCES.	Number of Postilions, and the Prices.							
	1 postil.	2 postil.	3 postil.	4 postil.	5 postil.	6 postil.	7 postil.	8 postil.
$\frac{1}{4}$ post . . . . .	0fr. 19c.	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 57c.	0fr. 76c.	0fr. 95c.	1fr. 14c.	1fr. 33c.	1fr. 51c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ post . . . . .	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 76c.	1fr. 14c.	1fr. 52c.	1fr. 90c.	2fr. 28c.	2fr. 66c.	3fr. 4c.
$\frac{3}{4}$ post . . . . .	0fr. 56c.	1fr. 12c.	1fr. 03c.	2fr. 24c.	2fr. 80c.	3fr. 36c.	3fr. 92c.	4fr. 48c.
1 post . . . . .	0fr. 75c.	1fr. 50c.	2fr. 25c.	3fr. 00c.	3fr. 76c.	4fr. 50c.	5fr. 25c.	6fr. 00c.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ post . . . . .	0fr. 94c.	1fr. 68c.	2fr. 82c.	3fr. 76c.	4fr. 70c.	5fr. 64c.	6fr. 58c.	7fr. 52c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post . . . . .	1fr. 13c.	2fr. 26c.	3fr. 39c.	4fr. 52c.	5fr. 65c.	6fr. 78c.	7fr. 91c.	9fr. 4c.
$1\frac{3}{4}$ post . . . . .	1fr. 31c.	2fr. 62c.	3fr. 93c.	5fr. 24c.	6fr. 55c.	7fr. 86c.	9fr. 17c.	10fr. 48c.
2 posts . . . . .	1fr. 50c.	3fr. 00c.	4fr. 50c.	6fr. 00c.	7fr. 50c.	9fr. 00c.	10fr. 50c.	12fr. 00c.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ posts . . . . .	1fr. 69c.	3fr. 38c.	5fr. 7c.	6fr. 76c.	8fr. 45c.	10fr. 14c.	11fr. 83c.	13fr. 52c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts . . . . .	1fr. 88c.	3fr. 76c.	5fr. 64c.	7fr. 52c.	0fr. 40c.	11fr. 28c.	13fr. 16c.	15fr. 4c.
$2\frac{3}{4}$ posts . . . . .	2fr. 7c.	4fr. 14c.	6fr. 21c.	8fr. 28c.	10fr. 35c.	12fr. 42c.	14fr. 49c.	16fr. 56c.
3 posts . . . . .	2fr. 26c.	4fr. 52c.	6fr. 78c.	9fr. 4c.	11fr. 30c.	13fr. 56c.	15fr. 82c.	18fr. 8c.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts . . . . .	2fr. 45c.	4fr. 90c.	7fr. 35c.	9fr. 80c.	12fr. 20c.	14fr. 70c.	17fr. 15c.	19fr. 60c.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ posts . . . . .	2fr. 64c.	5fr. 28c.	7fr. 92c.	10fr. 56c.	13fr. 20c.	15fr. 84c.	18fr. 48c.	21fr. 12c.
$3\frac{3}{4}$ posts . . . . .	2fr. 83c.	5fr. 66c.	8fr. 49c.	11fr. 32c.	14fr. 15c.	16fr. 98c.	19fr. 64c.	22fr. 64c.
4 posts . . . . .	3fr. 00c.	6fr. 00c.	9fr. 00c.	12fr. 00c.	15fr. 00c.	18fr. 00c.	21fr. 00c.	24fr. 00c.

A child of six years old, and less, shall not be considered as a passenger; two children of less than six years shall be considered equal to one passenger.

Every carriage may be charged with one portmanteau, whether it be entire or in two parts, and one mail.

Small carriages, with four wheels, known by the name of Spanish chariots, are considered as *cabriolets*, when they contain but two persons. Chariots which contain more than two persons enter into the class of *limonieres* when they have a shaft, and into that of *berlines* when they have a pole.

The regulations concerning the 3d and 4th horses shall continue to be observed, but neither can be demanded, except actually yoked to the carriage.

#### IV.

The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present *Ordonnance*, which will be inserted in the bulletin of laws. (Signed) LOUIS.

If to this is added the following summary of the laws of posting, and the annexed table of the traveller's expenses at each post, he will be possessed of every requisite information.

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### LAWS RELATIVE TO POSTING.

None but post-masters commissioned, by government are permitted to furnish horses.

The post-master shall constantly reside at or near the post-house.

No post-master can hire a postilion without a certificate of good behaviour.

Travellers are entreated to enter every complaint which they may have against the postilion or master in a book which is kept at each post-house, and regularly inspected by the director-general.

The post-master is answerable for any accident which may occur from the carelessness of the postilion, or restiveness of the horses.

Travellers are accommodated in the exact order in which they or their avant-couriers may arrive.

Every traveller hiring a saddle-horse must be accompanied by a postilion, to serve him as a guide.

One postilion may conduct three travellers; but, if there is a fourth, two postilions must be hired.

The charge is one franc and fifty centimes per post for every horse, and seventy-five centimes for each postilion.

Every traveller may oblige the postilion to carry his portmanteau, if it does not exceed 30lbs. in weight.

No postilion shall exact more than the sum fixed by law, or insult the passengers, under pain of such punishment as the director shall inflict.

No carriage shall be compelled to take more than 140lbs. of luggage.

The price of posting shall always be paid in advance.

No carriage shall pass another on the road, unless some accident happen to that which goes before.

Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or maltreat the horses under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury which he may do.

All turnpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

### CABRIOLET.

If the traveller is accompanied by his family, or wishes to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and has left his carriage on the other side of the water, he will hire a cabriolet, or larger carriage.

The cabriolet is an uncouth but very convenient vehicle, running on two wheels. It is surrounded on the inside with a great number of pockets, and on each side is a comfortable pillow. It will conveniently accommodate two persons. It opens in front and has a small window on each side, but it will be necessary for the traveller carefully to examine if it be weather-tight before he hires it.

On the arrival of the traveller in Paris, the cabriolet is sent to the Remise, where it stands fifteen days at his command, and he may within that time return in it to Calais, without additional expense.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, ac-



cording to their appearance and convenience; but the usual charge for a comfortable cabriolet, from Calais to Paris, is about four guineas. The traveller must not give precisely what is asked him. The English post-chaise is unknown in France.

The hiring of the carriage and the postage of the horses, are two different affairs, and in different hands. At any of the inns in Calais the traveller may be furnished with a commodious cabriolet, in which he will proceed the whole of his journey.

If the traveller is accompanied by a friend, and does not regard a little extraordinary expense, I would strongly recommend this mode of conveyance. He is fully master of his time; he may stop where he pleases; he is not compelled to travel by night, and he has a full view of the country through which he passes.

If a party of gentlemen are careful in making their bargain beforehand, and will fee the drivers liberally, the strict laws of posting will be often relaxed in their favour, and four or five of them may occupy a handsome carriage, drawn by three horses; the expense of which will not exceed that of the common diligence.

#### DILIGENCE.

The French diligence is a most curious and unique machine: it is a strange compound of the English stage waggon and coach; and it singularly possesses all the conveniences of each without their defects. It contains six, eight, or ten passengers inside, according to its size; and in front is what is called the cabriolet of the diligence for outside passengers, with leathern covers, like the body of our one-horse chaises, to defend both the head and legs from the weather. These seats, which hold three persons, are the most pleasant part of the vehicle, and being little elevated above the springs, there is scarcely a possibility of the carriage being overturned. The conductor forms one of the party of the cabriolet; but if the weather be fine, he will go on the top of the diligence.

The inside passengers are seated completely at their ease, free from the torture to which the unfortunate inmates of many of our stage coaches are frequently doomed; but

the smallness of the windows, and the manner in which the seats are arranged, prevent them from enjoying much view of the country.

The fare from Calais to Paris is fifty francs for the inside, and forty-five for the cabriolet.

A conductor is attached to each machine ; his proper business is to take care of the luggage, and this duty he performs with the strictest integrity. When the traveller's portmanteau or parcels have once been consigned to him, every fear with regard to their safety may be dismissed. To this important duty another is usually attached. He presides at the dinner-table of the passengers, and does full justice to what is provided. He accompanies the diligence through the whole of the journey, and at the close of it expects a gratuity of five or six francs. The driver likewise expects about six sous at every post, but it is usual to leave this to the conductor, and pay him at the end of the journey.

Fourteen pounds of luggage are allowed, and twenty-one francs per cwt. is charged for the overplus.

I have already stated, that the office of the diligence is at Meurice's Hotel, Rue de la Prison. It starts from Calais at six o'clock in the morning, and at the same hour in the evening ; and, travelling night and day, reaches Paris in about forty-four hours.

The manner of yoking and driving the horses will appear singular to the tourist. In travelling post, one horse runs between two heavy shafts, attached to the carriage ; on another horse, lashed to his side, with scarcely any harness, and only fastened to the vehicle by some paltry ropes, sits the driver. Six horses are generally yoked to the diligence. The postilion sits on the near shaft-horse, and governs the leaders more by the sound of his voice, and the long whip which he bears, than by the simple cords which serve him as reins. The leaders seem scarcely to belong to the diligence, and shew the passengers that they are under little restraint, by numerous playful but to him terrifying deviations and prancings. Sometimes they have no reins, and even where these appendages to the equipage (which the Englishman has been accustomed to imagine absolutely ne-

cessary, and on which he places his principal and sole dependence) are found, the French Jehu scarcely vouchsafes to use them. The tourist, however, may dismiss every apprehension; the horses understand every motion of the driver's whip, and every tone of his voice; they are under perfect command, and an accident in the Paris Diligence is a thing absolutely unknown.

### ROUTE FROM CALAIS TO PARIS.

#### NEW ROAD, BY ABBEVILLE AND BEAUVAIS.

OUR traveller having decided on the mode of conveyance, we will describe his route from Calais to the French metropolis.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Fur.</i>
From Calais to Buisson.....	1½	7	6
Marquise.....	1	13	0
Boulogne.....	1¾	21	2
Samer.....	2	30	5
Cormont.....	1	36	0
Montreuil.....	1½	43	7
Nampont.....	1½	52	6
Nouvion.....	2	62	7
Abbeville.....	1½	70	4
Airaines.....	2¼	83	0
Poix.....	2½	96	6
Granvilliers.....	1¾	106	4
Marseille.....	1¼	113	4
Beauvais.....	2¼	126	0
Noailles.....	1¾	135	6
Puiseux.....	1½	144	0
Beaumont.....	1¼	151	0
Moisselles.....	1½	159	2
Saint Denis.....	1½	167	4
Paris.....	1	173	0

The traveller quits Calais by the Port Royale, and passing on the left, the canals of St. Omer, Gravelines, and Dunkirk, he enters on an avenue of trees which conducts him to the Faubourg St. Pierre. This is an exten-

sive and populous suburb, and the resort of the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants of Calais, in the evening and on Sunday. As soon as he quits the suburb, the road to Paris suddenly turns to the right, and brings him to Fort Nieulay, a regular fortification, which defends the approach to Calais on the land side. The road is continued for more than a mile and a half by the side of numerous canals and sluices, by means of which the surrounding country could be completely inundated, and the approach of an enemy cut off.

The traveller next arrives at La Chaussée, a scattered village, which skirts the road for more than a mile. He then passes under a hill with a windmill on the top, and about four miles and a half from Calais ascends another hill, from the summit of which he sees Coquelle on his left; and behind him a noble sea view, embracing the whole of the Downs, with the cliffs of Dover in the distant perspective.

He here crosses a Roman road, leading to Peuplingue on the right. After proceeding a mile, he climbs another hill, from which he sees Frethun and Coquelle on his left, and Peuplingue on his right.

Descending the hill, he leaves Sangette-sur-Mer on his right, and soon begins to mount a steeper and longer hill. As he ascends he sees Wailly, Merk, Guines, Ardres, and Boningue-le-Calais on his left, and Bas-Buisson on the right.

On the summit of the hill, commanding a yet finer view of the places just mentioned, stands the post-house of Haut Buisson. On the other side of the hill, a different and equally interesting prospect is presented. On the left are Wardenthun, and Beauregard, and on the right Ramsau, St. Inglevert, and Everlinghen. A few uninteresting houses are in the valley, and the traveller soon ascends another hill, from which a prospect not inferior to either of the former lies before him. He is now on the summit of the grand chain of mountains which runs through the whole of France. On his left is the tower of Collemberg and Bainghen, with Calais behind him. On the right is Basinghen Leubringhen, and at a distance the ocean, with the newly-erected tower of

Boulogne. As he proceeds along the summit of the hill, new views of the surrounding country open upon him, and a little before the descent he sees Dubringhen, Rousberg and Basinghen, on his right, with Leulinghen on his left, the hill of Boursin more distant, and still farther on, the tower of Collemberg.

The descent is now rapid and steep, and in the bottom of the valley he crosses the bridge and rivulet of Blacourt. He immediately climbs another hill, from the top of which he sees on the left Leulinghen; and almost behind him Hames, and on the right Dubringhen, Rousberg, and Basinghen. Passing Rousberg mill, and arriving at the opposite side of the hill, a great number of villages lie before him, and diversify the scene on the right, while on the left is Marquise mill, and a nearer view of the hill of Boursin. The quarries of Basinghen are on his right, those of Ferques on his left, and before him the interesting village of Marquise. The post-house is on the right hand, and on the left are two inns, called the Stag and the Cardinal's Cap. The church is at the extremity of the village on the left.

A mile beyond Marquise, the traveller crosses the river Selacque, and winding round the base of a hill on the right ascends another hill, near the summit of which he sees Ferques, Hardingham, and Collemberg-tower, on the left, while the hill which he has just passed pleasingly terminates the view on the right. Arriving on the top, the view beautifully opens on the right, and Haudenbergh, Basinghen, and Ambleteuse, are seen.

On descending the hill, the road lies through an avenue of trees, which soon branches off to a pretty farm-house, on the left. The road then passes through the village of Wacquinghem, with Offretun on the left. A little rivulet is next crossed; soon after which a steep hill, presents itself, from the summit of which Maninghen is seen on the left; Beuvrequem and Menendelle on the right; with the ocean once more bounding the prospect. St. Gan is seen on the left, a little before the descent of the hill. The road then lies through a pleasing avenue of trees to Wimille.

WIMILLE is prettily situated by the side of a consi



derable lake, formed by the river Wimereux. It is interesting, from containing the remains of the aéronauts Rosier and Pilatre, who were interred here, near the spot on which they perished. A monument, representing a balloon bursting, is erected close by the road.

After travelling about a mile, a hill is climbed, whose summit presents, at high water, some very beautiful views of the sea, on the right, and a well-cultivated country, studded with farm-houses, on the left. The village of Pont d'Amiens is at the foot of the hill, between it and the sea.

A succession of hills now offers as far as Boulogne. These give various and interesting views of the sea, and the Port of Boulogne. The second of them, on which are two windmills, commands the whole of the upper and lower town, the harbour, and the tower of Napoleon. An avenue of trees now conducts to Boulogne.

BOULOGNE is a town of very great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, and that he sailed from this port on his expedition against the Britons. The only vestige of Roman antiquity now remaining, is a tower, built in the reign of Caligula.

It is divided into the higher and lower towns. The street which connects them is called *Rue Grande*. It is very steep, and the view down it is much admired. The traveller first passes through the higher town, the approach to which, from Wimille, is very pleasing. The walls of the higher town command a noble view of the lower town, the harbour, and the ocean. Immediately under stands the lower town, with the mouth of the little river l'Iane.

The object most worthy of the traveller's attention is the tower, which was commenced by Buonaparte, to commemorate his intended victories over the English, and which now remains a striking monument of his ambition and his folly. Little more than the scaffolding was completed; and around it lies many a block of the finest marble, brought, at immense expense, from Marquise. A gratuity of a few sous will admit the stranger to the interior of the tower. The view from the sum-

mit, extending as far as the eye can reach, both on the land and sea-side, is deservedly admired.

Should the traveller remain at Boulogne during the evening, he will probably visit the beautiful walks round the ramparts, and the promenade on the sand at low water. A pretty theatre, open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, will likewise afford him some amusement.

The best inns is *L'Hotel d'Angleterre*, *Rue de l'Eau*, kept by an Englishwoman of the name of Parker. The charges are reasonable, and the accommodations are more English than are usually found in the French hotels.

The diligence stops at the Hotel de France, Rue Royale, in its way to Paris, and on its return to Calais.

Boulogne contains 13,000 inhabitants, and, during peace, carries on a considerable commerce with England, but principally contraband, in brandy, wine, and lace.

The diligence returns again through the gate by which it entered; and, skirting the high town, passes through the Port Royale, at the extremity of the lower town. The cabriolet, or chaise-de-poste, does not enter the town.

Quitting Boulogne, the road leads through the hamlets of Capelette and Ostrohove, with Outreau to the right; and, on descending the hill, the villa of Arclin on the left. It then crosses the bridge of Rintaudalle, and ascends a hill, from which is a view of the sea, and the English coast. Vertevoye and Berquen are on the right, and in the next valley is the hamlet of St. Leonard. At the end of the village is a brook; a little beyond which the pretty tower of St. Etienne is to be seen on the right. Another brook is then crossed, close to which is a farmhouse, whence an avenue of trees conducts to the village of Pont de Brique. Manihen is here on the right, and Eschingen on the left.

Two other brooks are soon crossed, and the road is almost without interruption, lined with fruit-trees for more than three miles. Beyond the second brook is a small hill. A narrow valley succeeds, through which runs a rivulet. This is followed by a loftier hill, with a paved way on the top, and a gentleman's house on the left.

At the bottom runs the river Quelien, and on the right is the village of Isque. Another hill immediately follows, from the summit of which the church of Isque forms a pleasing object on the right; while in the distant perspective is again seen the tower of St. Etienne. On the left is an old encampment, attributed to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country.

After descending the hill, and passing a rivulet, the road lies through a wood, and near the village of Cauchie; and, after passing the river Thane, a fine avenue of trees crosses the road, through which Hedin l'Abbé is seen on the left. The hamlet of Vergeneau lies on the ascent of the next hill, on the top of which is an avenue of trees, conducting to a well-built villa on the left, and, a little farther on, another leading to Hesdigneul, on the right. The tower is an interesting object, amidst the trees. On the left, is the village of Brucquedal. Crossing a narrow valley, with a little river running through it, another hill immediately succeeds, from the summit of which, the Downs are seen behind, on the right, and the town of Samer on a lofty hill in front.

At the descent of the hill, Tinghen is on the right; a rivulet then succeeds, and passing another hill, and by Montpourg and Basseville, with Verlingtun on the right, the traveller arrives at the Park of Carly-sur-Liane. He skirts this for half a mile, and crossing the river Liane, and leaving Questrecques on the left, he sees, on the ascent of the next hill, an avenue to the right, through which he has a view of Carly House. On the top of the hill, Samer appears to much advantage, crowning the summit of the next declivity.

On descending the hill, he passes close to Hourquet, and over the river of that name. The road then winds among some trees, and leaving Merbecq on the left, soon begins to ascend the hill of Samer. The traveller will pause about midway up the ascent, and look back on the pleasing prospect. On his right, he will see Questrecques, and on the left, Verlingtun, Carly House, and once more, and for the last time, the pretty tower of St. Etienne. On the summit of the hill is Samer.

The situation of SAMER is commanding; and were the

surrounding country more enclosed, and better wooded, the view from it would be exceedingly picturesque.

The tourist will now begin to enter on the peculiar scenery of France. Hitherto he has travelled along the coast, and has not been able to form any correct view of the general features of the country.

The scenery of France is on a larger scale than that of England. The vales are not so abrupt; and the hills form more rounded and extensive swells. The country is rarely divided by hedges, as in England, but presents one unbroken and uninterrupted expanse. The trees, instead of being scattered over the fields, are either collected in clumps round the villages, or form large woods and forests. The roads are usually bordered with fruit-trees or elms, and often in double or triple rows. They are wide, straight, and usually paved in the middle, like the streets of an English town. The scientific agriculturist will perhaps find fault with the husbandry of the French, but he will see very little uncultivated and untilled land, except in the immediate vicinity of Paris.

The villages generally consist of a row of houses on each side of the road, which are kept neatly white-washed, although they bear evident marks of the poverty of the inhabitants. No garden is attached to them; no little piggery, or shed for poultry; and it may be mentioned, as the characteristic peculiarity of the French villages, except in the neighbourhood of Paris, that there are no houses adapted for the residence of the middle classes of society. One or two chateaux occupy the most conspicuous parts of the hamlet, and these are often seen in a melancholy state of dilapidation. The remainder of the village is inhabited by a peculiar class of landholders, who occupy each a few roods, which they purchased at a tenth of their value during the Revolution; and by a disproportionate number of persons, who are too idle to work, and are destitute of every means of subsistence.

The poor laws are unknown in France. No public provision is made for age, sickness, or misfortune; it is not therefore surprising, that the number of mendicants should be great. The natural frivolity of the French character contributes to increase this evil. The common

people live merely for the passing day ; they lay up no provision for the future ; and when age or misfortune overtakes them, they have no resource but the charity of individuals.

On leaving Samer, the traveller descends a steep hill, and finds himself between the hamlets of Lesdres and St. Madelaine. He next crosses a rivulet, and passes an avenue of trees on the left, leading to a country-house, which is soon afterward visible from the road. One or two houses now denote the hamlet of Vernicourt. He then crosses a river, and traverses a pleasant wood, and the hamlet of Panem. This river winds, and recrosses the road at the distance of about half a mile. Two water-mills are here seen on the right, close by the village of Tingry. La Haye-Dincourt is immediately beyond, on the right.

The road now winds up a steep hill, on the ascent of which, a little before it skirts the forest of Tingry, a noble prospect presents itself. Samer is a prominent and interesting object behind, crowning the summit of a steep mountain. Tingry is on the right, and Sacequelle on the left.

The hamlet and wood of Vertevoye are next passed on the left, and the traveller continues to ascend. Fresh beauties open to his view at every step. Numerous pretty villages successively present themselves : Hubersen, Hudan, Hallinghen, Aremique, Laere, and Rollet, on the left ; and Duversan on the right ; and in front the town of Cormont. When he is arrived at the very summit, the tourist will be disposed to pause, and leisurely examine the various features of the scene. The descent is rapid. At the bottom is the river Dordonne, and a little beyond the post-house of Cormont.

Nothing of interest now presents itself for two miles ; Bermeulles is passed on the left, and Longvilliers on the right. A hill is then ascended, and the road enters the forest of Longvilliers, which it traverses for two miles. When the traveller again emerges into the open country, an extensive prospect of much interest lies before him. Before him, at the distance of four miles, is Montreuil, romantically situated on the summit of a rock. On the right, two openings between the surrounding eminences present



him with a pleasing view of the Channel ; the hamlet of Brexen lies, likewise, on the right ; and on the left, and almost behind him, are the villages of Bimont and Roe.

A valley not more than a mile in breadth brings him to the ascent of another hill, from different points of which he again sees the ocean at the distance of nine miles, while on his right are the villages of Fene and Atin, on his left Etrelles and Etaples, and before him Montreuil. On descending the hill, he crosses two branches of the river Etrelles, and soon enters a suburb of Montreuil, called Neuville-sous-Montreuil. After passing a marshy piece of land nearly a mile in length, a bridge over the Canche introduces him to the lower town of Montreuil ; another branch of the same river is then passed, and a steep ascent brings him to Montreuil.

MONTREUIL contains 3500 inhabitants, and is supposed to be nearly impregnable. It is accessible only by two gates ; one on the Boulogne, and another on the Abbeville side. The name of Montreuil frequently occurs in the history of France ; and the ruins of many a stately edifice are yet to be seen. The remains of the ancient church of Notre-Dame will particularly attract attention.

The town forms a miserable contrast with the beauty of its situation. The streets are narrow and dirty, and an appearance of poverty pervades the place. The diligence changes at the Hotel de France, in Grande-Rue. The post-house is in the same street.

The aspect of the country now changes, and becomes barren and flat. For several miles from Montreuil little interesting occurs. Sorrus is passed on the right, two miles from Montreuil, and immediately afterwards Petit-Campigneulle. A rising ground in this part of the road discovers both these villages, with Montreuil behind, and the sea about seven miles and a half distant. Campigneulle-le-Grand next succeeds on the right : and at three miles from Montreuil the traveller enters on the forest of Wailly, which he traverses about a mile ; in the midst of it is the hamlet of the same name. Soon after he emerges from it he again sees Montreuil behind him.

The road is now skirted by woods, and varied by little hills ; and three miles farther on is Nampont St. Firmin,

with the village of Noyelle-sur-Mer, close on the right, and Montigny a little farther off. A rivulet is then crossed; and soon afterwards the river Authie; beyond which is Nampont St. Martin, which contains the post-house.

On quitting Nampont, the traveller ascends a steep hill, which commands the whole of the village at its foot, Montigny on the right, and the sea at a distance. A mile farther on is another hill, whence the traveller will see the ocean, and Callen and Hemancourt on his right, with Rue at a distance: Avesne appears on his left.

Beyond another hill is Veron; half a mile from which begins the forest of Cressy, a name connected with one of the brightest pages of English history. The road passes through it for three miles, leaving Villers and Arry on the right, and Renier on the left. Two branches of the river Maye are next crossed, with St. Gandoulf on the right. Close to the river is Bernay, pleasantly situated among the woods. A steep ascent is rewarded by a bold and extensive view; including Bernay behind; the forest of Cressy on the left, which, under various names, continues to skirt the road for several miles; and, on the right, Arry, Rue, St. Valery, and a farewell prospect of the ocean. An hotel built on this spot is, with propriety, called Belle-Vue. An avenue of trees commences at Bernay, and reaches, with little interruption, to Abbeville.

Two miles further on is Forest-Moutier; and the road being still continued through a country thickly studded with wood, passes over a hill, whence are seen Forest-Moutier, Rue, St. Pierre-Abbly, and Nouvion. Half a mile from hence the road winds round a park, and enters the pretty village of Nouvion. This place strongly resembles an English village, with a little garden attached to every cottage.

The country now begins again to improve, and is pleasingly diversified with woods and vineyards. In the appearance of the latter the traveller will possibly experience some disappointment. An English plantation of raspberries far exceeds the vines in height.

At a mile and a half from Nouvion the road finally

emerges from the forest of Cressy, near Autite, Cailly, and Titre having been passed on the right. Many pretty clusters of wood, however, succeed.

A little beyond Autite, on the left, are the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Farey. The house and the church of Autite are seen about half a mile further on.

The road next passes by the hamlet of Hautvilliers, and descends into a valley, with Buigney St. Maclon on the right. St. Vallery is likewise to be seen on the right. A hill succeeds, from which Hautvilliers is perceived on the left, and Buigney on the right. Two miles farther on is another hill, whence Abbeville makes a noble appearance.

ABBEVILLE is seated on the river Somme, where it divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. Its manufactories consist of woollen cloths, coarse linens, sail-cloth, and soap. The front of the church of St. Wilfred, at Abbeville, with its two towers, numberless niches and statues, with all their accompaniments of fret-work and carving, affords a most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in its richest style. Abbeville contains 18,000 inhabitants.

The theatre in the *Rue de Larque* is open on Sunday and Thursday.

First boxes.... 33 sous.

Second ditto .. 20 sous.

Pit ..... 15 sous.

The diligence stops at the Bull's Head, *Rue St. Giles*. The post-house is in the same street.

On leaving Abbeville, the traveller proceeds to Pont Remy, where there are two bridges over the Somme; thence he goes to Airaines, near the road to which is a remarkable height called Cæsar's Camp.

Airaines is a tolerably well-built town, situated on three small rivers; it trades in linseed oil, flax, beechmast, chamomile, hempseed, and nuts. It has several manufactories of packing and sail-cloth, and numerous oil-mills. The post-house has a good inn.

From Airaines the road passes through a valley and over a hill to Arbres-à-Mouches, in front of Warlus, by

a valley, small wood, and hill to the hamlet of Camp l'Amienois, thence to Lincheux, and a little beyond the wood of Croisrault reaches.

Poix, a market-town, with a post-house and inn. The road from Rouen to Amiens, which communicates with Dieppe by Neufchâtel and joins the two Calais roads, crosses this place.

Beyond Poix the traveller passes over a barren mountain, enters the department of the Somme, crosses the valley and small river Tossac; and a league and a half from it, reaches

Grandvilliers, a neat market-town, which has been rendered commercial by its markets and its manufactories of serges and hosiery. It has broad streets which meet in a tolerably large and handsome square.

Beyond Grandvilliers are seen fields of corn interspersed with groves through which the road passes to Marseilles—to Beaupré—to Achy—to St. Omer-en-Chaussée—to Froissereux, whence a road branches off to Dieppe, along the river Therain, although not in sight of it; near Notre Dame du Thil to Beauvais.

BEAUVAIS is the chief town of the Oise, and is situated on the Therain. It is celebrated for its dyes, bleaching-yards, and springs of mineral water, and has numerous manufactories of cloth, serges, flannels, copperas, sulphate of iron, printed calicoes, and woollen cloths. There is likewise a manufactory for tapestry, established in 1664, which is nearly equal to that of the Gobelins. The streets are broad, and some of the houses handsome. The great square, the town-house, and the choir of the cathedral, are worthy of notice. In the interior of this church may be seen the beautiful tomb of Cardinal Forbin, by Causon, and three tapestry hangings executed in this town: one of them representing the healing of the paralytic, is considered a fine work. The church of St. Stephen deserves attention on account of its painted windows, the beautiful picture of the carrying of the cross, and the tomb in relief, supposed to have been a Roman monument.

Beauvais has been denominated *La Pucelle*, because it has never been taken, although several times besieged.

A solemn procession, in which the women take precedence, is held on the 10th of July to commemorate the bravery of Jeane Hachette, who, assisted by the female part of the inhabitants, compelled the duke of Burgundy to raise the siege of the town in 1472. Beauvais has a theatre and a promenade on the new boulevard. A fair is held here the first Saturday of every month.

The principal inns are, the Swan, the Golden Lion, the Crown, the Horse Shoe, and the Hotel d'Angleterre, whence the diligences set out for Rouen.

From Beauvais the traveller proceeds through the suburb of St. James, across the river Therain, through Lazare, Warluis, Roye, Noailles, St. Genevieve, La Croix, Oivillers, Puiseux, Chambly, to Beaumont.

BEAUMONT is situated on the left bank of the Oise, and trades in corn and flour. The principal objects worthy of notice are the street crossing the market, the clock tower, and the beautiful promenade which overlooks the rich valley of the Oise. A quarter of a league N. E. of Beaumont is a spot generally called the Camp of Cæsar, although it exhibits no vestiges of antiquity.

From Beaumont the road passes through Presles, by several chateaux, and through la Maison Neuve, Moisselles Poncelle, St. Brice, Pierre Fitte, to St. Denis, for a description of which see the Environs.

From St. Denis the traveller crosses the rivulet of Crose, and passing by Belleville, St. Chaumont, and Montmartre, enters PARIS.

## ROUTE FROM CALAIS TO PARIS,

OLD ROAD, THROUGH ABBEVILLE, AMIENS AND CHANTILLY.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
From Calais to Abbeville, as at page 41.	}	70	4
Ailly le Haut			
Clocher.....	1½	78	3
Flixecourt.....	1¼	88	4
Picquigny ....	1	94	2
Amiens .....	1½	102	4



	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
From Calais to Hébecourt ....	1	108	1
Flers .....	1	114	3
Breteuil .....	1½	122	1
Wavigny.....	1½	128	5
Saint Just ....	1	133	5
Clermont (Oise) 2		142	7
Lingueville....	1¼	149	1
Chantilly.....	1½	157	0
Luzarches ....	1¼	162	5
Ecouen .....	1¼	169	5
St. Denis.....	1¼	175	5
Paris .....	1	179	1

For a description of the route as far as Abbeville, see the route from Calais to Paris, through Abbeville and Beauvais.

On quitting Abbeville, the road passes over a country, nearly flat, for fifteen miles. Crinquet is first passed, then Moreux on the right; Vanchelle-le-Quesnoy on the left; Epagnette and Epagne, on the right; Moufliers and Bellencour on the left; Francières on the right, and Allié on the left; two miles beyond which place the traveller arrives at Ailly-le-haut-Clocher, where he changes horses.

This village is pleasantly situated in the midst of woods; but the traveller soon arrives again at the open country; and, after an uninteresting journey of five miles, he passes Ergnié and Brucamp on the left, Villiers on the right, and Jurcamp on the left. These villages are seen at the beginning of the ascent of the first hill. A little farther on Vanchelle-les-Domort is on the left, and Moufliers and Bouchen on the right.

Another hill soon succeeds, from the summit of which is an extensive and not uninteresting prospect of the country through which the traveller is about to pass. First on the left is Boutdeville, next Berteaucourt, Vignacourt beyond, and at a distance of seven miles, Picquigny. On the right is Bourdon-Hangert, and another village. At the bottom of this hill are two branches of the river Berteaucourt, beyond which is the little town of Flixecourt.

The situation of Flixecourt is pleasant; but the town is dirty and badly built. The post-house and the church are on the right hand.

After passing L'Etoile on the right, and Vignacourt on the left, with numerous little châteaux, the road crosses a hill, and afterwards the wood of Prieure. At the end of the wood is another interesting view of the country which the traveller is about to visit. Belloy is seen on the left, Picquigny before him; St. Pierre-de-Gouy, Le Gard, and Bourdon-Hangert, are on the right; while the Somme, which traverses the whole of the valley, adds much to the beauty of the view.

The road is now cut on the side of the hill, the bendings of which it follows until the traveller arrives at an insignificant hamlet, called la Chaussée-sous-Picquigny. He then crosses two rivulets, with St. Pierre-de-Gouy on his right, on the other side of the Somme; and a view of Breilly, and a more distant one of Amiens, on the left. He then reaches the post-town of Picquigny, once an important and formidable place, but now little better than a hamlet.

The road is continued on the side of the Sormont-hill for several miles, and commands a varied but not very interesting prospect of the surrounding country. The only pleasing object is the Somme; but it evidently flows with a sluggish stream through an almost endless marsh.

The first village is Breilly, nearly two miles from Picquigny; at the entrance of it Le Gard and La Chaussée are still to be seen, with Tirencourt more to the left. A mile beyond is Ailly-sur-Somme; a little before which, on the opposite side of the river, is an encampment attributed to the Romans. From Ailly are to be seen Tardieu, St. Sauveur, Lompré, Montiers, and Dreuil.

Passing Tardieu and St. Sauveur, on the other side of the Somme, the traveller arrives at Dreuil, two miles from Ailly. The road now descends from the hill, and is continued over the plain to Montiers, an insignificant village. Renancourt is passed on the right, and Lompré and Berticourt on the left, when the tourist enters the suburbs of Amiens, and, in traversing them, crosses three branches of the river Celle; after which he passes

by a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, called L'Autois, and enters the town.

AMIENS is the capital of the department of the Somme, formerly Picardy, and an episcopal see. It is a city of very great antiquity. Mention is made of it in the commentaries of Cæsar, under the title of Samarobriva, and, conjointly with Lutetia, it was the residence of most of the Roman Emperors during their occasional visits to Gaul.

It is better built than most of the French towns, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is the most perfect in France, and has been called the chef-d'œuvre of Gothic architecture. It was built by the English during the regency of the duke of Bedford. The portals at the entrance have been universally admired.

The river Somme runs through Amiens; and, being cut into almost innumerable canals, gives to one part of the place the appearance of a Dutch town.

The ramparts form a circumference of three miles. They are a favourite resort of the inhabitants; and the view from them is far more beautiful than could be expected from a town situated on a plain. Another favourite promenade of the citizens is L'Autois, by which the traveller passed on his entrance into Amiens. It is a little island, surrounded by canals, intersected by noble avenues of trees, and adorned with flowers. In the centre is a statue of the goddess Flora.

A pretty theatre, in *Rue des Trois Cailloux*; is open on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

First boxes..... 2 francs.

Second boxes..... 27 sous.

Pit..... 1 franc.

The post-house is in *Rue des Cordeliers*; it is called the *Hotel de le Cointre*. The Paris diligences likewise stop here.

Amiens was taken by the Spaniards in 1597. The stratagem by which the Spanish general gained possession of the place is curious and well known. He caused a cart-load of nuts to be overturned at one of the gates; and, while the guard was scrambling for the fruit, he rushed into the town with a chosen body of men which he had

placed in ambush. The fortress was soon afterwards retaken by Henry IV.

The short and hollow peace of 1802 was signed here.

The principal manufactures of Amiens are linen and woollen cloth. The latter of these used to employ more than 8,000 mechanics. Provisions of every kind are remarkably cheap at Amiens; and many English families, of small income, are settling in its neighbourhood.

Should business or pleasure detain the traveller at Amiens, he will find daily conveyance to Paris. The fare of the Amiens diligence is eighteen francs. A franc and a half is expected by the guard, and one franc by the driver.

If the traveller should pass through Amiens on the market-day, he will find the place thronged with the Picardian peasantry. The men wear *blue* jackets and trowsers, or *blue* frocks, with immense hats, resembling those of our Opera-beaux, and the hair tied in an enormous club, and frequently powdered. The women are seen with *blue* jackets, and very short *blue* worsted petticoats, of immense bulk, giving a ludicrous rotundity to the lower part of their frame.

Quitting Amiens by the Paris gate, and having cleared the suburbs, the traveller passes by the college of Amiens on the left, with the village of St. Acheul. On the right are Saulchoy, Pissy, and Guignemicourt. Two miles from Amiens is a hill, from whose top Guignemicourt is seen with the pretty park of Prousel, and behind are the town and citadel of Amiens in their full extent. Descending the hill, the tourist arrives at the village of Dury, beyond which the road passes through the wood of Dury to Hébecourt, having St. Fascien on the left, and Clairi on the right. A little on the Amiens' side of the post-house in Hébecourt is an avenue of trees conducting to the village of Rumigni, which has already been seen on the left.

Two miles beyond Hébecourt is St. Sanlien, a large but uninteresting village. The road then winds up the side of the hill of Ouardien, with a wood of the same name on the left, and beyond this Grattepanche, which is seen at the second bridge, over a ravine in the road.

A dull and tedious length of two miles succeeds, until

he arrives at the village of Esserteaux. Oremaux and Sourdon are then passed on the left, and he reaches the post-house and village of Flers. A chateau in this village, belonging to Mr. Dubeau, is more than usually pleasant.

On leaving Flers, Lusiere is on the right, and Rigni on the left; Aubouchel on the right, La Warde on the left; Fransures on the right, and L'Ortois on the left. The road now skirts a wood on the left. Rogy is on the right, opposite to another wood. Next follows the hamlet of Manger.

Soon after this, and at the end of the avenue, the road ascends the hill of Gallet, from which is an extensive, but not very interesting view. Paillart is seen first on the right; in the extreme distance is Beauvoir; Breteuil nearer; and immediately in front Esquennoy, on a rising ground. Bonneuil is on the left. On the descent of the hill is the hamlet of Folie; and opposite to a second bridge over a ravine, in the midst of a short avenue of trees, is Villers on the right.

The road now ascends to Esquennoy, a small town, containing nothing worthy of observation. A mile beyond Esquennoy is Fléchy on the right. It is seen amidst the next avenue of trees, with Esquennoy behind. The road again ascends, and the traveller arrives at the post-town of Breteuil.

BRETEUIL is nobly situated on the brow of a hill, but the town itself is mean and dirty. It was formerly a place of more consequence, and contains some remains of antiquity.

The country, which for a considerable distance has been dreary and unpleasant, does not yet improve. At the end of Breteuil is the river Noyez, and the village of Paillart on the left. Two little rivulets are then crossed, between which are the remains, now modernized, of the once celebrated Abbey of Breteuil. Vaudeuil is here on the right, and Tartigny on the left. A long avenue of trees then commences, with many windmills, behind which, on the right, is a handsome chateau.

At the distance of a mile is a steep, but not very lofty hill, from the ascent of which is an extensive yet not interesting view. It chiefly lies over the country which



the traveller has passed. On his extreme right, when he has turned, is Tartigny ; then Folleville and Paillart, and in front a noble view of Breteuil. On his right are Vau-deuil and Caply. When on the summit of the hill, Beauvoir is on the left, and Vauchen on the right.

As the traveller continues his route, he passes Bonvillers on the left ; and Farviller, Campremy, and Grand-Mesnil on the right ; then Chepoix on the left ; after which he arrives at Wavignies, an uninteresting village, with a post-house.

Ansauviller is immediately opposite to Wavignies on the left, and Thieux on the right. Quincampoix and Blin come next on the left ; then Fumechon and Castillon on the right, and Plainval on the left. The road now has a few inequalities, and Bruvilay and Lermont are passed on the left ; when the traveller arrives at St. Just, a long straggling town, where he changes horses.

On leaving St. Just, the road rapidly improves ; and during the remainder of the journey to Paris, is seldom destitute of interest. Half a mile from St. Just is the river Bresche ; immediately beyond which the road begins to wind up the side of a long and steep hill. On the top is the village of Valcourt. On the left, and a little farther on, are some mills, and a farm called the Folly of Boutelangle.

Two miles beyond are the village and chateau of Argenlieu, and Le Met on the right ; and further on are Birancourt, Airon, and St. Remy-en-l'Eau. Opposite to these last villages, and between them and a wood is a more pleasing prospect than the traveller has lately enjoyed. St. Remy is seen on the right, then Angy, a Telegraph, and Clermont town and castle.

At a mile and a half further on, and where the wood of Fitz-James begins to skirt the road, another noble view occurs, over Nointel, Breuil-le-Sec, Breuil-le-Vert, and Clermont town and castle. At the end of the wood is the hamlet of Le Petit St. James, opposite to which are the ruins of the once noble castle of the duke of Fitz-James.

The river Bresche is again crossed, and several rivu-

lets ; after which the traveller ascends the hill to Clermont.

Nothing can exceed the romantic beauty of the situation of CLERMONT, with which the irregularity and meanness of the town form a singular contrast. The Romans selected it for one of their stations ; and entitled it Claromontium, whence the modern name Clermont. The surrounding country is exceedingly fine ; and the town is on the summit of a steep hill, almost surrounded with wood. Some gardens on the very top of the hill are unequalled for beauty of prospect. The castle, and the little church, with its painted windows, deserve the attention of the curious.

The post-house is in *Rue des Fontaines*. The diligence stops at the Wooden Sabre. The town contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

As the traveller descends the steep hill on which Clermont is built, he passes by some gardens delightfully situated. On his right is Bethencourt, a pleasant country residence, of which he has a view through the trees a little before the houses are discontinued on his left. He soon arrives at a brook, when Breuil-le-Sec is immediately on his left, and Rotelou on his right.

At the distance of a quarter of a mile is a second bridge, which affords a view of Breuil-le-Sec. A third bridge soon succeeds, and the road begins to be enclosed between two hills. Lamotte is now on the left ; and soon afterwards, Breuil-le-Vert. Another brook is passed ; and, on looking back through the valley, a farewell and interesting view of the castle of Clermont is presented.

Auvilliers is now on the right, and is soon seen, with Uny and Breuil-le-Vert on the left. He now enters, and soon traverses the little wood of Nointel. Neuilly, Cambronne, Vaux, and Despoillen, are on the right ; and Uny and Bailleval on the left. As he emerges from the wood, and a little before he enters Rentigny, he has a view of most of these villages peeping through the trees by which they are surrounded. The village of Rentigny contains nothing remarkable.

The greater part of the road, for many miles, has been bordered by trees : an avenue now commences, which

is continued with no interruption but that of buildings to the very gates of Paris. The road still winds under the hill on the right, and follows its various sinuosities. About a quarter of a mile from Rentigny, where roads branch off to the right and left, the traveller looks back on Bailleval, and forward on the left to Cauffry, and Liancourt. The former of these he soon passes, with a considerable manufactory of tiles on his right.

Opposite to the twenty-eighth milestone from Paris is Liancourt on the left, with its extensive park and elegant chateau. A little farther on is Monneville, likewise on the left, and some not uninteresting views are afforded of the villages that have been passed.

Immediately after the twenty-seventh milestone is a short ascent, followed by a speedy descent, and the traveller arrives at the post-town of Lingueville. Nothing here occurs to arrest his progress; and, passing Monchy-St.-Eloy on the left, and Lingueville church on an eminence on the right, and soon afterwards Montataire, likewise on the right and on the very summit of the hill, he reaches the village of Nogent-les-Vierges. Villiers-St.-Paul and Brenouille-sur-Oise are about a mile to the left. The village is pleasantly situated, and the road to Criel by the Grange Farm, the plantations of Mr. Montelay, the extensive ponds at the end of the plantations, and the luxuriant meadow that conducts to the Oise, are very agreeable.

At the spot where the road crosses the Oise, an island divides its stream. Two bridges conduct to Criel. This was formerly a fortified town, and not unfrequent mention of it occurs in the history of France. The fortifications, however, are now dilapidated, and it contains nothing remarkable but a China manufactory, which is falsely said to rival those of Colebrook-Dale.

As soon as the traveller leaves Criel, he climbs a steep ascent, which rewards him with a beautiful prospect of the country behind. The town of Criel is a prominent object: beyond it is St. Leu, and the tower of St. Christopher is on the left. As he proceeds, Meclou, St. Vaast, Cramoisy, Tiverny, and St. Maximin, are

passed on the right; and near the twenty-third mile-stone are other not unpleasing views of the road which has been traversed.

The wood of Hallate now borders the road on the left; while on the right is an extensive plain, which continues beyond the twenty-first mile-stone, when a rapid descent, and a meadow with canals on each side of the way, conduct to CHANTILLY.

This town was once famed for the beauty of its gardens, the splendour of its palace, and still more for the heroes who inhabited it. The hunting seat of the Montmorencies and the Condés is now a heap of ruins. It was destroyed by a mob from Paris early in the Revolution. The stables only remain; and these, even in their dilapidated state, convey no mean idea of the former magnificence of the place. The building consists of one enormous stable, 600 feet in length, and 40 in height. In the centre is a lofty dome ninety-feet high, and sixty in diameter. Under this is a fountain which supplies a noble reservoir formed of the most costly marbles, and enriched by numerous well-executed decorations. This unique apartment was formerly divided into 400 stalls, but they have been long ago demolished. When the splendid palace of the Montmorencies was levelled with the ground, a smaller chateau connected with it was spared, that it might afford a temporary shelter for the revolutionary plunder. This is now the habitation of the duke de Bourbon, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors has been restored. It contains nothing to arrest the traveller's attention, unless the melancholy contrast which its hasty and coarse repairs form with the vestiges of former princely grandeur.

Chantilly affords excellent accommodation for the traveller at the Hotel de Bourbon.

As the traveller quits Chantilly, he has Pesservant, Villiers, and Govieux, on his right; and the forest of Chantilly soon begins to skirt the road on his left. The whole of the road across the hill is pleasant, but the most beautiful spots are near the nineteenth mile-stone, whence he commands an extensive view over the country behind

him, and at the brow of the hill, where the prospect is peculiarly fine, particularly to the right.

At the foot of the hill, and near the eighteenth milestone, is the hamlet of Morlaye, with its noble chateau and park. Three branches of the river Morlaye are next crossed, when the road penetrates some thick but not extensive woods. The wood of Herivaux is on the left, and that of Royauumont on the right.

Descending the hill, with the chateau of Bartindal on the right, then passing two brooks and leaving Chaumontel on the left, and Belloy on the right, and crossing another stream the tourist reaches Luzarches, a small town containing a few oil mills, and a cotton manufactory. A little beyond Luzarches the road becomes exceedingly steep, and enters the forest of Champlâtreux. Some interesting views here occur through the different avenues of the wood; and at the fourteenth milestone the superb mansion and park of Champlâtreux present themselves. The traveller will do well to pause and examine them particularly.

From the end of the park the road is continued in a perfectly straight line, for nearly two miles, and presents nothing worthy of notice but Mareil-en-France on the left, situated on the summit of an abrupt and lofty hill.

At the twelfth milestone the traveller enters the village of Menil-Aubry, and a little beyond he has a view of the numerous villages with which the country is here studded. Chastenay, Plessis-Gassot, Bouqueval, and Plessis-des-Vallées, are on the left; and Allainville, Moisselles, and Ezanville, on the right. After this he traverses a wood for nearly two miles, and arrives at Ecouen-la-Hautefeuille.

A chateau was built near Econen by Anne of Montmorency, which on the emigration of the noble family of the Condés, became national property. The late Emperor devoted it to a noble and benevolent purpose. He established a seminary here for the education of the orphan daughters of the members of the Legion of Honour. The painted glass in one of the galleries of the chateau has been much admired. The subject is taken from a work of Raphael, and represents the his-



tory of Psyche. The chapel and the sacristy offer some well-executed copies of Raphael and Leonardo-da-Vinci.

Beyond Ecouen is a hill, whence are seen most of the villages between Luzarches and Ecouen, and in front the abbey of St. Denis, and the windmills of Montmartre. A rapid descent soon follows; and, after passing Villers-le-bel close to the road on the left, and Piscop and St. Brice on the right, the traveller arrives at Sarcelles, through the middle of which flows the river Arnouville.

As the capital is approached, the country is more thickly studded with villages, which now begin to present themselves on either side in almost uninterrupted succession. I shall merely mention their names. A full description of those which contain any thing peculiarly worthy attention will be found in the account of the environs of Paris. Montmagmy, Cormeil, and Argeneuil, occur on the right; and Stains, opposite to the latter village, on the left. The road then lies through Pierrefitte. Dreuil and Villetaneuse succeed on the right. The river Rouillon is crossed. A mile beyond, where a noble avenue branches off on either side, are some slight fortifications. Two brooks are then passed, and some barracks are seen half a mile from St. Denis.

The town of St. Denis, with its venerable abbey, will be particularly noticed among the environs. Beyond St. Denis was a convent, now converted into spacious barracks. Near them, and on the other side of the little river Crou, a noble avenue branches off to Versailles. Gournneuve is now seen on the left, then St. Ouen on the right, Aubervilliers on the left, Gournay and Chicy on the right, and La Villette on the left. The stately avenue of trees on either side of the road bears evident marks of the ravages of war.

Some little obelisks are passed on the left of the road. The common people affirm, that on the spot where each is erected, St. Denis halted in his strange and miraculous journey after his decapitation. They were, however, really intended to designate the places where Philip the Bold and his brothers rested, when they bore the corpse of their father from Paris to St. Denis.

The village of La Chapelle is now traversed; soon after which the traveller arrives at the Barrier of St. Denis, and enters the capital of France.

## ROUTE FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY BRIGHTON AND DIEPPE.

### 1. *London to Brighton, Mail Road through Croydon, Ryegate, and Crawley.*

Miles.	Miles.
CROYDON (as at No. 5.) $9\frac{1}{2}$	Hand Cross ..... $35$
Foxley Hatch ..... $12$	Staplefield Common ... $36\frac{1}{2}$
Hoorly House ..... $14\frac{1}{2}$	To Piecombe (by new
Merstham ..... $17\frac{3}{4}$	road) ..... $47\frac{1}{4}$
Ryegate ..... $21\frac{1}{4}$	Pangdean ..... $47\frac{3}{4}$
Wood Hatch ..... $22\frac{1}{4}$	Patcham ..... $49\frac{1}{2}$
Dover's Farm ..... $22\frac{3}{4}$	Withdean ..... $50\frac{1}{4}$
Hookwood Common ... $26\frac{3}{4}$	Preston ..... $51$
Crawley ..... $30\frac{3}{4}$	Brighton ..... $52\frac{3}{4}$

### *Or, through Cuckfield.*

Staplefield Common (as above) ..... $36\frac{1}{2}$	St. John's Common .... $43\frac{1}{2}$
Slough Green ..... $38\frac{1}{4}$	Friar's Oak Inn ..... $45\frac{1}{2}$
Whiteman's Green .... $39\frac{1}{4}$	Stone Pound ..... $46\frac{1}{4}$
Cuckfield ..... $40$	Clayton ..... $47\frac{1}{4}$
Ansty ..... $41$	Piecombe ..... $48\frac{1}{4}$
	Brighton (as above) ... $53\frac{3}{4}$

### 2. *London to Brighton, by Mitcham and Ryegate.*

Kennington ..... $1\frac{1}{4}$	Upper Tooting ..... $5\frac{1}{4}$
Stockwell ..... $2\frac{1}{4}$	Lower Tooting ..... $6$
Clapham Common ..... $3\frac{1}{4}$	Amen Corner ..... $6\frac{1}{2}$
Ballham Hill ..... $4\frac{1}{4}$	Figg's Marsh ..... $6\frac{3}{4}$

	Miles.		Miles.
Upper Mitcham .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Warren .....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lower Mitcham .....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ruffet .....	18
Sutton .....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gatton * Inn .....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canhatch Farm .....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ryegate .....	21
Tadworth .....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brighton (as at No. 1.)	52 $\frac{1}{2}$

### 3. *London to Brighton, through Horsham.*

Lower Tooting .....	6	Bear Green .....	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Merton .....	7	Capel .....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Morden .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kingfold .....	32
Ewell .....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsham .....	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Epsom .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	West Grinstead .....	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ashstead .....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Partridge Green .....	45
Leatherhead .....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Steyning .....	51
Mickleham .....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bramber .....	52
Burford Bridge .....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beeding .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dorking .....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brighton .....	61 $\frac{1}{4}$

OR,

Horsham (as above) ..	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Woodmancote .....	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cowfold .....	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	Terry's Cross .....	49
Mockbridge .....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Saddlescomb .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Henfield .....	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brighton .....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$

### 4. *London to Brighton, by Lindfield.*

New Chapel Green (as at No. 5.) .....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hapstead Green .....	34 $\frac{1}{4}$
Turner Hill .....	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lindfield .....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Siddesfield Common ..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hayward's Heath .....	39
Tealing Hurst .....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wivelsfield .....	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Ditchling .....	44 $\frac{3}{4}$

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\* A new road which branches off from Gatton to Brighton, has been lately opened, but it is not frequented by the stages, and is very little shorter than the above road.

	Miles.		Miles.
Keymer .....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Patcham .....	51
Stone Pound Gate .....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Withdean.....	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clayton .....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Preston .....	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
Piecombe .....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brighton .....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pangdean .....	49		

5. *London to Brighton, by Croydon, East Grinstead, and Lewes.*

To KENNINGTON,		CROYDON.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surry .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Croydon Turnpike.....	10
Brixton Causeway .....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Purley <i>Direction Post</i>	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Streatham .....	5	Rose and Crown Inn	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broad Green .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		

[Or, by keeping along Smetham Bottom to the right, about half a mile, and then bearing to the left, a new road is made to the Rose and Crown, which avoids Riddlesdown Hill, and is only a quarter of a mile farther. Route to Ryegate, nine miles.]

	Miles.		Miles.
Marden-Park Lodge ..	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nutley .....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half-Moon Inn .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maresfield .....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quarrey-House Gate..	18	Uckfield .....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Godstone Green .....	19	Horstead .....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stanstead Borough....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cliff .....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blinley Heath.....	23	LEWES <i>Town-Hall</i> ....	50
New Chapel Green ...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Guide-Post .....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fellbridge, <i>Sussex</i> ....	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Barracks .....	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
EAST GRINSTEAD .....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashcomb .....	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Forest Row .....	31	Falmer .....	54
Wych Cross.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brighton .....	58 $\frac{1}{4}$

OR,

	Miles.		Miles.
To Wych Cross, as		Chadley .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
above .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cook's Bridge.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dane Hill .....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Offam Street .....	47
Sheffield Bridge .....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Guide-Post .....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chailey Common .....	41	Brighton .....	56 $\frac{1}{4}$

The packets from Brighton to Dieppe, the times of sailing, and the usual fares, have already been described (page 21.) The length of the passage is extremely un-

certain. With a favourable wind, it has been performed in seven hours, but many persons have been detained nearly forty-eight hours on shipboard; it will therefore be necessary to lay in a sufficient stock of provisions.

An enormous crucifix on the quay is one of the first objects that presents itself, as the vessel approaches Dieppe. The quay itself bears much resemblance to that of Calais, and exhibits equal bustle and confusion. The traveller will be instantly surrounded with the same host of porters, clamorously contending for the honour of conveying his baggage to the hotel, and the same ceremonials await him with the police and custom-house officers.

The best Inns are the London, and the Little Paris Hotel; or, if business or pleasure should detain him at Dieppe, he will find comfortable and reasonable accommodations at the Hotel de Rouen.

Dieppe is situated at the mouth of the river Arques, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity. The peculiar and grotesque appearance of its houses, overhanging its narrow and filthy streets, sufficiently indicates this. The harbour is secure and spacious; it is capable of containing 200 merchant vessels, and an equal number of smaller fishing craft. A basin is nearly completed for the reception of frigates, and lighter ships of war.

The principal trade is in fish. Some interesting and long-established manufactories of ivory toys are found here. The inhabitants of Dieppe affirm that they first discovered the coast of Guinea, and introduced the elephant's tooth into France; and from that period they have been ambitious to excel in the construction of every article composed of this material.

The church of St. Jacques is an ancient and pleasing structure. The tower affords an extensive view of Dieppe, the surrounding country, and the ocean. The white cliffs of the English coast are seen in the horizon.

The castle, that overhangs the town, offers a yet finer view, but it is difficult to obtain access to it. The avenues leading to the castle, will, however, repay the traveller for the trouble of ascending them, by the varied and lively scenery which they present.



Few things will appear more singular to the stranger than the head-dress of the lower and middling classes of the female inhabitants of Dieppe. It has remained unchanged from time immemorial, and is peculiar to this part of Normandy. It consists of a pasteboard frame, frequently of more than half a yard in height. The lower part of it is covered with silk, which, in the plainest, is edged with gold or silver lace, while the more expensive are formed of the richest gold or silver embroidery. Above this is an immense muslin lappet, white as the driven snow, and often full one-fourth the height of the wearer. Ridiculous as the description may appear, and singular as the dress really is, it is very far from being unpleasing: at least the taste with which it is ornamented, and the red gowns, cloaks, and petticoats, with which it is usually accompanied, render the peasant girls of Dieppe and Normandy no uninteresting objects to the stranger.

From Dieppe to Paris are two routes: the first 111 miles, and the second, through Rouen, 136 miles. The tourist may travel post either way; but, except he be very much pressed for time, I would earnestly recommend him to choose the latter, which conducts him through a country little inferior to the most beautiful and luxuriant districts of England. The diligence takes the second route. I shall merely mention the different relays of the former road, and give a short itinerary of the second.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Dieppe . . . . —	..	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chars . . . . .	2 ..	206 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bois-Robert 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	137 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pontoise† ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	219
Pommereval 2	..	148 $\frac{3}{4}$	Franconville ‡ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	227 $\frac{1}{4}$
Forges . . . . 3	..	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	Saint Denis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gournay ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	179	Paris . . . . .	1 ..	241
Gisors* . . . . 3	..	195 $\frac{1}{2}$			

\* A third horse must be taken or paid for in the two last stages.

† *Pontoise* was formerly celebrated for a strong castle, which the English took by stratagem in 1433. In 1652, 1720, and 1753, the parliaments of Paris were transferred to this place.

‡ *Franconville*. If the traveller has a few hours to

ANOTHER ROAD FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS, BY  
ROUEN AND ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Dieppe .....	2	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bonnières .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Osmonville.....	2	141 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mantes .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tostes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	Meulan .....	2	233 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cambres.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{4}$	Triel .....	1	239 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rouen.....	2	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Germain-en-		
Port St. Ouen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laye .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vaudreuil.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nanterre.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	259
Gaillon .....	2	196 $\frac{3}{4}$	Paris .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vernon .....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	206 $\frac{1}{4}$			

The first part of this route, and extending many miles beyond Rouen, forms a striking contrast to the description which we have given of the general scenery of France. The long, unbroken, undeviating line, that displeases and tires on other routes; the total want of enclosures and hedge-rows, which, notwithstanding the most admirable system of cultivation, conveys an idea of waste and neglect; the absence of those country-seats that decorate the English roads, and indicate the opulence of the inhabitants; and the more melancholy absence of the numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which animate the scenery of most of the British counties, and excite in the mind of the solitary traveller a pleasing feeling of society, and of comfort,—with these faults the route from Dieppe to Rouen is not chargeable. On the contrary, the inequalities of the face of the country; the sudden and abrupt declivities; the hills not naked and bare, but clothed with wood, or with verdure, to their very summits; the rapid succession of villages and chateaux; the numerous rivulets which rush through every valley; and the cattle, not as in other parts of France, enclosed in the home-shed, but grazing in the enclosures, that diversify this district, strongly bring to

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spare, he will be much pleased with the gardens of the Comte d'Albon, which are laid out with a beautiful simplicity rarely seen in France.

the traveller's recollection the most beautiful scenery of Devon, Somerset, or Hereford.

If the traveller proceeds by the diligence he should take a place as far as Rouen only, whence he may continue his route as his business or pleasure permit.

The tourist quits Dieppe by the suburb of Barre and leaving St. Pierre-d'Epinay, and Valdruel on the left, passes through Janval. Boutailles and Rouxmenil are soon on his left, and he is presented with a noble prospect, peculiarly grand towards the sea. The gardens of Vertus are afterwards seen on his right; and, passing the lofty hill of St. Aubin, he arrives at the village of St. Aubin-sur-Seye.

Sauqueville next succeeds, and, on the other side of the river Seye, Patteville. Calmon follows next, on a rising ground, then the hamlet of Catteville: and Bois l'Abbé being passed on the right, the little post-town of Osmonville is reached.

A little beyond Osmonville is Venise, the Belmenil, Bennetot, and Biville-la-Bagniarde, Varanville, Soquentot, and Ste-Geneviève, have already been passed on the right, and Gonnevillle and Fresné on the left; to these succeed Aufay on the left, and Calleville, Fuméchon, and St. Vast du Val on the right, when the village of Tostes presents itself.

Having changed horses, and passed Breteville on his right, the traveller reaches Valmartin, and then Boulay; and having seen Sierville on his right, and Anceaumeville on his left, arrives at Cambres.

Again changing horses, and passing Montville and Essete on his left, traversing the wood of Bourgut, and crossing the river Cailly, he reaches Malannay, and then Haulme. The road, now skirting the river Cailly, conducts him to Bondeville, and afterwards to Deville.

As he passes through the valley between this and Bapanme, he sees many bleaching-grounds, paper-manufactories, and mills of various descriptions on his left; and proceeding along the base of the hill of Triboudet, and traversing the valley of Youville, he reaches the Seine. The road is here skirted with a double row of trees, and assumes that straight direction which displeases

so much in the roads of France ; but the neighbourhood of the river, and the view of the majestic capital of Normandy, more than compensate for this disadvantage.

The tourist is here treated with a specimen of the peculiar manner of lighting the roads in the greater part of France. Ropes are stretched across the road from tree to tree, and lamps are suspended in the centre. This is a vestige of the total disregard which used to be paid to the convenience and comfort of the middle and lower classes. The roads in France are infinitely wider than in England. The lord who travels in his carriage in the centre of the highway, where there is nothing to impede his progress, or endanger his safety, enjoys the full benefit of the light, while scarcely the dimmest ray reaches the pedestrian at the side, for whom neither pavement nor foot-path is prepared, and who splashes his way through the mire as well as he can.

The traveller passes through the suburb of Cauchoise, and enters Rouen by the gate of Hâvre.

ROUEN, formerly the capital of Normandy, is now styled first city of the department of Lower Seine, and is an archbishop's see. It stands north of the river, is seven miles in circumference, including its six suburbs, and is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. As in most towns of great antiquity, its streets are narrow and crooked, and its houses built of wood ; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent cities of France. The places worthy of observation are the great hall of the palace, formerly appropriated for the assembling of the parliaments of Rouen ; the castle ; the cathedral ; and the steeple of the late Benedictines.

The cathedral was built by William the Conqueror, and is a perfect specimen of the noblest Gothic architecture.

Rouen is celebrated as the birth-place of Fontenelle, and the two Corneilles ; and of the interesting and unfortunate Joan of Arques or Arc. To the eternal disgrace of the English general, she was burnt here for sorcery in the year 1430. Her statue is shewn in the market-place, and her memory is venerated and adored by the Normans.

The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the Seine,

communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide. It is the invention of an Augustine friar, and is so contrived, that, by elevating a draw-bridge in the centre, the boat, or rather the immense barge underneath, slips out, and the largest vessel passes without difficulty. In five minutes the boat is replaced in its former position, and pedestrians traverse the bridge as before; or in two hours the whole fabric can be taken to pieces, and put together again.

The principal inns are Renault's (*Hotel Vatel*), 85, *Rue de Carmes*; Mare's (*Hotel de France*), in the same street; and Deterville's (*Hotel de la Ville de Paris*), *Rue de la Savonnerie*. Those by whom a little additional expense is not regarded will probably resort to Phillope's (*Hotel de Poitiers*), on the Boulevards.

A theatre is open every evening. The admittance to the Boxes is only three francs.

The *Hotel de Ville* contains a magnificent library of 70,000 volumes. It has likewise a small but select cabinet of paintings. Admission to these is easily procured.

The town is regularly fortified, and the beauty of the Boulevards forms a singular contrast with the darkness and filth of many of the principal streets. Nothing can exceed the prospect which they afford of the quay, the river, the town, and the surrounding country thickly studded with villages and chateaux.

A hill in the neighbourhood called Mount St. Catharine, presents at one view all the beauties which are discerned from different points of the Boulevards. No traveller should quit Rouen without visiting this spot.

The tourist may proceed to Paris by land or water. Should he have abundance of leisure, he may embark on the Seine, and continue his route by a packet or house-boat. The romantic scenery of the river, although far inferior to that of the Herefordshire Wye, will compensate for the delay, if he can be content to travel at the slow rate of thirty miles per diem. The boat will stop in the evening at some pleasing village, where he will meet with comfortable, but not luxurious accommodation.

As, however, he will probably prefer to complete his journey by the diligence, he will secure a place either



at 79, *Rue Grand Pont*, whence a conveyance starts every morning at five o'clock; or at *Le Bourgeois, Rue Thouret*, whence a diligence sets out every morning at half past five and every night at six o'clock.

The road from Rouen to Paris lies through the suburb of Epaulet. The Seine is on the right, and the suburb of St. Sever on the other side of it. The favourite promenade and ride, called the Queen's Course, is passed; then the Dauphin's Course, the church, and the glaciis of St. Paul, when the traveller finds himself opposite to the hill of St. Michel. He proceeds by some manufactories of porcelain and colours, until he arrives at the foot of the hill and village of Bons-Secours. Then, leaving Sotteville on his right, he reaches Anfreville. Belbeuf is now on his left, and a forest at a little greater distance; and, passing Rouvray on his right, he arrives at Gravettes. Many points of the road have given him pleasing views of the Seine, and the highly cultivated yet romantic country through which it flows.

He now passes by some abrupt rocks, and, crossing the bridge that divides St. Crespin from Belbeuf, arrives at the former place. Soon after he quits this village the road lies underneath some loftier crags, and presents one of the most delightful prospects which France affords. The Seine is winding through the valley beneath in numerous beautiful meanderings, now contracting itself to the dimensions of an inferior river, and then suddenly expanding to an immense lake, studded with little islands. The hills on either bank sometimes rise with a gentle declivity, and, in other places, towering abruptly, overhang the stream; while, in the remote distance, the majestic towers of Rouen nobly terminate the view. Leaving this fascinating spot, and passing Oissel on the right, the traveller arrives at Port-Saint-Ouen.

Changing horses here, and passing the hill of Saint-Ouen, another interesting prospect awaits him. Saint-Aubin and Gouy are soon on his right, with the park and chateau of Belle-Vue behind him. He now, for a little while, bids adieu to the interesting scene, of which he had not long lost sight since he quitted Rouen. Passing by the village of Antieux, and crossing a bridge, the

road lies between two little woods, with the forest of Bonport at no great distance. Leaving Elbeuf, Caudebec, Marlot, Criquebeuf, Freneuse, and Sotteville, on the left, the traveller again perceives his favourite river; and, visiting Igoville, he soon afterwards crosses the Seine, and reaches Vaudreuil.

Passing Saint-Cyr on his left, and Toste on his right, and traversing the forest of Pont-de l'Arche for two leagues, he reaches Incarville; and, on the other side of a hill, the little town of Louviers.

LOUVIERS is built on a small but fertile plain, watered by the river Eure. Its principal manufactory is of cloth. For this it is celebrated in every part of France, and great quantities of cloth are sent from Louviers to Spain. The best inns are the Sheep and the Stag.

On leaving Louviers, the traveller pauses to contemplate a prospect of no inconsiderable interest, especially as he will soon find that the face of the country is changing, and the usual scenery of France succeeds to the picturesque views of Normandy. Passing Quatremarrés, Cacoville, Menil Jourdan, and Pinterville, on the right, he reaches Heubdouville; and two or three miles beyond, and having crossed some considerable hills, and a bridge in the valley of unusual height, he arrives at Vieux-Villers. Clef-la-Ville succeeds to this, and then the post-town of Gaillon.

GAILLON is situated in the department of Eure, and is rendered conspicuous by containing the splendid palace attached to the see of Rouen. It is eleven miles N. E. of Evreux, and twenty-two S. S. E. of Rouen.

Villages almost innumerable now succeed on the right and left, and more or less visible, with one or two, but not very interesting views of the Seine. The road then passes through Clos-Adam, Goulet, Maîtreville, Clos-Arden, and Macatre, with a better prospect of the Seine, to which succeeds the town of Vernon, containing 5,000 inhabitants, with a manufactory of velvet, and a celebrated mineral spring. It was the favourite resort of the English before the Revolution.

Beyond Vernon, and having passed some rocks with a view of the Seine, is Petit-Val, between which and Grand-

Val is a finer prospect. On the other side of Grand-Val is a yet superior landscape. The Seine is the principal object, with the island formed by its confluence with the Epte.

Villez succeeds, and then Jeufosse, beyond which the road suddenly narrows, and is shut in between some lofty rocks. Beyond this is Bonnières, a little before the entrance of which the villages of Lombardie, Gloton, Incourt, Cachaleau, and Tripeval, are seen.

Numerous villages are now seen on either side, when an extensive prospect occurs, commanding the Seine, and the villages of Mericourt, Mousseaux, Auxile, Moisson, Cherencé, Villers-en-Artie, &c.

Descending the hill, the road is continued along the bank of the Seine : while on the left is a lofty and abrupt rock, with caves curiously dug in its side. Rolleboise follows ; then, after crossing a very elevated bridge, Rosny, and beyond it the inconsiderable, but picturesque, town of Mantes.

MANTES was the burial-place of John, king of France, who founded a chapter there. The bridge over the Seine, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide, and consists of 39 arches. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celestins, situated without the town, were accounted excellent. It is 31 miles N. W. of Paris. The principal church is a noble Gothic building, but has suffered much from the injuries of time.

On the other side of Mantes many branches of the Seine are crossed, and the village of Limay succeeds. Beyond this is an extensive view over Mantes-la-Ville.

Many vineyards now occur, with the dwarfish appearance of which the traveller will probably be much disappointed. Beyond a sandy valley is Isson, and then Juziers ; after which, leaving Aubergenville, Flins, and Bouaffle, on the right, the road follows the course of the Seine as far as Mezy. Two small rivers are then crossed, and the tourist reaches the small town of Meulan, containing two thousand three hundred inhabitants. It is celebrated for its quarries, its tanneries, and its stocking manufactories.

After passing several villages on either side, the road again winds along the banks of the Seine, and then con-

ducts to Vaux. Beyond this, it is pleasingly shut in, between the Seine and the hill of Autils. The village of Triel, at which the next relay of horses is procured, affords nothing remarkable, nor does the road so far as Poissy, where the Seine is again crossed. After ascending a hill, and traversing a forest for more than a league, St. Germain-en-Laye presents itself.

ST. GERMAIN is remarkable for its magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, but more particularly by Louis XIV., who was born in it. In this fabric the fugitive James II. of England found an asylum when he sought refuge in France. It is now used as a military school.

The park of St. Germain is much admired. It contains a terrace, extending nearly two miles in length, and commanding a pleasing view of the Seine, which winds for many miles through a richly cultivated valley, with the city of Paris plainly discerned in the distant perspective.

The road from St. Germain to Paris is a broad paved way, with rows of noble elms on each side.

A steep hill is first passed, and the hamlet of Filancourt succeeds. Beyond this is the village of Marly, and the machine which supplies Versailles with water. (*Vide Environs of Paris.*)

The road once more follows the course of the river for a little distance, and then leads to Nanterre, a village celebrated for its cakes, pastry, and pork, which are in much request at Paris. It likewise contains an extensive manufactory of chemical apparatus.

Having changed horses here, and leaving Calvaire, Saresnes, and Chantecoq, on his right, the traveller arrives at a spot, which affords a noble prospect over a populous and highly-cultivated tract of country, and discovers almost innumerable villages on every side. He then passes through L'Etoile, crosses the Seine over a magnificent bridge, and enters Neuilly. (*Vide Environs.*) He next traverses the plain of Sablons, approaches the wood of Boulogne, and, leaving Anières and Clichy on his left, enjoys a not uninteresting view over the valley of Montmorency, and the plain of St. Dennis. Having Chaillot on his right, he descends a gentle hill, and enters Paris through the Elysian Fields.

## FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY MARGATE AND OSTEND.

	Miles.		Miles.
To New Cross, <i>Kent</i> . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Key Street . . . . .	38
Deptford . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sittingbourn . . . . .	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blackheath . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rapchild . . . . .	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shooter's Hill . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Radfield Street . . . . .	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Welling . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Green Street . . . . .	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crayford . . . . .	13	Ospring . . . . .	46
Dartford . . . . .	15	Boughton Street . . . . .	49
Northfleet . . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boughton Hill . . . . .	50
Gravesend . . . . .	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Harble Down . . . . .	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chalk Street . . . . .	23	Canterbury . . . . .	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gad's Hill . . . . .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sturry . . . . .	58
Stroud . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upstreet . . . . .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rochester . . . . .	29	Starr . . . . .	64
Chatham . . . . .	30	Alcol . . . . .	68
Raynham . . . . .	34	Margate . . . . .	72
Newington Street . . . . .	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		

## CROSS OVER TO OSTEND.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
To Ostend *	—	143	Thourout . . . . .	3	160 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* The approach to OSTEND has nothing beautiful or grand to recommend it. The Flemish coast stretches along the horizon, in one low, scarcely unbroken flatness. The first object visible is the light-house; afterwards a few houses peep above some unsightly projections, which denote the fortifications of the place. Although the trade of Ostend is considerable, the harbour is not free from danger, and can only be entered by ships of considerable burden, at nearly high water. The town has nothing grand in its appearance to recommend it; yet the general construction of the houses, and the dress of the inhabitants, are not displeasing to the English traveller, for they bear much resemblance to what he has been accustomed to see in his native country.

Ostend is situated among numerous canals, the sluices of which, and particularly one called the Slykens, are worth attention. It endured a remarkable siege of three



	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Menin *	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carvin .....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	203 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lille †	—	190 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lens .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{4}$

years and three months, against the Spaniards, from 1601 to 1604. Fifty thousand of the garrison and inhabitants perished by disease or the sword; and eighty thousand of the besiegers. It at length capitulated on honorable terms. In 1798, the English landed, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal, but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were compelled to surrender to the French.

The town-hall, though low, is very handsome. Most of the houses are likewise built very low, on account of the high winds that often blow from the sea: this gives to Ostend a somewhat mean appearance.

The soil affords no fresh water, and the inhabitants are obliged to procure it from Bruges.

The principal inns are the Great St. Michael, the Old St. Michael, and the Bellevue. There is an English house whose sign is the Rose, where the traveller will meet with comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The Great and the Little are the most frequented coffee-houses.

\* MENIN, a town of the Netherlands, has been the scene of much military contention, and was last taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Lys; is eight miles S. E. of Ypres, and 10 miles N. of Lille. The principal inn is the Chasseur Rouge.

Menin contains about six thousand inhabitants, and is celebrated for its beer, cloth, and table-linen. Near Menin is the beautiful village of Isengheim.

† LILLE, a very strong city of France, and famous for its commerce, is computed to contain sixty-five thousand inhabitants, and is guarded by what is esteemed the finest citadel in Europe, with the exception only of that at Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with very noble buildings; and among the public edifices are the Exchange, a Magazine of great extent, and a General Hospital. Lille was taken by the allies after a siege of three months in 1708, but was restored by the treaty

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Arras *	..... 2	..... 222½	Ervillers	.... 2	..... 233½

of Utrecht in 1713. In 1792 it was severely bombarded by the Austrians. It is seated on the Deule, and is one hundred and thirty miles N. of Paris.

The Hotel de Grand is excellent and reasonable. The Golden Lion, the Bell, and the Flanders Hotel, are likewise good inns.

Lille is surrounded by more than two hundred wind-mills, which give it a singular appearance.

The principal manufactures are expressed oils, soap, leather, thread, woollen and cotton cloths, and lace.

\* ARRAS, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, is a well-fortified town and an episcopal see. It is divided into the ancient and modern town. The great square, which is surrounded by piazzas, boasts of some very splendid edifices. It is built on arches, in the Spanish style of architecture.

The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice. The brazen pulpit, in the form of a tree, supported by two enormous bears, is generally shown to the traveller. The ancient abbey of St. Vaast is now converted into a military station.

The citadel would be the most beautiful in the Netherlands, were it a little higher.

Arras possesses a superb library, formed from the wreck of that of St. Vaast, and since enriched by many voluntary contributions. The library contains an interesting collection of vases, inscriptions, and other vestiges of antiquity, found in the province of Artois.

The principal inns are the Little St. Paul, the Hotel of Europe, the London Hotel, and the Griffin. The best coffee-houses are the Commercial, the European, and the Comedian. The theatre is a neat structure, and the performers as good as a provincial stage usually affords.

The principal manufactures are lace, woollen cloths, stockings, leather, and refined sugar. The number of inhabitants is 20,000. The walk on the glacis and ramparts is very fine.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Sailly *	2	244½	Marché-le-Pot	1½	261
Peronne†	1½	252¾	Fonches	1	266½

\* Between Ervillers and Sailly, and on the ridge of the chain of hills which runs through that part of the country, is the little town of Bapaume. It contains 3,500 inhabitants, and is supported by the manufactory of cambric, linen, and gauze.

This part of the road affords many extensive, and not unpleasing views of the surrounding country. Between Sailly and Peronne, near Mont-Saint-Quentin, is a prospect peculiarly fine.

† PERONNE is a well-fortified town in the department of Somme, denominated also *La Pucelle*, in consequence of its never having been taken, though very frequently besieged. In the short campaign of 1814, however, it forfeited its claim to this honourable title. It was garrisoned, after the fatal battle of Waterloo, by some battalions of the national guard. When the British army advanced towards Paris, an officer of the engineers was despatched to summon the garrison of Peronne. By strange and most culpable neglect, he was admitted into the fortress without being previously blindfolded; and making the best use of the unexpected advantage which was afforded him, he discovered that one of the outworks presented some weak points; and on his return proposed to attempt it by escalade. The proposal was adopted. He headed the scaling party, and the virgin fortress was soon carried.

The castle was the prison of Charles the Simple, who there ended his days in a wretched manner. The Duke of Burgundy detained Louis XI. for three days within the walls of this fortress, until he consented to ratify a disadvantageous treaty. It stands on the Somme, and is eighty miles E. by N. of Paris. Its chief manufactures are cambrics, linen, and paper, and it contains 3,800 inhabitants.

Between Peronne and Marche, near Villers-Carbonnel is an extensive prospect.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Roye *	1 ..	272	Bois-de-Lihus †	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	298 $\frac{3}{4}$
Conchy-les-Pots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pont-St.-Max-		
Cuvilly .....	1 ..	285 $\frac{3}{4}$	ence § .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	307
Gournay † .....	1 ..	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	Senlis    .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	315 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Roye contains 3,000 inhabitants, and has some extensive manufactories of stockings and cotton.

† About half way between Gournay and Bois-de-Lihus, a noble view presents itself of the country through which the traveller has passed. Arsonval and the wood of Monchy are seen on the left, the hill of Ganelon and the forest of Compeigne further off, and the town of Gournay behind.

A little before he arrives at Bois-de-Lihus, another landscape, not inferior to the former, arrests the traveller's attention.

‡ Between Bois-de-Lihus and Pont-St.-Maxence, a little beyond Blincourt, is another pleasing view of the surrounding country; and near the thirtieth milestone the road lies by a beautiful piece of water, with an island in the centre.

§ Pont-St.-Maxence contains 3,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in grain, combs, (of which there is a large manufactory) and leather.

The bridge over the Oise is very fine. Part of it was destroyed in the hasty retreat of the French before the Allies, in 1815. Many parts of the town bear evident traces of its having been the scene of military conflict.

|| SENLIS has suffered yet more than Pont-St.-Maxence. A sanguinary engagement took place in the neighbourhood, between Marshal Blucher, and Generals Grouchy and Vandamme, who were hastening to cover the French capital.

Senlis is built on the banks of the Vouette, and is nearly surrounded by forests. It is a bishop's see, and contains 4,000 inhabitants.

The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the steeple one of the highest in France.

It has considerable trade in grain, wine, wood, and beautiful porcelain; and has manufactories of cotton,

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
La Chapelle ..	1 ..	320 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bourget† ....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	237 $\frac{1}{4}$
Louvres* .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	329	Paris .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	345 $\frac{1}{2}$

coarse cloth, paper, lace, and buttons. Its bleaching-grounds are extensive, and its quarries afford excellent stone.

At the twenty-first mile-stone, before the traveller enters on the forest of Pontaimé he has a noble view of Senlis behind him.

\* Louvres is a neat town, principally supported by the manufacture of lace. A little beyond the eleventh milestone is a beautiful prospect. The ninth stone being passed, Thillay is on the right, and Gonesse a little beyond it.

Gonesse carries on considerable trade in grain and flour, and has some large manufactories of soap. The bread which is made here is most excellent, and supplies great part of Paris. Gonesse was the birth-place of Philip Augustus, of the third dynasty of the kings of France.

A little farther on, and before the traveller arrives at the eighth milestone, he passes Arnouville on the right, situated on the banks of the river Cran. The park, which contains about 300 acres, although it is laid out in the old French style, is beautifully diversified with groves, lawns, cascades, and sheets of water. The appearance of the village is much admired. All the streets centre in a spacious lawn, ornamented by a noble fountain.

† Beyond Bourget the road lies near Rincy, a chateau belonging to the duke of Orleans, the park and gardens of which are extremely picturesque. The forest of Bondy is likewise skirted, of which the most tragical tales are eagerly related by every peasant.

The villages which now occur will be described in another part of our work. Having passed Noisy, Romainville, and Pantin, on the left, the traveller reaches the village of La Villette. The numerous windmills of Montmartre are seen on the right, and the Hamlet of La Chapelle. Prés-Saint-Gervais is on the left, with its little hills prettily covered with vineyards and orchards.

Montfaucon



# FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY DOVER AND OSTEND.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bricklayers' Arms.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rainham.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half-way House .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moor Street .....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hatcham.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newington Street ....	36
New Cross .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Key Street .....	38
Deptford Bridge ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chalkwell .....	39
Blackheath.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sittingbourne.....	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shooter's Hill.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rapchild .....	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Welling .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Green Street .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bexley Heath .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ospring .....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crayford.....	13	Boughton Street.....	49
Dartford.....	15	Boughton Hill .....	50
Horn's Cross .....	17	Harbledown .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northfleet .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canterbury .....	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gravesend .....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bridge .....	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chalk Street .....	23	Half-way House ....	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gad's Hill .....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lydden .....	65
Stroud.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ewell .....	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rochester .....	29	Buckland .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chatham.....	30	Dover .....	71
Star Inn.....	32		

[From Ostend to Paris, see the foregoing Head.]

# FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY RYE AND BOULOGNE.

	Miles.		Miles.
New Cross Turnpike .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Farnborough .....	14
Lewisham .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Madam's Court Hill..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southend.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Riverhead .....	22
Branley .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Seven Oaks .....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mason's Hill .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tunbridge .....	30

Montfaucon is on the right, and the rising grounds and quarries of Belleville; leaving which, the traveller enters Paris by the suburb and gate of St. Martin.

	Miles.		Miles.
Woodgate .....	35	Newenden .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lamberhurst .....	40	Northiam .....	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stone Crouch.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beckley .....	57
Flimwell.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peasemarch .....	59
Highgate.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rye .....	63

[From Boulogne to Paris, see the route by Calais and Amiens to Paris.]

## FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY-PORTSMOUTH AND HAVRE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Newington .....	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hindhead Hill .....	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vauxhall.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Liphook .....	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wandsworth .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rake .....	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Putney Heath .....	7	Sheet Bridge .....	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kingston.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Petersfield .....	54
Thames Ditton .....	13	Horndean .....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Esher .....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bere Forest .....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cobham Street .....	19	Purbeck Heath.....	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ripley .....	23	Portsdown .....	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Guildford .....	29	Cosham .....	67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Catherine Hill .....	30	Portsea Bridge .....	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Godalming .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portsmouth .....	72
Milford .....	35		

## CROSS FROM PORTSMOUTH TO HAVRE.\*

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Havre .....	—	185	La Botte.....	2	196

\* HAVRE-DE-GRACE is situated at the mouth of the Seine, and owes its origin to Louis XII., who laid the foundations of the town in 1509. Francis I. fortified it, and Cardinal Richelieu built a citadel at his own expense. The safety of the harbour, its proximity to the capital, and the ease with which it communicates with so many departments by means of the Seine and numerous canals,

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Bolbec*	.....1½	.....203½		Alliquerville	..1¼....210½

render it one of the most flourishing seaports in the kingdom. Few harbours are so easily accessible. Vessels can enter it with almost every wind, and the tide does not begin to ebb until nearly three hours after high water.

The harbour is capable of containing more than 100 men-of-war of the largest size. The late emperor contemplated the most gigantic improvements. He purposed to have constructed a basin, which should have held 960 ships of war, and of which 560 could float at one time.

The citadel and arsenal are noble buildings, and on a high perpendicular cliff to the east, are two lofty light-houses. The walk to them is very pleasing. The town has nothing prepossessing in its appearance; on the contrary, the woodwork in front of most of the houses is both uncouth and mean: but the views from the ramparts and the citadel will be much admired. Havre was bombarded in 1694, and again in 1759.

It has manufactories of tobacco, vitriol, starch, rope, paper, and lace; and contains 16,000 inhabitants.

The principal inns are the Welcome, the Golden Eagle, and the Town of Havre.

Diligences start every morning for Rouen, for which place, and no farther, the traveller should engage a seat, unless he is anxious to arrive at Paris, and cannot spare one day for the antiquities and beauties of Rouen.

As he quits Havre on his road to La Botte, he will not fail to admire the noble avenue through which he passes, and the beauties that every step presents, until he reaches the village of Jagonville. To this succeeds Graville, a village most singularly built, for it is said that the principal street is, with some intervals, more than five miles in length. Beyond this is Harfleur, now an inconsiderable place, but not uncelebrated in the history of France. At a little distance from Harfleur is another prospect which rivals those in the immediate vicinity of Havre.

\* BOLBEC is a small town on the right bank of the river of the same name. Its serges, of the most beautiful

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Yvetot*	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rouen	2	240 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barentin†	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	229 $\frac{3}{4}$			

[From Rouen to Paris, see the route from Dieppe to that city.]

# FROM LONDON TO PARIS, THROUGH HELVOETSLUYS, ANTWERP, AND BRUSSELS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mile End	1	Ratfield Peverell	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stratford le Bow	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Witham	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stratford (Essex)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rivenhall End	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ilford	7	Kelvedon	41
Chadwell Street	9	Marks Tey	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Romford	12	Stanway	47
Hare Street	13	Lexden	49
Brook Street	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colchester	51
Brentwood	18	Greenstead	52
Shenfield	19	Ardleigh	56
Mountrassing Street	21	Wignel Street	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ingatestone	23	Mistley Thorn	61
Margretting Street	25	Bradfield	63
Stisted	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ramsey	68
Widford Bridge	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dover Court	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chelmsford	29	Harwich	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boreham Street	32 $\frac{1}{2}$		

colours and patterns, are in request in every part of France. It contains 5,000 inhabitants. The traveller is presented with another interesting prospect on quitting Bolbec.

\* YVETOT, with 10,000 inhabitants, has many manufactories of cloths, tickings, velvets, cottons, and hats.

† A little before the traveller reaches the village of Barentin, which has a manufactory of velvet, linen, and paper, he will take notice of a lovely landscape near Saint André. Between Barentin and Rouen the road is thickly set with villages and chateaux, and the approach to the capital of Normandy is peculiarly fine.

## CROSS OVER TO HELVOETSLUYS.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Helvoetsluys*	—	178½		Brill†	1¼
					185½

\* For a very minute description of this route, I beg leave to refer the reader to Mr. Boyce's "Belgian Traveller," a *compagnon de voyage*, without which no person should visit the Netherlands, and in which he will possess a complete guide to every thing that can interest the merchant, the naturalist, or the tourist of pleasure. For many of the remarks in the notes on this route I am indebted to him, while I have added some things that either escaped his acute observation, or were omitted from the pressure of what he deemed more important matter.

HELVOETSLUYS is a neat town on the banks of the Sluice, from which it derives its name. The harbour will contain the whole navy of Holland. A crowd of porters will surround the traveller the moment he sets foot on the quay, as at Calais and Dieppe, eagerly contending which shall carry his luggage; but he will recollect that they differ much from the French porters, and cannot be trusted one moment out of his sight. It is rarely that the French porter will either make an extravagant charge, or purloin the smallest article; but the Dutchman, except a bargain be made beforehand, will insist on the most exorbitant recompence for his trouble, and will possibly find some opportunity of farther repaying himself at the stranger's expense.

The best inn at Helvoetsluys, for an Englishman, is Hobson's. The usual conveyance to Brill, is by the coach.

† BRILL is the capital of the island of Voorn, and is situated at the mouth of the Meuse. The traveller should here take a boat for Rotterdam. They sail every tide, and reach Rotterdam in three hours.

As he proceeds up the river, he passes the little town of Flaarding on his left, celebrated for the grotesque habiliments of the inhabitants. Next is Schiedam, famous for its distilleries of geneva; and to this succeed Delftshaven, employed solely in the herring fishery. Nothing can be more delightful than this excursion.



	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Rotterdam*	...2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coin d'Argent	...3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	257
Stryensaas	....3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	Anvers, or		
Moerdyk	.....1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ....	226 $\frac{3}{4}$	Antwerp †	...3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....	275
Cruystaeste	...2 ....	237 $\frac{3}{4}$			

\* ROTTERDAM is the second city in Holland, and contains 53,000 inhabitants. The peculiar style of Dutch building is more than usually prevalent here. The houses are very lofty, and, projecting forward as they ascend, are frequently two or three yards out of the perpendicular. The gable-end is towards the street, and most ludicrously painted with different colours.

The canals running through every street constitute another peculiarity of the Dutch towns. The canals of Rotterdam will permit ships of the greatest burden to penetrate into the heart of the city, and unload at the very doors of the warehouses.

The town-house, the bank, and the arsenal, will be the principal objects of the traveller's curiosity. The suburbs are pleasant, and filled with the country-houses of the merchants. The principal inns are the Boar's Head, the Marshal de Turenne, and the Court of Berlin.

The traveller may proceed to Brussels by post-chaise, diligence, or *trekschuit* (passage-boat). Mr. Boyce gives a very curious description of the two last.

A diligence starts for Antwerp every day, and *trekschuits* almost every hour. The latter afford the cheapest and the most pleasant mode of conveyance; the former is more expeditious.

† ANTWERP is a large and ancient city, bearing evident traces of former magnificence. It was once the chief mart of Flemish commerce, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. It now scarcely numbers 50,000; it has, however, rapidly increased in population and wealth since the free navigation of the Scheldt has been established.

The cathedral is an exquisite specimen of light Gothic architecture; it is of immense height, and of the most perfect proportions. Before the Revolution it was enriched by a collection of paintings, by the best masters

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Malines, or			Vilvorde † ..	1½ ..	298½
Mechlin* ..	2¾ ..	290¼			

of the Flemish school. The spire is 460 feet high, and the beautiful carving of its pinnacles has sustained without injury the ravages of nearly eight centuries.

The citadel is a noble building, and is supposed to be one of the strongest fortresses in Holland.

Many of the streets are superb. The *Place de Mer* is truly unrivalled.

The docks are esteemed the most complete in the world, and will be carefully examined by the traveller.

The town-hall is built entirely of marble, and the exchange formed a model for that of London.

The best inns are the Golden Lion, the Crown, the Bear, and the English Hotel.

From Antwerp to Mechlin, the villages present themselves in almost uninterrupted succession. There is no point of the road from which some village spire may not be seen. The scenery likewise, although flat, is not unpleasing; and the country is in the highest state of cultivation.

\* MECHLIN, or MALINES, is a large town on the Dyle, containing 17,000 inhabitants. It has long been celebrated for its lace; but the greater part of what is called the Mechlin lace is manufactured elsewhere.

The cathedral of Mechlin is an enormous pile, and impressive principally from its extraordinary dimensions. The tower is an unwieldy structure of vast diameter, and, although unfinished, 350 feet high. It is visible to an immense distance in every direction.

The principal inns are the Crane, the Cup, the Court of France, and the Imperial Court.

The road from Mechlin to Brussels is almost flat, and intersected by innumerable canals.

† VILVORDE contains many handsome convents and monasteries. Here Tindal, who first translated the New Testament into English, suffered martyrdom.

Should the traveller not have engaged his place in the diligence to Brussels, he will find it more pleasant to pro-

	Posts.	Miles.
Bruxelles, or Brussels* .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	305 $\frac{1}{2}$

ceed thither in a *treckschuit* on the canal. The banks of the canal, during the whole distance, are almost completely covered by gardens and pleasure-grounds, interspersed with hotels, manufactories, and mills. Near Brussels the river and canal flow through a gentle valley, the numerous chateaux on the sides of which have an uncommonly pleasing appearance.

The magnificent palace of Schoenberg is here seen to much advantage. Approaching yet nearer to the city, the traveller passes the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Brussels. It is an avenue of two miles in length, shaded by lofty trees, and commanding many pleasing views of the city, the canal, the river, and the innumerable chateaux on their banks.

\* BRUSSELS may now be termed the capital of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. It is built on the side of a hill, the lower part of which is called the Old Town, while the upper part is occupied by the more fashionable inhabitants. The streets are spacious and airy, and the houses lofty and well built.

A principal object of curiosity is the town-hall. It is a beautiful Gothic edifice, and has been much admired. The tower, which is strangely placed at a considerable distance from the centre, is 364 feet high, and is surmounted by a gigantic statue of St. Michael, which serves as a weathercock. The town-hall occupies one side of a square, composed of antiquated buildings of a most singular appearance. They are dissimilar in their structure, and dissimilar in their style of architecture, yet they form a pleasing whole. The principal market is held here.

The exterior of the cathedral is very grand, but the effect of the interior is destroyed by a set of miserable statues affixed to the pillars, and a more miserable set of daubings with which the walls are covered.

The park is an immense square of splendid buildings, and is certainly equal to any thing of the kind in Europe. The centre is occupied by a beautiful garden, ornamented by lawns, fountains, and statues. The royal palace, and

the houses of the principal nobility, form part of this beautiful square.

The ramparts, and particularly those of the upper part of the town, afford a delightful view of the surrounding country, and are much frequented by the inhabitants.

The principal inns are the Flemish, the Swedish, and the New-York Hotels, the Hotel d'Angleterre, the Prince of Wales, the Hotel de Flandre, and the Belle-Vue: the three last are in the Place Royale, near the park. The Mint, the Friendship, and the Grand Coffee-House, are the cafés most frequented. A very particular and pleasing account of this city will be found in a publication, entitled, "New Picture of Brussels and its Environs."

No Englishman will pursue his route to the French metropolis until he has devoted one day to the field of Waterloo. The village of Waterloo is nine miles from Brussels. The road to it is through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, a little before the entrance of the forest, is deservedly admired; but, after this, nothing but a tangled impervious forest presents itself for eight miles, occasionally relieved by a few scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest at the village of Waterloo; where, perhaps, he will pause a moment to read the simple tablets in the little church, the affectionate tribute of their surviving companions to the memory of a few of those who "gloriously fell in the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo."

More than a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mount-St.-John, where a road branches off to the right towards Nivelles. The forest has here quite disappeared. The road suddenly rises, and the traveller, by an easy ascent, gains a kind of ridge. This ridge, and the ground behind it, was occupied by the British army.

A solitary tree raises its straggling branches, and yet bears evident marks of the bullets which shattered its trunk. This was the centre of the British position; and, as the Duke of Wellington was posted on this spot during the greater part of the day, it is immortalized by the name of the Wellington Tree.

The British lines extended along this ridge to the right

and left, defended on the left by a hedge, which reaches from Mount-St.-John towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine.

In front is a little valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous gentle windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, and running almost parallel to those of Mount-St.-John, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the tree, and close by the road, is La Haye Sainte, the object of the second desperate attack in the middle of the battle; and near which the conflict took place between the imperial guards and the British, that decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and nearly in the centre of the valley, is the chateau de Goumont (called Hougomont in the despatches.) It continues to bear sad marks of the injuries which it suffered. On the left is the farm of Ter-La-Haye, where the ground becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

Pursuing the road to Charleroy, and on the ridge exactly opposed to the British centre, is La Belle Alliance. It was the position of Buonaparte during the greater part of the engagement, until he advanced to a kind of sand-bank, when he headed the last charge; and it was the spot on which Wellington and Blucher met after the battle was decided.

With these hints the traveller will immediately recognise the most interesting situations of the field. A detailed account of the sanguinary conflict would be foreign to the object of this work.

The most accurate and intelligible accounts of the battle will be found in "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and in the second volume of "Boyce's Second Usurpation of Buonaparte." To the accuracy of this last writer in his computation of the numbers of the opposing armies, so different from what are usually assigned, Buonaparte himself has given his voluntary testimony.



	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Hal*.....	2	.. 316 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boussu.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 352 $\frac{1}{4}$
La Genette...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 324 $\frac{3}{4}$	Quiévrain....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.. 359 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soignies.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 333	Valenciennes†.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 367 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monst†.....	2	.. 344			

\* The road from Brussels to Hal, and indeed from Brussels to the French frontier, is extremely beautiful. It is varied by a succession of hills and valleys, which form a pleasing contrast with the marshy flats of Holland, and the open country of France. The cottages which present themselves at every turning of the road are clean and substantial, and whitewashed every year. The soil is in the highest state of cultivation, and not an inch is lost. The valleys and slopes are covered with flocks, and the summits of the hills are uniformly clothed with woods.

† MONS is situated in a low swampy plain, yet it forms a pleasing object as the traveller descends the hill, through the wood, to approach it.

The castle, the arsenal, the town-hall, and the church, merit the traveller's attention. The latter is said to occupy the site of a castle built by Julius Cæsar.

The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, linen, lace, and earthenware; and it contains 25,000 inhabitants. The best inns are the Austrian Hotel, and the Great Stag.

Three miles from Mons, on the road to Boussu, is Jemappe, celebrated for the victory of Dumourier over the Austrians. The remains of some of the Austrian redoubts are yet visible.

The features of the country are now essentially changed. Scarcely a rising ground occurs for many miles. Yet the landscape is not displeasing. The cottages and villages succeed each other almost without interruption; and the habitations of the peasantry are clean and comfortable. Now and then extensive meadows are seen, which might better deserve the name of marshes; yet the land usually appears most highly cultivated, and is plentifully covered with wood.

‡ At a small distance from VALENCIENNES, the spires are seen rising above the houses, and not one ap-

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Bouchain*	....2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....	380		Fins.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....407 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cambray†	....2....	391		Peronne.....	2....418 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bonavy	.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	399 $\frac{1}{4}$			

[For a continuation of the route to Paris, see page 81.]

pearance of fortification can be discerned; but on a nearer approach, the high walls, the deep ditches, and the massive gates convey an idea of almost impregnable strength. The siege which it underwent at the commencement of the revolutionary war will not soon be forgotten. The place at which the English forced their entrance is shewn to the traveller, and the impressions of the balls are not yet effaced. The citadel was constructed by the celebrated Vauban.

The town is large and populous. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, but the streets are narrow and crooked. The great square, however, is very handsome.

It was the birth-place of the historian Froissard, and the painter Wateau; and is said to be indebted for its origin to the Emperor Valentinian I., in the year 867. To people it, he resorted to the measures which Romulus had employed, and offered an asylum to all who fled from their creditors, or the vengeance of the law.

The Christian is the best inn, and Madame Gonion's the most frequented coffee-house.

\* BOUCHAIN is a pretty well-fortified town, and was built by Pepin the Short, in commemoration of a victory which he gained in the neighbourhood over Thierry, king of the Goths.

† CAMBRAY is a handsome town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. The streets are well built; and the great square is much admired. It was formerly celebrated for its magnificent cathedral, which was supposed to be the finest in France. A few ruins alone have escaped the ravages of the early period of the Revolution: these, however, indicate that the edifice was constructed in the most perfect style of architecture. The new cathedral is very inferior.

The town-hall is of modern architecture, and well built. The sun-dial is remarkable

The citadel, placed on an eminence, is very magnificent.

Cambray was the residence of the immortal Fenelon.

Soon after passing Cambray, the appearance of the country is again changed. To a thickly-wooded soil, most highly cultivated, with many a village-spire rising above the tufts of trees in every direction, succeed the straight roads, the clipped elms, and the boundless plains of France; often presenting not a single human habitation for many miles. The traveller is frequently surprised at the appearance of depopulation which prevails in many parts of France; and perhaps hastily concludes that her peasantry have been almost destroyed by the wars of the Revolution. Had he, however, traversed her provinces in her happier days, he would have witnessed the same character of desolation.

It is to be accounted for in the following manner.—In France, the farmers and the peasants do not, as in England and in the Netherlands, live in detached cottages or houses on the grounds which they occupy, but are congregated in villages and towns, sometimes three or four miles from the place of their labour. The farmer has not even the slightest shed on his farm, but leaves his village with his ploughs and his waggons every morning, and journeys many miles to his daily task. In Picardy, Artois, and Normandy, the cottages are sprinkled over the country, but in almost every other part of France the eye wanders over a boundless plain, cultivated with the utmost care, but no trace of human habitation can be discerned.

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### DUTY ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

On leaving England, a carriage with four wheels pays a duty of 10*s.* in the 100*l.* value; but it is not necessary to give in the *intrinsic value*, they are generally entered at from 50*l.* to 150*l.* When a carriage is landed in France, the owner pays one-third of whatever value he may think proper to put upon it: care must be taken not to be too much under the real value. If the carriage leaves France within *two years*, three-fourths of

the money so deposited will be returned, on producing his memorandum. If the traveller return through Belgium, he must ask for the money before he leaves the French frontier.

A gig, or any other two-wheeled carriage, pays the same duties.

On leaving England, the duty on a horse is 2*l.* 2*s.* besides 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to its value. On arriving in France, the duty is 15 francs for a horse, and 5 francs for a pony.

Books, plate, linen, and household furniture, pay 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to the value. When landed in France they pay 15*s.* in the 100*l.* according to the value.

New harness and carpets are prohibited in France, but not in Belgium.

All cutlery wares are prohibited in France, but not in Belgium.

In Belgium the duty on carriages is one-tenth of their value.

In Belgium the duty on horses is 8 francs.

The freight of a carriage with four wheels from London to Calais or Ostend, is 4*l.* 4*s.* A gig, or any two-wheeled carriage, 3*l.* 3*s.* A horse, 3*l.* 3*s.*

## ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

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### HOTELS.

If the traveller arrive by the Calais or the Dieppe diligence, he will probably be taken to the Messagerie, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, or Rue Coquilière.

On arriving in a foreign country it is of importance that the traveller should be recommended to a comfortable hotel; and we have great pleasure in mentioning Meurice's City of London Hotel, Rue St. Honoré, which is the most extensive and commodious in Paris, and particularly adapted for Englishmen. Some idea may be formed of the establishment from the following regulations:—

#### REGULATIONS

*Of Meurice's City of London Hotel, Rue St. Honoré.*

*Apartments.*—At the hotels in Paris they are in the habit of letting apartments for not less than eight days; it has been Meurice's custom to let them for four, being compelled to so do by the heavy demands made by the Postilions and Commissioners of diligences on all Proprietors of hotels for the company they bring to the houses, and unless their demands are complied with, travellers even when they are strongly recommended by Meurice's friends to his house, are often carried to other hotels, being told there is no accommodation, when it is well known there is abundant room. Meurice having ascertained that it is the custom in England to accommodate for a single day, and anxious to meet the wishes of the English, to whom he owes so many obligations, he is disposed to let his apartments by the day; at the same



time it would be a favour if, on their arrival, their intention being to stay only one day or two, they would have the goodness to signify the same at the office as early as convenient, to enable him so to regulate his concerns as not to disappoint those who may be in want of apartments.

The price of each article being fixed, the daily expense may be readily calculated; the charge of children from four to seven or eight years of age will be for each meal half price; large families desirous of passing some of the winter months, beginning the 1st of October to the 1st of May, in this hotel, may make arrangements on very advantageous terms.

Gentlemen are most particularly and earnestly requested to be careful of their lights, the furniture, &c., and not to leave the key of their rooms in the door.

*Breakfasts.*—Are served in the coffee-room or in private apartments.

Tea or Coffee, with Sugar, Bread, Butter, and	f.	s.
Eggs.....	2	10
Ditto..... without Eggs.....	2	0
Beefsteak or Cutlets, &c.....	3	10

*Table d'Hôte.*—Is served at five o'clock precisely, composed of the best English and French dishes, at 4f. 10s. each, exclusive of wine; and in order that due provision may be made, it is necessary to give notice in the morning, by those who intend to dine, either at the bar or the office.

*Private Dinners.*—Are served in the apartments for any number of persons at any rate from 8f. upwards, except for large families, which will be regulated from 6f. upwards, in proportion to the number and quality of the dishes ordered.

	f.	s.
<i>Evenings.</i> —Tea, with Bread and Butter.....	2	0
Tea only.....	1	10
Coffee, Bread and Butter.....	2	0
Coffee only.....	1	0

*Firing.*—Wood is supplied from 5 to 10f. by the bundle.

*Lights.*—In order that the dining-room, coffee-room, staircases, courts, &c. may be well lighted, a charge of 6 sous each person per day is made, independent of those required for private dinners.

*Servants belonging to Gentlemen and Families*—Are lodged and boarded in the house, as under :— f. s.

Tea for Breakfast, with Bread and Butter.... 1 5

Dinner, without Wine or Beer..... 2 0

Lodging, per day..... 1 5

Dinner is served in the servants' hall at two o'clock precisely.

*Washing.*—The linen being washed three miles from Paris with soap, and not beaten or brushed as is the custom generally in France, and particular care being taken of it, Mr. Meurice is obliged to make a trifling addition to the customary charge.

*Servants of the Hotel*—Being very numerous, the head waiter receives for the whole, and which is equally divided between them. To prevent the inconvenience arising generally from no fixed sum being determined, M. Meurice suggests that one franc per person be given per day as a compensation for the whole, except the cleaning of the boots, shoes, and clothes, which is performed by the porter and charged in the bills.

*Bills.*—From the capital necessary to carry on a concern of this nature, bills are presented weekly, at which time it is requested they may be paid either to Mr. or Mrs. Meurice or their son.

*Interpreters and Valets de Place.*—At the office will be furnished Interpreters and Valets de Place, competent for the purpose, from 4 to 6f. per day.

*Superintendent of Carriages.*—A person is attached to the hotel in the Court of Rivoli: his duty is to take care of the carriages, wash them, and put them in travelling condition, for 4f., independent of repairs, finds cord for portmanteaus, and attaches them to the carriage for 1f. each box.

*Tradesmen.*—Gentlemen will find in the counting-house the address different tradesmen of known respecta-

bility, to whom they may address themselves with confidence: it is with the desire to prevent imposition that the present recommendation is given, M. Meurice having no connexion or interest therein. In case of purchases being made, it is necessary to give the number of the apartment with the address, to prevent mistakes.

*Passports.*—It is necessary to conform strictly to the regulation of the police to avoid inconvenience. Passports must be deposited at the office immediately on arrival, in order to be inserted in the police-book.

The regulations of the police varying frequently, gentlemen are requested to make inquiries at the office, where every possible information will be afforded them; but it is necessary to observe, as they are subjected to four different visits, they cannot be obtained in less than two days. For the accommodation of those who may wish to avoid this trouble, it will be done at the office for 3f.

*Letters.*—Letters for England and America leave on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, before noon, and it is necessary to pay the postage, which is 14 sous each single letter: they must be left at the office before half-past eleven on the days before-mentioned, and each must be marked on the back with the number of the writer's apartment, that the price of franking may be charged to their account.

Letters arrive from England on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and may be had at the counting-house on payment of the postage to the clerk.

Letters for the interior of France may be sent every day, free of charge, by being left at the office before half-past one.

Letters addressed *Poste restante*, may be had on a personal application, or by sending a servant with your passport; the general post-office, Rue Platrière, formerly J. J. Rousseau.

*Remarks.*—Twelve o'clock is the time fixed for shutting the grand saloon, and gentlemen are requested not to leave it without taking with them their hats, sticks, umbrellas, &c. to prevent mistake.

Smoking is not permitted within the dining or coffee-room.

English and French papers are provided in the coffee-room for the use of the gentlemen in the house, and are not to be taken therefrom into any private apartment, nor is any servant or valet de place permitted to enter therein, unless to seek his master.

No commissioner, servant, &c. can be permitted to enter a gentleman's apartment, without having obtained permission at the office; nor can any female bringing linen, parcels, &c. unless in the day-time.

Horses and carriages for all parts of the Continent, particularly for Calais.

*Carriages and Valets de Place.*—Mr. Meurice furnishes horses and carriages of every description, both for town and travelling, fit for the purpose, having undergone a thorough inspection in his yard; to avoid any confusion in the house, by the introduction of improper servants, he trusts gentlemen will apply to him for the valets de place, as he makes strict inquiry relative to their character; and as he is responsible, it cannot be expected he can answer for strangers. In the office every information will be afforded relative to the route and the expenses thereon. Waggon for the carriage of baggage and goods to all parts of France and the Continent.

Some complaints having reached the editor, respecting the mode of serving up the dinners at the *table d'hôte*, he feels confident that a *single hint* will be sufficient, and from the well-known character of Mr. Meurice, there can be no doubt that should any *reasonable* complaint be preferred, it will be instantly remedied.

Travellers have complained of the price of wood for fires; but the scarcity of fuel in Paris is a sufficient excuse for that particular charge.

I recommend this hotel to Englishmen who know but little of French, for the following reasons: the master speaks the English language fluently, the waiters speak English, the accommodation is completely in

the English style, and the visitors are usually from the British islands. The traveller will not here feel himself alone in a foreign land; but, amidst the constant and rapid influx of new guests, will recognise some one whom he can claim as an acquaintance, or with whom he can associate as a friend: and when the emotions of novelty and surprise have subsided in his own bosom, it will afford him an inexhaustible fund of amusement to witness the various and often ludicrous ways in which every new-comer reveals the impression which the first sight of Paris has made on his mind.

To whatever hotel the traveller goes, he will feel himself perfectly at his ease. He will study his convenience and health; nor will he be compelled to order a single meal, or drink a single glass more than he wishes, for *the sake of the house*. He is not even obliged to eat or drink at all in the hotel at which he lodges. He pays for his apartments, and the master is satisfied with that payment. He may order his breakfast in his own room from the *café*, and his dinner from the *restaurateur*; or he may breakfast in the coffee-room, and dine at the *table d'hôte*; or he has the whole of Paris before him, and may choose his own *café*, and his own *traiteur*. Whether he eats and drinks at his hotel, or elsewhere, he has this advantage, that he knows by the bill of fare precisely what every article will cost, and may regulate his expenses according to his means or his pleasure.

At the following hotels the traveller will find good accommodation. *Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue des Filles St. Thomas*, which is, likewise, much frequented by English families, but neither the mistress nor the waiters can speak English. The accommodation is more in the French style. The greater part of the rooms have tiles instead of boards, and not even the vestige of a carpet. *Hotel de Clery, Rue de Clery*: this and the *Hotel d'Angleterre* are not unreasonable. *Hotel du*



*Prince Regent, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré*: the apartments are here most splendid, the accommodations in a more fashionable style, and the charge proportionably greater. *Hotel de Boston, Rue Vivienne*: this is likewise adapted to the higher classes of travellers, who can afford to pay for magnificent furniture and splendid decoration. *Hotel de Londres, Place Vendôme*, is an elegant house, and generally filled with good company. *Hotel Quoquilière, Rue Coquilière*; a cheap house for English travellers. *Hotel de Bourbon, Rue de la Paix*; a handsome house, entirely a French house.

The *Hotel d'Artois, Rue d'Artois*; *Hotel de Choiseul, Rue de Richelieu*; *Hotel d'Europe, Rue de Richelieu*; *Hotel Grange Batelière, Rue Pinon*; *Hotel de la Marine, Rue Vivienne*; *Hotel Wagram, Rue de la Paix*; *Hotel de l'Amirauté, Rue Neuve St. Augustin*; *Hotel de Chatham, Rue Neuve St. Augustin*; *Hotel de Douvres, Rue de la Paix*; *Hotel de l'Empire, Rue d'Artois*; *Hotel de Nelson, Rue Neuve St. Augustin*; and the *Hotel de Paris, Boulevard de la Madeleine*, have their respective admirers, and are much frequented.

The *Hotel de l'Echiquier*, formerly kept by Mr. Meurice, is a good hotel for English travellers, and the charges are very moderate.

In all of these, the traveller pays for his apartment by the night or the week, including bed-linen; nor is he expected to do more than inhabit the apartment. His fire, candles, &c. are paid for separately. In consequence of the scarcity of fuel in Paris, the traveller will find it very expensive to be there in winter, for the firing for one day will cost him more than a good dinner.

Should a *café* be attached to the hotel, the traveller ought seldom to wander from it for his breakfast; for there he will be most comfortably and expeditiously

served. If he does not dine at the *table d'hôte*, he should resort to some neighbouring *traiteur* (eating-house.) The dinner of a single person in his own apartment, is seldom well attended to by the *restaurateur* of the hotel. It either is not served punctually to the time, or it is cold, or ill dressed. A party, however, may at all times depend on the strictest attention.

It will surprise the traveller to be informed that many of the hotels furnish a breakfast only, and some of them not even this; and that the whole provision of the guest must often be procured from a neighbouring *café*, or *traiteur*. Most of them, however, will supply him with genuine wine, at no exorbitant price.

If the tourist remains in Paris only a few weeks, he cannot do better than establish himself at one of these hotels, and breakfast and dine at the *café* and *table d'hôte* of the hotel, or wherever his inclination or convenience may lead him.

Should he remain in Paris some months, it will be more economical to hire furnished lodgings in a private house. These are easily procured in every part of the metropolis. In the centre of the city they are expensive; on the Boulevards they are more moderate, and exceedingly pleasant; and in the Faubourgs they are extremely reasonable.

I would, nevertheless, warn the single traveller, that the manners of the French, and their domestic arrangements, are so different from those to which he has been accustomed, and the inattention and neglect, nay, want of cleanliness, of the French servants are so great, that he will probably experience much inconvenience by adopting this plan. He will likewise find it almost impossible to have a single meal procured for him by the people of the house; and he will be compelled, as in the hotels, to bargain with a *traiteur* to send his breakfast and his dinner, which will be frequently cold, and generally irregular; or he must go to the *traiteur's*

for every meal, however unpleasant may be the weather, or however it may break in on his arrangements or concerns.

A party, or a family, who have their English or French domestics with them, will find it economical, and not very inconvenient, to hire furnished apartments. They will not, indeed, be supplied with many articles of furniture, and many culinary utensils, which, in their native country, are deemed indispensably necessary; but they will easily obtain a few of them from the landlord, if he be seriously expostulated with; and they can hire or purchase others. The Paris markets are well supplied, and provisions of every kind are very cheap.

At a few houses, the stranger may board as well as lodge. The terms are generally not unreasonable; but the comfort of the inmate must depend altogether on the character and habits of those with whom he takes up his residence.

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### *Cafés.* Coffee-Houses.

THERE are supposed to be nearly 1000 coffee-houses in Paris. Many of them display a degree of splendour and elegance of which the stranger could previously form no conception; and even in the very meanest, vases, statues, and mirrors, reaching nearly to the ground, form a strange contrast with the filthiness of the walls, and the meanness of the furniture.

A considerable proportion of the Parisian's life is spent in the *café*. Although he has an establishment at home, he frequently breakfasts at the *café*; he resorts thither at noon for his *déjeuner froid à la fourchette* (his luncheon), composed of sandwiches, chops, sausages, eggs, *patés*, with Burgundy, or some other excel-

lent wine. He peruses the journals, plays at draughts, chess, tric-trac, dominos, or billiards (cards are not allowed); he converses on the news of the day, criticises the performance of various actors, or descants on the merits of the last new play. After dinner he returns for his coffee or his liqueurs; and when he comes from the theatre, he wiles away another hour over his lemonade, his biscuit, or his ice.

From nine o'clock in the morning until midnight, the *cafés* are incessantly crowded. Gentlemen and ladies promiscuously occupy the boxes. The frequent appearance of women of character and virtue at every place of public resort; the perfect ease with which they converse with their male companions, and even with strangers; the subjects to which they listen with complacency, and which they appear to understand perfectly well; are circumstances that astonish the traveller, and which he cannot reconcile with his *English* ideas of modesty and female delicacy.

In the more respectable *cafés*, the most perfect order and decorum prevail. The conversation is carried on in a low tone of voice; the waiters appear to divine the wants and to understand the motions of every guest; and, as the ladies form a part of the company, the Frenchman deems it as unpolite to sit with his hat on his head in the *café* as he would in the drawing-room.

In an alcove tastefully adorned, or on an elevated seat, sits what the Englishman newly arrived would call the bar-maid, but whom the Frenchman regards as the presiding goddess of the place. She usually boasts no small portion of native beauty, and that beauty is heightened by all the embellishment which the most costly and becoming dress can possibly afford. She greets every guest with a smile as he enters, and replies to his parting *congé* by a gracious inclination of the head.

The Frenchman would consider it the height of profanation to seat himself at his table, without first taking off his hat and paying his respects to her; and he never quits the *café* without making her a profound bow. She listens with complacency to the nothings which every *petit-maitre* in his turn whispers in her ear; and her sole occupation is to offer herself unblushingly to the gaze of every eye, and to receive from the guests, or from the waiters, the money which each has to pay.

The price of every article that the *café* affords is inscribed on a kind of bill of fare. The stranger is therefore liable to no imposition; and he may enter any respectable coffee-room, and engage in the conversations and amusements of the place, without fear or suspicion. It will be prudent, however, for him to avoid political subjects, at least he should not express himself too strongly on state matters, for the Buonapartean system of *espionage*, is far from being abolished, and one hasty or indiscreet expression may subject him to much inconvenience.

Into many of the *cafés* of the Palais Royal, and especially into the subterranean grottos, the tourist must enter with caution. They are too often the haunts of the needy and the designing. They are the harbour of gamblers and prostitutes; and, if he is not perfectly aware of the company by which he is surrounded, he may be decoyed into hazardous play, and pillaged without mercy.

The following are a few of the principal *cafés* :

*Café des Mille Colonnes*, in the Palais Royal, so called because its beautiful gilt columns are reflected by enormous mirrors skilfully disposed, until they appear to be at least a thousand. The glare of decoration that presents itself is very imposing.

The priestess, or rather the divinity of this temple, is unrivalled for the beauty of her person, the splendour of her dress, and the elegance of her manners. Did the



traveller repair to this *café* for no other purpose, he would be amply repaid for the trifling price of his refreshments by observing the infinite grace with which she discharges the little duties of her office. The elevated seat which she occupies was once the throne of the viceroy of Italy, and was purchased by the proprietor of the coffee-house for the exorbitant sum of 12,000 livres.

A young female friend, who has considerable claims to admiration, occasionally presides in the absence of the mistress.

*Café de Foi.* This was the first coffee-house established in the Palais Royal, and it is inferior to few which that region of luxury and pleasure presents.

*Café du Caveau*, and *Café des Etrangers*, in the Palais Royal. The frequenters of these elegant rooms are often amused by very superior music and dancing. No additional charge is made for this delightful entertainment. This *café* has frequently changed its name to suit the caprice of the proprietor.

*Café Regence*, Palais Royal. This is the favourite resort of chess-players. The admirers of that complicated, yet fascinating game, will always find amusement here.

*Café Hardi*, *Boulevard des Italiens*. This coffee-room is principally frequented by merchants and men of business. It is celebrated for its elegant and not exorbitant *déjeûnés froids*.

*Café Manoury*, *Place de l'Ecole*, is the resort of the players at draughts and dominos.

*Café Zoppi*, *Rue des Fossés St. Germain des Prés*. This was the rendezvous of every literary character. Voltaire, Rousseau, Fontenelle, and all the wits at the close of the last century, used to assemble here. The *Café Zoppi* has not yet lost its literary character.

*Café Turc*, *Café des Princes*. In addition to the most elegant coffee-rooms, these places boast of exten-

sive gardens, beautifully laid out, where the visitors are entertained with occasional concerts, or in which they can amuse themselves by some of the finest views on the Boulevards, or by playing at bowls, and a variety of other games.

*Café Valois, Palais Royal.* The blind of the National Institution often perform both vocal and instrumental music here, in the most finished style.

*Café de Londres, Rue Jacob.* This room is kept by an Englishman, whose civility and reasonable charges are universally acknowledged.

*Café Dixon, Boulevard des Italiens.* This is likewise kept by an Englishwoman, of equal civility, but not equally moderate in her charges. The traveller may here be accommodated with comfortable lodgings.

*Café d'Apollon.* The grand saloon resembles a theatre, and short interludes are often performed here with ability and spirit. No money is required for admission, but it is expected that the visiter will order some trifling refreshment.

The *cafés*, and saloons of the restaurateurs, are not partitioned into boxes, but the whole of the room is usually laid open, and small tables ranged around it.

*Café des Aveugles, Palais Royal,* is a subterranean coffee-house, chiefly for the lower orders. There is music every evening.

*Café de Montansier, Café de la Nuit, Palais Royal.* This place is built in the form of a theatre, and plays are performed almost every evening. The visiter only pays for his refreshments, indeed he is not obliged to take any unless he pleases. The doors are always open. Rope-dancing is introduced between each piece.

*Café du Sauvage, under the Palais Royal, near the passage that leads to Rue Vivienne.* It is very spacious, and is ornamented with numerous looking-glasses. Dinner may be procured here, without wine, for 30 sous. In the evening there is music till eleven o'clock.

*Café Borell*, under the eastern stone gallery, No. 116, in the Palais Royal, is a subterranean coffee-house, late Borell's. Music is performed every evening.

*Café des Variétés*, is situated at the extremity of the western stone gallery, in the Palais Royal, to which there are two entrances. It has spacious apartments fitted up as small theatres, where short pieces are frequently performed for the amusement of the customers.

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### *Restaurateurs.* Eating-Houses.

THE superior class of eating-houses in the English metropolis bear the nearest resemblance to the restaurateurs of Paris, yet convey an extremely imperfect idea of their convenience, splendour, and luxury. In London, the stranger lives, or may live, entirely at his hotel. In Paris he breakfasts at a *café*, dines at a *restaurateur's*, returns to the *café* for his liqueurs or his tea, again resorts to the *restaurateur's* for his supper, and adjourns to his hotel to sleep.

The *traiteur* has likewise accommodations for those who dine at his house, but he is more employed in serving the neighbouring hotels and private houses with dinners ready-dressed.

The restaurateurs are even more numerous than the *cafés*. The French have little idea of domestic comfort. They appear to live every where rather than at home; and very many families, who occupy respectable houses, and who have a retinue of servants, scarcely ever dine at their own habitation.

Many of the restaurateurs vie with the *cafés* in profusion of ornament. The bill of fare (*la carte*), to the astonishment and frequent embarrassment of the visitor, consists of nearly 250 articles.

I have inserted one for the instruction and amusement of my reader. I am afraid that he will find many of the articles unintelligible, unless he is an adept in

French cookery. He will instantly perceive that it was impossible for me to give a translation which would be much more intelligible than the original. The *hors d'œuvres* are small dishes to garnish or fill up the corners of the table. The French are fond of a profusion of little dishes. The *entremets* are different preparations of vegetables, salads, and eggs.

The account which I have already given of French cookery, in the description of the Calais inns, will in some measure direct the choice of the traveller amidst the profusion of luxuries. They who are fond of made dishes will here enjoy them in the highest perfection. The *gourmand* will find himself in the favourite region of epicurism. The *rognons de mouton au vin de Champagne, le carbonnade à la chicorée, le fricassée de poulet, le ragout mêlé, le fricandeau de veau à la chicorée, ou à l'oreille ou aux haricots, &c.* will afford him an inexhaustible variety.

The traveller who prefers the English style of cookery will not object to many of the preparations of fish, although he must not expect to find them so deliciously fresh as in London. The mackerel and the soles will rarely displease, but he must expect them dressed with sorrel leaves. The soup is decidedly equal to that which the best English taverns afford. The stranger will probably object to the attempts to conceal the natural poverty and want of juice in the French shambles' meat, by a medley of poignant sauces, but he will rarely find fault with the *bouillis*, or *haricots*. He will not be much disgusted with either the roast beef or the beef-steak, although he will probably think the former sadly overdone, and the latter too dry and tasteless; but the *côtelette de veau en papillote* he will eat with considerable appetite.

The price of the different articles varies much at different restaurateurs. Very's is probably as dear as any in Paris, but it is elegant and fashionable, and the dinners are most exquisitely cooked. I would recommend

every tourist to dine there once at least, that he may witness and experience the very acmé of French epicurism.

Some authors *who have really visited Paris*, and whose accounts of the French metropolis are tolerably correct, and not devoid of interest, have much exaggerated the necessary and *usual* expense at this temple of luxury. Mr. Hervé has said, "You may dine here for fourteen francs, but people seldom expend less than twenty." A moment's inspection of the *carte* will convince the reader either that Mr. Hervé never dined at *Very's*, or that he carried thither a most unconscionable appetite. I have often dined there, and very comfortably, for less than eight francs.

The first question which the visiter is asked, is what wine he will take with his dinner. It is not expected, nor is it usual, to order Champagne, Claret, or any high-priced wine. The Parisian generally orders the second wine on the list, viz. the usual table-wine of a superior quality. To this he confines himself, unless, as a *bonne-bouche*, and to keep peace among the discordant elements of a French dinner, he finishes with a glass of *Eau-de-vie de Dantzick, Noyau, Curaçao d'Holland*, &c. Half a bottle of most of the best wines may be had at any of the restaurateurs.

The following may be considered the average price of a comfortable dinner; and, except by the addition of some expensive wine, Mr. Hervé would have been puzzled to extend it to twenty, or even to fourteen francs.

	Francs.	sous.		s.	d.
Potage au Vermicelle .....	0	12	or	0	6
Sole-frite.....	2	10	..	2	1
Côtelette de veau en papillote ..	1	5	..	1	0½
Fromage.....	0	6	..	0	3
Beaune 1re. qualité .....	3	0	..	2	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	7	13	..	6	4½
	<hr/>			<hr/>	



At Vefour's, the bill for the same articles, and well dressed, would have amounted only to six francs.

The principal restaurateurs are Very, Palais Royal\*.

Beauvilliers, *Rue de Richelieu*, No. 26. Beauvilliers is dead, but the establishment is still continued. This house is much frequented, the charges nearly the same as at Very's, and the accommodation in every respect equal.

Henneveu, *Boulevard du Temple*, an elegant house, pleasantly situated, with moderate charges, and is much frequented by Englishmen.

Vefour, Palais Royal, Galerie Vitrée, No. 212. The saloon, although handsome, is not so magnificent as those above-mentioned; but the attendance is good, the cookery excellent, and the charges very reasonable. It is a neat house, on a small scale, and well frequented.

Legaque, *Rue de Rivoli*, No. 7. Very good accommodation, and very moderate in their charges.

Billiote, 89, *Rue de Rivoli*, Massinot, 1, *Place Vendôme*. Nicolle, *Boulevard des Italiens*. Brizzi, 51, *Rue St. Anne*.

*Rocher de Concale*, *Rue Montorgueil*. This place is celebrated for its fish and game, dressed in a superior style. It is the favourite resort of the *gourmands* of Paris. The charges are as reasonable as the cookery is good.

*La Rappée*, on the banks of the Seine, is frequented for its delicious fresh-water fish, and for its kidneys stewed in Champagne.

*La Burette du Palais*, and *Le Veau qui Tette*, both on *La Place du Chatelet*, are celebrated for a peculiar way of dressing sheep's feet.

Some restaurateurs profess to furnish four dishes, half a bottle of wine, a dessert, and as much bread as

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\* The house in the garden of the Thuilleries has been taken down.

the guest chooses to eat, for thirty sous, (1s. 3d.) They likewise add as an inducement to the Parisian, that their saloons are gilded and decorated with mirrors. I would, not, however, advise the Englishman to venture into those abodes of splendid filthiness. The almost ochre-coloured table-cloth; the rusty fork, the prongs of which are half filled up with dirt; the rough-handled, worn-out, and black knife; the greasy plate, the yet greasier waiter, and a complication of villanous odours, will render it impossible for him to eat one morsel. At a reputable restaurateur's he will meet with little to disgust; but he may be assured that there is nothing in the vilest eating-house, in the worst part of London, half so filthy as the cheap *restaurateurs* or *traiteurs*, in Paris.

The English have felt a prejudice against the French and other foreigners for eating frogs, and many have supposed it to be the poor Frenchman's principal support. The traveller, however, would be undeceived by calling for a dish of fricaseed frogs; and much as he would relish that peculiar and exquisite dish, he would no doubt be astonished to find that a small plate, at a first-rate hotel, would cost him a guinea. A friend of mine paid that price a short time since. The frogs are of a particular kind, fattened for the purpose, and only the thighs are made use of, so that a great number are required to make a tolerable dish.

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### *Necessary Forms on the Stranger's Arrival at Paris.*

Soon after the traveller has arrived at his hotel, a paper ruled in different columns will be presented to him by the master of the house, in which he will be required to insert his name, country, usual abode, age, profession, &c. This is attested by his signature. The

master of every hotel and lodging-house, is compelled, under very severe penalties, daily to transmit to the police this account of every stranger who takes up his temporary abode with him.

In whatever fortified town the traveller may stop, even for one night, he will be required to fill up a similar paper.

The passport must likewise be presented at the office of police. Much trouble will be saved by commissioning the master of the hotel to arrange this business.

It will be advisable for the tourist usually to carry his passport with him in his excursions through Paris and its environs; it will not only procure him admission to the museums, but entitle him to many privileges which he could not otherwise obtain without much trouble and delay. It will likewise be convenient to be enabled instantly to produce it, should it be unexpectedly demanded by any of the agents of the police.

Previous to his leaving Paris, the passport must be sent to the British ambassador to be countersigned. It should be sent one or two days before the traveller intends to commence his journey, lest any accidental delay should disarrange his plans.

After the passport is returned from the British ambassador, it must be transmitted to the office for passports, *Rue de Bac*, where it is likewise countersigned, and for this a fee of ten francs is demanded.

The British ambassador signs passports between the hours of 11 and 1.

# HISTORY

AND

## PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

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PARIS derives its name from being the capital of the Parisii, but when it first assumed that appellation is unknown. Numerous are the conjectures respecting the derivation of the word Parisii. Some have imagined that this tribe descended from the Parrhasians, a people of Arcadia, whom Hercules conducted to Gaul. Others have pretended that some Trojans, escaping from the destruction of their country, fled to Gaul, and building a new city, called it Paris, in honour of the son of Priam. Others have derived the name from Paris, the eighteenth king of Celtic Gaul. Many respectable authors have adopted an opinion not destitute of ingenuity. A noble temple, dedicated to the worship of Isis, once stood in the neighbourhood of Paris. Its ruins were lately to be seen near St. Germain-de-Prés. Hence the surrounding inhabitants were called Parisii, or those who lived near the temple of Isis. The most probable conjecture is, that this tribe of Gauls was denominated Parisii from their inhabiting the banks of the Oise, whose ancient name was Isia.

The origin of Paris is wrapped in total obscurity. The first mention which occurs of it is in the Commentaries of Cæsar.

An universal revolt of the Gauls had taken place on the return of their conqueror to Italy; yet, jealous of each other, as well as indignant at the yoke of the invader, they had neglected to concentrate their forces,

and each tribe had sworn singly to defend its native soil from the usurpation of the Romans. Labienus, one of the lieutenants of Cæsar, attacked them separately, and found them an easy conquest.

Having subdued twenty-five of the Gaulish tribes, he presented himself before the capital of the Parisii, which was then called Lutetia. Twice the valour of the inhabitants repelled his furious assault, and the Roman was compelled to retreat to Melun. There he constructed numerous boats, filled them with his soldiers, and sent them down the Seine to attack the city at every practicable point, while he renewed the assault by land. The Parisii, fearful of being surrounded, burned their metropolis to the ground, abandoned the smoking ruins, and posted themselves on the heights of Meudon, there awaiting the approach of the invader, and resolved to conquer or die.

An obstinate conflict ensued. The Parisians fought with the fury of despair; nor did they yield until the greater part of their comrades, their leader, Camulogenus, and all his chiefs, had fallen on the bloody field.

Cæsar soon perceived how important was the situation of Lutetia for the maintenance of his conquests. He speedily rebuilt the city, embellished it with numerous public edifices, fortified it with walls, and defended the approach to it by two forts, placed at the head of the wooden bridges, where now stand *Le Petit Pont*, and *Le Pont au Change*.

By prudent and conciliatory measures, the remnant of the original inhabitants, who had escaped the fury of the sword, were allured from the woods in which they had taken refuge, and Lutetia was soon re-peopled. The barbarous manners of the Gauls were gradually changed, and, instead of an unquiet and insecure liberty, they were placed under the salutary protection of a regular government.



A company of merchants was established at Lutetia, with the privilege of the exclusive navigation of the Seine. The riches which they speedily acquired were employed in farther embellishing the city. It rapidly increased on the north and on the south, and became the residence of the prefect of Gaul. A palace was built on the west of the city, another (*Le Palais des Thermes*) on the south, an arena under the hill of St. Victor, and an aqueduct, which conveyed the waters of Arcueil to the *Palais des Thermes*.

Some of the emperors occasionally resided here. Constantine and Constans visited it, and Julian passed two or three winters in Lutetia. Valentinian issued many of his celebrated decrees here; and Gratian, his son, lost under its walls a battle against Maximus, which cost him his empire and his life.

In 250, Dionysius or St. Denis, brought hither the first tidings of the Gospel, and suffered a cruel death on the hill of Montmartre.

In 486, Lutetia was conquered by the Franks, who changed its Roman name, and called it Paris, from its aboriginal inhabitants. Clovis fixed the seat of his empire here.

Under the princes of this dynasty, who reigned 266 years, the Latin tongue ceased to be commonly spoken; and was succeeded by, or mingled with, the Celtic. The Roman laws yielded to the Salic customs, and the people were enslaved by the nobles, and became their absolute property. Paris, however, preserved its liberty, its commerce on the Seine, and its municipal laws; but literature and the arts had fled, and the night of ignorance overspread the whole of the continent.

Few of the princes of the *second* dynasty resided at Paris. Charlemagne, occupied by his conquests, never inhabited it, although he occasionally held his court at St. Denis. Nevertheless, the Parisians were much

indebted to him, for his love of science and the arts suggested the establishment of numerous schools, by the influence of which the character and manners of the people were materially and happily changed.

Under his feeble successors, Paris became the patrimony of some of the hereditary counts.

Allured by its riches, the Normans pillaged it in 845. They reduced it to ashes, and desolated even its suburbs in 856; and, in 872, they once more attacked and ravaged it. These disasters have left few vestiges of the monuments built by the Romans, or by the kings of the first dynasty.

In 885, the Normans again attempted the siege of Paris. In vain the inhabitants entreated succour from Charles the Bald. Their own valour, directed by the genius of their noble count Eudes, compelled the Normans to raise the siege at the end of two years. Charles, justly covered with ignominy, was deposed, and the crown placed on the head of Eudes. It became hereditary in his family, when his grandson, Hugh Capet, was elected in 987.

The first princes of this dynasty, anxious for the prosperity of a city that had been their peculiar patrimony, and the defence of which had elevated them to the throne, continued to reside here, in the edifice now called the Palace of Justice. They confirmed the ancient privileges of the citizens, and granted them many new immunities. The schools of instruction were increased, and the university established. A new city was added to the ancient capital towards the north, and fortified with walls.

Paris owes its chief ornaments to Philip Augustus, who erected many of the public buildings, paved the streets, and completely surrounded the city and suburbs with a wall.

Henry IV. planned and executed most of the squares, and erected the Pont-Neuf. Louis XIV. contributed

much to its embellishment. He converted its gates into triumphal arches; filled up the ditches, from the stagnant water of which putrid and noxious effluvia constantly arose; and planted the Boulevards.

Before the Revolution, Paris contained 46 parish churches, 20 subsidiary churches, 11 abbeys, 153 monasteries and convents, 13 colleges, 15 public schools, and 26 hospitals.

It may not be uninteresting to take a cursory view of the new appropriations of the numberless convents, and other religious establishments, that were suppressed at the beginning of the Revolution. Three of them have been converted into commodious healthy prisons, and a penitentiary house for women, viz. *St. Pelagie*, *St. Lazare*, and the *Madelonnettes*. Four other convents have become extensive hospitals: the lying-in hospital, the hospital for venereal diseases (*aux ci-devant Capucins*), and the military hospital of the *Val de Grace*.—Six commodious, and most of them elegant and extensive, markets, have replaced a like number of convents and churches, viz. the market of the Jacobins (so called from the Dominican Friars). The poultry and game market has replaced the Augustin monks. The market of St. Martin, built on part of the garden of the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin. The market of the *Blancs Manteaux*, old rue du Temple. The market of the *Carmes*, where the Carmelite monks were established. The market of *St. Joseph*, rue Montmartre, has replaced the church dedicated to that saint. The convents of the *Petits-Pères*, that of the nuns of *Panthemont*, that of the *Minimes*, and some others, have been converted into useful and commodious barracks. The *Seminary of St. Sulpice* has been pulled down to make room for a fine square, ornamented with a fountain; and to display a full view of the front of the church of St. Sulpice, undoubtedly one of the finest monuments of architecture in Paris.

The extensive buildings of the *Sorbonne* have been appropriated to lodge commodiously thirty-six artists, with their families. The eminently useful quays which border the island *Notre-Dame*, or *la Cité*, have replaced filthy unhealthy buildings of every description. The magnificent new Exchange is erecting on the garden which belonged to the nuns that were called *Filles St. Thomas*. The famous Polytechnic school occupies the mansion, considerably enlarged, of the *College of Navarre*, a celebrated school of divinity. The useful *Normal* school replaces a religious establishment. The National Institute is installed under the dome of the church of the college *Mazarine*. The lyceum of *Charlemagne* was formerly the college of the Jesuits; a part of the buildings has been appropriated for the city library. The institution for the deaf and dumb replaces the ancient ecclesiastical seminary of *St. Magloire*. The healthy spacious hospital for incurables, in the *Faubourg St. Martin*, was formerly a convent of mendicant friars; and the *Abbaie of St. Martin* is now the useful and splendid *Conservatoire des Arts*.

It would be endless to enumerate the streets that have so much continued to the embellishment and salubrity of Paris, at the expense of religious establishments that have been destroyed: it will be sufficient to instance the *Rue de la Paix*, the *Rue de Rivoli*, that of *Castiglione*, those of *Mont-Thabor*, *Duphot*, *Richepanse*, the continuation of the *Rue Neuve du Luxembourg* to the *Thuilleries*, the *Rue du Pont de Lodi*, &c. The beautiful and immense Wine Mart (*la Halle aux Vins*) could not have been erected, if several religious establishments had not been suppressed. A great number of useful manufactories are seated in the former mansions of monks and nuns; for instance, those of *M. Lenoir*, of *M. Peltier*, &c.; the *Female Cordelières*, the *English Benedictines*, *les Bons Hommes*, &c. &c. are likewise become seats of useful industry.

To leave the church:—the ground on which the odious Bastille stood, has been transformed into a beautiful Boulevard (the *Boulevard Bourdon*). The famous canal de l'Ourcq will end here; and probably few, very few, will regret this metamorphosis of the Bastille.

Paris is intersected by the river Seine. This river is not to be compared with the Thames for expanse, and, where it is not confined by the quays, frequently presents, on either side, a wide embankment of mud. It here forms two small islands, denominated *Isle St. Louis* (the Island of St. Louis), and *Isle Notre Dame* (Island of our Lady). The former is the ancient city, and derives its name from a building wherein the kings of the first dynasty resided, and which was afterwards appropriated to the reception of the parliament.

The quarter denominated the *Ville* is situated on the north, the university is on the south, and the city stands in the centre. Its extent along the river is about four miles and a half; its breadth, from the Barrier St. Denis to the Barrier St. Jacques, about three miles and a half. The new walls enclose a very considerable space of ground, which is uninhabited, and even under tillage: hence the real extent of the city is very different from its apparent magnitude.

Throughout the ancient part, and in the centre of Paris, the streets are narrow, dark, and dirty. Few of them have pavements for the accommodation of foot-passengers; and the pitching of the streets is composed of uneven and pointed stones, on which it is extremely difficult to walk in wet weather, and by which the pedestrian is soon rendered foot-sore.

The coachmen have no established rule by which they drive on the right or left of the road, but they cross and jostle one another without ceremony. They drive close to the very doors of the houses, and either cover the foot-passenger with mud, or endanger his limbs or his life. The Paris Jchu has not the slightest



regard for the comfort or safety of the pedestrian; he gives him little notice, although his horses are close upon him, and ready to trample him down: yet the accidents which occur from this infamous practice are not so numerous as might be expected. Were it not for a few large stones which project from some of the houses, and the receding door-ways of others, the disasters of the streets would form a more conspicuous item than they now do in the bills of mortality.

On account of the irregular and confused manner of driving through the streets of Paris, it is inconvenient, and even dangerous, to appear in them on horseback. The traveller will, therefore, have no temptation to take his Bucephalus to the Continent; or should he be determined to sport his charger in Paris, his rides will be confined to the Boulevards, the Elysian fields, the wood of Boulogne, and the banks of the Seine. For the same reason, the gig and curricule should be left in England.

The inconvenience and danger of traversing the streets of Paris, together with the comparative poverty of the higher classes in France, will account for the small number of gentlemen's carriages that are seen in the French metropolis. Fiacres and cabriolets roll along in abundance; but the splendid equipages which crowd the British capital are thinly scattered in the streets of Paris.

The pedestrian is not only exposed to continual danger from the carriages; but the air and sun being almost completely excluded by the height of the houses, and there being few subterranean drains, a stream of black mire constantly runs through many of the streets; and they are as wet and dirty in the middle of summer as the streets of the British metropolis are in the depth of winter.

This stream in the centre of the road often becomes a rapid torrent. It requires no inconsiderable agility

to leap across it, and the driver of the cabriolet delights in plentifully spattering its black and disgusting contents on every unfortunate pedestrian. In dirty weather it is absolutely necessary for the stranger, and even for the native, to avail himself of a fiacre or cabriolet to traverse the more crowded and unpleasant streets.

The houses, which are generally constructed of stone, are six or seven stories high. They are usually built in a peculiar form. They do not present a simple front to the street, but the side of one immense wing, the lower windows of which being strongly barricaded with iron, give more the appearance of a prison than a private dwelling.

The entrance is frequently by a massive gate; and although this is in the wall of the house, it admits not to the interior of the dwelling, but to a spacious courtyard, surrounded with buildings.

By the side of the gateway is frequently a heap of dirt and filth, which has been thrown in the morning from the different apartments of the hotel, and which the scavenger has not yet removed. It is piled against the columns that support the arch of the gateway, or sometimes threatens to impede the entrance to the court.

Attached to this gate is a porter, who demands to which of the numerous inhabitants of the court the visit is intended; for, not unfrequently, seven or eight families occupy the different apartments and subdivisions of the enormous edifice.

The motley collection of inmates is a peculiar feature of the French metropolis. The first floor is probably occupied by one of the ancient noblesse, or by a chevalier who can trace his descent from the first dynasty of the monarchs of France. He perhaps pays 500*l.* per annum for the rent of his share of the edifice. Above him are tenants possessed of different gradations of fashion or opulence, to the sixth or seventh floor,

which are inhabited by the milkman, the cobbler, or the scavenger, and who only pay a rent of ten pounds. The whole of this ill-assorted community use the same magnificent staircase, decorated by marble columns, enriched with beautiful bas-reliefs, and embrowned by the collected filth of a hundred dirty feet. Occasionally the common staircase is swept by the porter, but in some hotels it is suffered to remain in a horribly disgusting state. The cleansing of it being the duty of no particular floor, is neglected by all, and many months pass without its being profaned by mop or broom. In no other city but Paris would the access to the most elegant and splendid apartments lie through an avenue, which the gentlemen are sometimes compelled to traverse on tip-toe, and in which the ladies are constrained to elevate their petticoats quite as high as decency will allow.

One proof of a total want of taste, or rather of a sense of propriety, in the French, should not be forgotten. When an hotel (a large house) is inhabited by one opulent or noble family only, it is not unusual to make the upper story the receptacle for the hay and provender of the horses. A crane, which can be protruded at pleasure, is usually placed within one of the upper windows; and I have frequently seen the trusses of hay, and the sacks of corn, slowly drawn up to the top of the superb residence of a duke or a prince.

The enormous height to which many of the houses tower, the massive thickness of the walls, the embattled and turretted appearance of the chimneys at the extremity of each building, the want of connexion between the edifices, and the singular narrowness of the streets, give to many parts of Paris a wild and gloomy air, which makes a strong impression on the mind of the stranger.

The lamps are suspended by cords across the middle of the street, and usually afford infinitely better illumi-

nation, than the dim and quivering lights which, in many parts of London, only serve to render the darkness visible.

The traveller will be much disappointed by the appearance of the shops in Paris. In the Palais Royal, the diminutive *boutiques* under the piazzas, present a brilliant and seducing spectacle; but in most of the streets nothing can be more unpromising than the outside show of the largest and best frequented shops. No projecting windows admit of a tasteful display of goods. Frequently the only indication of a shop is a sign, painted with considerable elegance while the light can scarcely penetrate through the windows, thickly incrustated with the mud, plentifully spattered from the *fiacres*, which, driving close to the walls, threaten the smallest projection with inevitable destruction.

The leading street in Paris, on a par with the Strand and Fleet-Street in London, is the *Rue St. Honoré*, which is joined to the *Rue St. Antoine*, forming a complete line from east to west; while from north to south is *Rue St. Martin*, which conducts to the Seine at the *Pont* (bridge) *Notre Dame*, and on the opposite bank is continued by the *Rue St. Jacques*, forming one uninterrupted course through the whole city. On a parallel with these two last mentioned streets is the *Rue St. Denis*, which leads to the *Pont au Change* (Exchange-bridge), and on the other side of which is a continuation by *Rue de la Harpe* and *Rue d'Enfer*.

The names of the streets are written in large characters at the beginning and end of each, with this peculiarity, which will often be a useful guide to the stranger. The names of the streets which are parallel with the course of the Seine are painted in red letters. Those which are perpendicular to the Seine are black.

The numbering of the houses is likewise peculiar. The numbers begin with that part of the street which is nearest to the Seine; or from the east, when the

street is parallel with the river. The even numbers are on the right side, and the odd numbers on the left side of the street. In the parallel streets, the numbers of the houses are painted red; in those which are perpendicular, the colour is black.

The most airy and healthful situations are near the walls of the city, the streets being wider and the houses not huddled together as in the centre of Paris. The Faubourgs, (by which the traveller is not to understand the suburbs, or the streets without the walls, but the space enclosed between the Boulevards and the new wall,) are in general very thinly inhabited, and some of them are almost deserted. The number of streets is about 1000, and the population exceeds 700,000. As all the public structures will be described in this Guide, it would be superfluous to enumerate them under the present head. I shall therefore close this brief account by acquainting the traveller, that a complete prospect of this extensive capital may be obtained from three points. That which is nearest the city is the hill of Montmartre, where the battle took place, previous to the triumphal entry of the allied troops into Paris, and from which the whole expanse of the metropolis presents itself to the view. The peculiar transparency of the atmosphere is perfectly new to the Englishman, and gives to the distant and minute objects a distinctness which surprises him. The other situations, affording similar prospects, are Mount Calvary, and the pleasure-house Bellevue.

One of the best views of Paris, perhaps the noblest, is that from the *Pont Royal*, whence the traveller sees on his left the magnificent colonnade of the Thuilleries, and the Louvre stretching its immense length along the banks of the Seine. On his right is a noble quay, bordered by elegant houses, with the *Palais des Arts* and the *Hotel des Monnaies* at an inconsiderable distance. Behind these, the ground rises steeply, and the houses



of the *Faubourg St. Germain* present a variety of curious and picturesque groups. The dome of the Pantheon nobly towers above them. In front is the *Pont-des-Arts*, the *Pont-Neuf*, the river diverging into two branches, lined with noble quays, and the venerable towers of *Notre Dame* rising from the bosom of the Seine.

## CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE PARISIANS.

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It will now be requisite to give the traveller some insight into the character and manners of a people, whose internal economy, during an usurpation of so many years, has been sedulously kept from the observation of strangers.

The inhabitants of every great city may be divided into three classes, of whom the character and manners are altogether dissimilar; the noblesse, the middle ranks, and the common people.

The manners and habits of the first, every where artificial, have been materially affected by the various scenes of the Revolution, although they cannot at present be said to have adopted any marked feature. It may, however, be affirmed, that the character of the noblesse has materially improved. The strange vicissitudes of the last twenty years have sobered down much of their peculiar and disgusting levity. The character and habits of the present reigning family, and the degree of uncertainty which yet attends the political situation of France, have given a serious, but not an unpleasing cast to the natural cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits. The necessity of the times has likewise taught them affability, condescension, and an apparent interest in the welfare of the middle and lower classes. It cannot, however, be denied, that disappointment at not

regaining the patrimony and feudal rights of their ancestors, has given to some of them a severe and morose air, curiously contrasted with the politesse and grimace which are indigenous to the French character.

The morals of the noblesse are likewise evidently improved; and the shameless exhibition of profligacy which disgraced the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., the latter years of Louis XVI., and the whole of the imperial usurpation, are now seldom witnessed.

The peculiarities of the middle ranks of society, who will principally offer themselves to the attention of the traveller, with whom he will have most to do, and to whom he must look for the true character of a people, are easily described. The most prominent feature in the character of the Parisian is a peculiar *politesse*, which rarely fails to please, though it is not always exempt from hypocrisy. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange and horrible events of revolutionary times have effected no inconsiderable change in the manners of the Frenchman. The traveller still recognises the frivolous, good-humoured, conceited people, which former tourists had described, but mingled with the politeness of the old regime, he observes much gloom and dissatisfaction.

This was the necessary consequence of the policy of the late government. While the education of youth was neglected, and public worship almost abolished; while the young man, as soon as he was capable of bearing arms, was hurried from every scene of domestic life, and immersed in the licentiousness and brutality of a camp, the effect on his character and his manners was easy to be foreseen, and deeply to be lamented. Most of the subaltern and many of the superior officers have risen from the ranks. They had not the education of gentlemen, they have been accustomed only to scenes of rapine and violence; in this short breathing-time of peace, they have scarcely associated with the virtuous

part of the softer sex; they have not yet formed those connexions which polish the manners and ameliorate the heart.

It is said that they look with some degree of suspicion on the English, and sometimes treat them with incivility\*. It was the policy of Buonaparte to foster in the bosom of Frenchmen an implacable hostility towards England. Her gold, it was said, purchased the hireling armies which threatened to deluge France with blood; her avarice crippled and destroyed the continental commerce: and though the French were indebted to her perseverance and to her generosity for their deliverance from intolerable thralldom, yet, while their freedom was effected, their national vanity was deeply wounded.

Every year gradually softens the asperities of this too faithful picture.

The tradesmen and merchants of Paris, who have not been exposed to the baneful influence which I have described, retain much of the ancient character. They are still lively, good-humoured, and versatile; proud of themselves, and indulgent to others; content with the amusement of the day, with little foresight or retrospect; polite and attentive, desirous to please, and generally pleasing.

The Parisian, though he has little idea of what we term the comforts of the domestic fireside, does not, at the close of the business of the day, quit his family and resort to the coffee-house, or the club; but with his wife and children dressed in all their little finery, he parades the Boulevards; he visits some of the numerous gardens, with which the metropolis abounds;

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\* Some complaints have been made on this subject, but if English gentlemen will take the trouble to submit to the customs of the place and treat the people with civility, the editor will venture to assert that they will have no cause for complaint.

he treats himself and them with the cheap pleasures which these places afford; and usually closes the evening with either joining in the dance, or gazing with delight on the graceful movements of others. The cheapness of provisions in France, and an economy in dress and living scarcely known in England, enable him to make almost every evening a season of festivity. It may be truly said drunkenness is nearly unknown. A tumbler of lemonade or orgeat is frequently the whole of the Frenchman's debauch.

A passion for gaming lamentably pervades the middle classes, and those especially of an intermediate rank between the *bourgeois* and the *noblesse*. It commenced its destructive ravages when religious belief was weakened, and the public morals contaminated by the baneful writings of the French illuminati a short time before the Revolution. It spread with recruited energy when the unprincipled and contemptible Duke of Orleans converted his palace into the sanctuary of every abomination: and its empire was fully established, when, under the government of Buonaparte, the licentiousness of a military life usurped the place of domestic habits, honest industry, and public and private virtue.

The spacious apartments of the Palais Royal are daily crowded. Men and women promiscuously assemble, and enter into the dangerous business of the gaming-table with all the energy of their national character. Different rooms are suited to the finances of every speculator. The mechanic who can only stake a single franc, the hardly-earned produce of a laborious day, is not excluded. The Palais Royal may be termed the spot where the demon of gambling holds his principal court; but in every district of Paris, and almost in every street, the unhallowed, but legalized assemblies of his votaries abound.



It is said that the government of Buonaparte derived the enormous sum of 600,000*l.* per annum from the licenses of the gaming-houses; and the present government does not disdain to avail itself of this disgraceful and pernicious revenue.

Most of the public tables are devoted to games of chance, but at those of skill the French are adepts. To render themselves completely masters of every point of finesse, every nicety of calculation, every effect of manual dexterity, they employ an energy and an industry, which, devoted to more honourable purposes, would be highly creditable. The traveller should be aware of this, or he will soon find to his cost, that he is no match for the Parisian, even at those games at which he deems himself most adroit. He should likewise be aware of the seductions of that most unnatural and dangerous character, the female gambler. The beauty and fascination of woman are too often in league with the proprietor of the gaming-table; and many a lovely face is clothed with smiles to lure the heedless stranger to his destruction.

A fondness for public amusements is a principal feature in the French character. It is not less strange than true, that even the anarchy and bloodshed, which disgraced the early stages of the Revolution, were not sufficiently revolting to restrain this love of diversion. At the close of every day that had witnessed the guillotine performing its murderous office, no less than thirty theatres, independent of other places of amusement, were as uniformly crowded as if the most perfect tranquillity had reigned in the capital.

The principal day of amusement is Sunday. After he has heard mass in the morning, the best Catholic gives himself up to enjoyment. Music and dancing are heard in every street, and the theatres are literally crowded. The commercial man too frequently disre-

gards the sanctity of the day; his shop and his counting-house are open as usual, and he is as eager to buy, and sell, and get gain, as on any common day.

Soon after the present king was first re-seated on the throne of his ancestors, he published a decree, in which he ordered the shops to be shut on Sunday. Reasonable and proper as was this injunction, it gave great offence, and materially contributed to alienate the affections of the Parisians. The decree has been revived, but it is far from being universally obeyed.

A truly unique passion for dress and personal decoration likewise distinguishes the Parisian. This, indeed, from the natural versatility of the French character, appeared for a while suspended, during the worst period of the Revolution. There was a time when the remembrance of ancient manners, forms, and decorations, appeared to be banished from the mind of the Parisian. As much care was taken to assume the true costume of a sans-culotte as had formerly been bestowed on the nonsensical eccentricities of puppyism and foppery. This barbarous taste was of short duration. With the domination of Buonaparte returned much of the ancient frivolity of garb and appearance. The sprucely-decorated petit-mâitre of former days is not now perhaps so often seen; but the English traveller will sometimes gaze with astonishment at the gaudy and fantastic finery of the inhabitants of Paris.

The very finery of the Parisians has generally, however, much of the strange inconsistency of their character. The smartest beau seldom has the appearance of a gentleman. A loose shabby surtout, a worn-out hat, or a tattered shirt, often accompany the most splendid habiliments.

Let not my reader hence imagine that I impute to the French character that emptiness and frivolity which some writers have attributed to it, and which so many

of my countrymen imagine must necessarily belong to it. In works of erudition and genius, France will not yield to any surrounding country. Her improvements in chemistry have not been surpassed. Some of her dramatic writers have been excelled only by our immortal bard. Her painters and sculptors occupy no inferior rank in the scale of merit. But there is a sprightliness of disposition, a buoyancy of spirits, and a happy adaptation of the mind to circumstances, perfectly peculiar and characteristic.

The French have been accused of dishonesty in their commercial transactions, and especially with foreigners. If this be meant to apply to the principal merchants and bankers of Paris the charge is utterly false. In the strictest integrity, in all their dealings, and the nicest sense of honour, these gentlemen are not inferior even to the merchants of Britain.

If it be applied to the *boutiques* of the Palais Royal, the charge is partly true and partly unfounded. The tradesman of the Palais Royal will unblushingly demand considerably more than the value of his commodities. He will omit no finesse, he will spare no misrepresentation, to obtain his price. Yet with this is mingled an honest principle, which the tradesmen of all other countries would do well to imitate. Should the traveller inadvertently leave his gloves, or even his purse on the counter, a messenger is immediately despatched after him, or the articles are preserved with religious care until his return. To the honesty and civility of the lower classes, every traveller has borne ample and willing testimony.

In our sketch of Parisian manners, the fair-sex must not be omitted. In France more than in any other country, the empire of woman is apparently established. The records of the nation demonstrate that her fascinations, her virtues, or her foibles, have influenced and governed almost every political event. In private life

she bears a prominent part in every transaction, and universal homage is paid to her charms. At every place of public entertainment, she presides. She sits enthroned in the café, and more particularly occupies the attention of the visitors than the most interesting or important news of the day. Even in the baths, it is woman who must administer refreshment to the swimmers, although their scanty covering is scarcely an apology for decency. In the shop of the tradesman, the female presents herself to every customer, and superintends the whole concern, while the husband lounges over the counter, or amuses himself at the café. In the name of the wife every guest is invited, and to her discretion every domestic arrangement is implicitly submitted.

It may however be doubted whether this apparent supremacy is not gained at the expense of real power. It is a compliment yielded by the overstrained *politesse* of the Frenchman, but probably not the faithful and undeviating homage of the heart.

When we penetrate into the recesses of private life, we perceive that the female rules every where but in her native empire, the heart of her husband. She governs every thing with absolute sway except his affections. In these it is said she often yields to a happier, and more powerful rival; and, to retain the semblance of dominion, which she can no longer exercise over her liege lord, she listens to the protestations and vows of another suitor.

It is notorious that conjugal infidelity is too prevalent in every class of society. The husband does not attempt to conceal his attentions to another female: and the wife, even in the presence of her husband, listens with complacency to the adulations of her *cicisbeo*. If these arrangements are not invariably criminal, they cannot fail of being dangerous; and they infallibly prove that the Frenchwoman, in grasping

at unnatural dominion, has lost that more honourable, that far happier, and more despotic sway, which she would otherwise have held over the heart of man.

The influence of this unfortunate state of society is too apparent. It gives to the character of the most virtuous and accomplished woman a confidence not suited to the English taste, and not favourable to domestic felicity; and, to females of inferior minds and laxer principles, it imparts a total want of delicacy, at which the stranger will often wonder. The young unmarried ladies in France are completely exempted from the charges just mentioned.—The strictness of the general system of education there, prevents the possibility of such indecorum.

When women of respectable stations, and apparently respectable characters, crowd round the *public* gaming-tables; when they occupy the benches of the *cafés*; when they attempt not to conceal their full understanding of every *double entendre*; when the *bourgeoise* will unblushingly offer to the customer the most licentious composition, or the most abominable print, the Englishman will turn away surprised and disgusted.

In France, however, as in every other country of the world, that noblest of the works of Deity, the heart of woman often triumphantly resists the influence of the most pernicious customs. The traveller will undoubtedly be surprised at the profusion of tawdry ornaments with which the Parisian women decorate themselves, and the unreserved manner in which they address him, and their evident anxiety to attract his attention; but if he universally or even generally attributes this to depravity of heart, or licentiousness of conduct, he will do them much injustice.

The Frenchwoman has a peculiar sprightliness of look, and vivacity of manner. Prompted by the excusable vanity of her sex, and sanctioned by the custom of her country, she expects, and seems even to court the attention of the men: but an intimate acquaintance



with her will convince the most prejudiced, that this may often be perfectly consistent with sensibility, with modesty, and with virtue. The tourist will indeed seldom find in Paris the retired and unassuming delicacy which was once said to constitute the character of the English fair; "his heart, untravelled," will still return with delight to those to whom he has been endeared from early years, and in whose private and domestic virtues he contemplates the perfection of female excellence.

In one article of personal decoration an evident reform has taken place among the females of Paris. Rouge is no longer applied with an unsparing hand. The French women are generally brunettes, and many of them possess that peculiar and sparkling complexion, which is often more captivating even than the delicate and transparent skin of the northern fair. These nymphs have at length apparently learned to rely on the superior power of their native, unassisted charms; and others, to whom Nature has not been equally kind, now apply the roseate hue of art much more lightly than some of the fashionable belles of other countries. Time will shew whether this is a mere freak of fashion, or may be hailed as the harbinger of better taste and simpler manners.

The French character is not less evident in the lower classes of society. A peculiar politeness of behaviour, approaching often to the ridiculous, pervades the meanest ranks. The dustman and the milk-maid salute each other in the street with all the scrupulous ceremonious punctilios which would be practised in the English drawing-room. To strangers the inferior classes are peculiarly civil, and are always ready to give them information, or afford them assistance. From this claim to civility I must, however, except the servants, whose negligence and rudeness are often insufferable.

The lower classes have an appearance of peculiar

intelligence and quick apprehension; yet, probably, the French peasants are not superior in these qualities to the mechanics, or the cottagers of other countries; but they are accustomed to bring their little acquirements into the most prominent point of view, and they have the happy knack of saying something even on those subjects on which they are most ignorant. They are likewise distinguished by an improvidence and disregard of futurity scarcely conceivable. Very few ever make, or think of making, the least provision against the accidents of life, or the infirmities of old age; nor, after they have earned sufficient to supply the wants of the present day, will they do the slightest work. If the poor Frenchman, early in the morning, has procured enough to provide for himself and his family the most moderate fare during the remainder of the day, he uniformly gives himself up to amusement. It should however be added, and much to their credit, that the scenes of drunkenness and debauchery which sometimes disgrace the British metropolis, are rarely seen in Paris: nor do brutal quarrels often disturb the hours of business or of rest.

The love of dancing seems almost innate. The porter and the shoe-black will frequently exhibit a gracefulness of attitude perfectly unknown in the lower ranks of society on this side the water. The promenade and the dance are the Frenchman's chief pleasures.

“Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days,  
Have led their children thro' the mirthful maze;  
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,  
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.”

## THE

*STRANGER'S METHODICAL GUIDE*

TO THE CURIOSITIES, &c. OF PARIS, ACCORDING TO THE  
TWELVE MUNICIPAL DIVISIONS, WITH AN INDICATION  
OF EVERY REMARKABLE PLACE IN EACH.

THE most convenient way of visiting the curiosities of Paris is by these divisions; the following table will shew what is contained in each :

1st DIVISION.—1. Le Mairie, or the Municipality (the hotel where the offices of the Mayor for registering births, marriages, and deaths, are established, as likewise where the Justice of the Peace holds his weekly court for small debts and conciliations :) No. 14, rue du faubourg Saint Honoré; 2. the palace and garden of the Thuilleries; 3. the Triumphal Arch in the place of the Carousel; 4. the Gallery which joins the palace of the Thuilleries with the Louvre; 5. the theatre of Vaudeville; 6. the place of Louis XV. and the Garde-Meuble, now the Admiralty; 7. the Church of the Assumption, now the Magdalen (with the dome) rue St. Honoré; 8. the pont Louis XVI.; 9. the Champs-Elysées; 10. the palace of Elysée-Bourbon, rue du faubourg St. Honoré, now the residence of the duke of Berry; 11. the Pompe à feu of M. Perier, at Chaillot; 12. the Carpet Manufactory, quai Billy; 13. the pont de l'Ecole-Militaire; 14. the Triumphal Arch at the barrier of Neuilly; 15. the Church of St. Philippe du Roule; 16. l'Abbattoir (slaughter-house,) Miroménil, rue de la Pépinière; 17. the park of Mouceaux; 18. the Lycée Bourbon, rue Ste. Croix; 19. the place Vendome, and the famous column; 20. place Beauveau; 21. place du Palais Royal; place de Louis XV.; 22. place du Carousel; 23. Bureau de Timbre (Stamp Office,) rue de la Paix; Ministère de la Justice, (Keeper of the Seals,) place

Vendome; 27. Chateau d'eau, place du Palais Royal; 28. Hospital Beaujon, faubourg du Roule; 29. Barracks in the rue Verte, and in the rue de la Pépinière; 30. Palace of the Child, sometimes called the King of Rome, barrier of Passy; 31. the Colonnade of the new church of the Magdalen, intended by Buonaparte to be the *Temple de la Gloire*, opposite the place Louis XV.; 32. French Mountains, barrier Neuilly; 33. Royal Manufactory of Carpets, quai Billy, at Chaillot; 34. the Elysian Fields; 35. Baths of Vigier, on the river, close to the Pont Royal; 36. the Gardens of Tivoli, rue St. Lazare; 37. Artificial Mineral Waters and Baths, rue Lazare; 38. House of Refuge for the Aged, at St. Perrine, at Chaillot; 39. the Gallery de l'Orme, rues St. Honoré and Rivoli; 40. the Hotel Wagram, boulevard des Capucines; 41. Staff de la place de Paris, place Vendome; 42. Staff of the First Military Division, place Louis XV.

2d DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, No. 3, rue d'Antin; 2. the Palais Royal; 3. the Theatre Français, rue de Richelieu; 4. the Church of St. Roch, rue St. Honoré; 5. the King's Library rue de Richelieu; 6. Lotterie Royale, rue neuve des Petits Champs; 7. Conservatoire de Musique and Menus Plaisirs du Roi, rue Bergère, faubourg Poissonnière; 8. Marché des Jacobins, rue St. Honoré; 9. Abattoir (slaughter-house) of Montmartre, rue de Rouchouart; 10. Casernes (barracks); rue de Clichy and rue Cadet; 11. the Treasury, rue neuve des Petits Champs; 12. the Opera, rue de Richelieu; 13. the new Exchange, rue des Filles St. Thomas; 14. the Comic Opera, rue Feydeau; 15. the Italian Theatre, place des Italiens; 16. the Theatre des Variétés, boulevard Montmartre; 17. Spectacle Mecanique of Mr. Pierre, rue and Galerie de Montesquieu; 18. the Chinese Baths, boulevard des Capucines; 19. the Hotel Thelusson, rue de Provence; 20. the Treasury, rue neuve des Petits Champs; 21. the Hotel and Offices of Finances, rue neuve des Petits Champs;

22. place des Italiens; 23. Direction Générale de l'enregistrement & du Domaine, rue de Choiseul.

3d DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, or Municipality, aux petits Pères, rue Notre Dame des Victoires; 2. General Post Office, (la poste aux lettres,) rue J. J. Rousseau; 3. Grandes Messageries, (stage-coaches for all parts of France and for London,) rue Notre Dame des Victoires; 5. Barracks (casernes,) de la Nouvelle France, rue Poissonnière; 6. Market of St. Joseph, rue Montmartre; 7. Administration des Douanes (the Customs,) Ancien Hotel d'Uzes, rue Montmartre, near the boulevard; 8. the Church of St. Eustache, rue Montmartre; 9. the place des Victoires; 10. the Prison of St. Lazare for women; 11. Maison de Santé, rue du faubourg St. Denis; 12. Hotel de Bullion, for public auctions, rue J. J. Rousseau.

4th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, place Chevalier du Guet; 2. the Louvre; 3. the Picture Gallery and Museum of Antiques; 4. the Bank of France, rue de la Vrillière; 5. La Halle au Blé (the Corn Market); 6. the Market and Fountain of the Innocents; 7. the Cloth Market; 8. Caisse d'Amortissement (Sinking Fund), rue de l'Oratoire; 9. Ancient Hotel des Fermes, rue de Grenelle St. Honoré; 10. Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, opposite the colonnade of the Louvre; 11. Baths Montesquieu, rue Montesquieu; 12. Baths Vigier, on the river, near the Pont-neuf; 13. Protestant Church, at the Oratoire, rue St. Honoré.

5th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, or Municipality, No. 2. rue Grange aux Belles; 2. the Gate of St. Denis and that of St. Martin; 3. the Château d'eau, boulevard Bondi; 4. the Hospital for Incurables, rue du faubourg St. Martin; 5. the Hospital of St. Louis, rue St. Louis, faubourg du Temple; 6. la Maison de Santé (private hospital of Mr. Dubois, the celebrated surgeon) rue du faubourg St. Martin; 7. Theatre of the Gate St. Martin; 8. Summer Vauxhall, Franconi's Circus and



Riding-House, behind the Château d'eau; 9. Baths St. Sauveur, rue St. Denis; 10. the Leather Market (halle aux cuirs), rue Mauconseil; 11. Perpetual Fair of Cairo, rue St. Denis; 12. Church de Bonne Nouvelle, rue Notre Dame des Bonnes Nouvelles; 13. Church of St. Laurence, rue de faubourg St. Martin; 14. the barrier of St. Martin; 15. the Basin of the Canal de l'Ourcq, at the barrier of la Villette.

6th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, rue and ancienne abbaye de St. Martin; 2. the tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie; 3. St. Martin's Market; 4. the Conservatory of Arts, ancient abbey of St. Martin, rue St. Martin; 5. the Temple Market, (for old clothes) rue du Temple; 6. the Palace of the Temple, now a convent, rue du Temple; 7. Theatres Ambigu-Comique and Gaieté, on the boulevards du Temple; 9. Cour Batave, rue St. Denis; 10. Bureau des Nourrices (office for hiring wet nurses,) rue St. Apolline; 11. Church of St. Nicholas des Champs, rue St. Martin; 12. Church St. Leu, rue St. Denis; 13. Jardin (garden) Turc, boulevard du Temple; 14. Jardin des Princes, on the same boulevard; 15. Casernes (barracks,) faubourg du Temple; 16. the Madelonettes, rue des Fontaines, prison for female debtors, and for female delinquents before trial; 17. Baths (Bains Turcs,) rue du Temple.

7th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, No. 57, rue St. Avoie; 2. the Royal Printing Office, Vieille rue du Temple; 3. the Archives of France, at the Hôtel Soubise; 4. the Mont-de-Piété (general public pawning-house), rue des Blancs Manteaux; 5. the Waterworks of the pont Notre Dame; 6. General Administration of Indirect Taxes (Excise Duties, &c.) Administration Générale des Contributions Indirectes, rue St. Avoie, opposite the Municipality; 7. Church of St. Merry, rue St. Martin; 8. Tribunal of Commerce, Cloître St. Merry; 9. Lutheran Protestant Church, rue des Billettes; 10. Synagogue of the Jews, rue St. Avoie, opposite the

Fountain; 11. Prison de la Force, rue St. Antoine; 12. Market St. Jean; 13. Casernes (barracks), rue de la Corderie; 14. Place and Fountain of the Chatelet, opposite the pont au Change.

8th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, No. 14, Place Royale; 2. the Place Royale; 3. the hôtel Beaumarchaire, near the gate of St. Antoine; 4. l'Abattoir Popincourt; 5. the Cemetery of Père Lachaise, barrière d'Aulnay; 6. the Hospital of Quinze-Vingts, for the blind, No. 38, rue de Charenton; 7. the Market of Beauveau, and that of St. Paul; 8. the Hospital for Female Orphans, No. 2, rue Barbette; 9. the Hospital of St. Antoine, rue du faubourg St. Antoine; 10. the Plate Glass manufactory, rue de Rueilly, faubourg St. Antoine; 11. Royal School of Engineers for the making of roads and bridges (Ecole Royale des ponts et chaussées), No. 14, Place Royale; 12. Church of St. Margaret, faubourg St. Antoine; 13. Hospital de la Roquette, rue de la Roquette; 14. Barracks for the Gendarmerie, rue des francs Bourgeois; 15. Spacious Barracks, rue de Popincourt; 16. French Protestant church of St. Marie, rue St. Antoine; 17. the Barrier of the Throne.

9th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, No. 9, rue de Jouy; 2. the church of Notre Dame; and the Archbishop's Palace; 3. the Hospital of Hôtel Dieu; 4. the Hôtel de Ville, place de la Greve; 5. the Church of St. Gervais, rue de l'Orme St. Gervais; 6. the Church of St. Paul and St. Louis, rue St. Antoine; 7. the Lycée Charlemagne, rue St. Antoine; 8. the Library of the Arsenal, at the Arsenal; 9. Archives of the Palace of Justice (Law Records), near the Palace of Justice; 10. General Administration of the Hospitals, Parois of Notre Dame; 11. General Administration of Gunpowder and Saltpetre; 12. the Arsenal; 13. Library of the Hôtel de Ville, rue St. Antoine; 14. Barracks for the Gendarmerie, rue du petit Muse; 15. Barracks of the Ave Maria for Cavalry; 16. Floating Baths, near the

pont Marie; 17. Granaries of Reserve, about half finished; 18. Grand Reservoir of the Canal d'Ourcq, and the Pedestal of the projected Fountain of the Elephant, at the porte of St. Antoine; 19. Market for garden trees, shrubs, and flowers in pots, on the north banks of the Seine, in the *Cité*; 20. the ground on which the famous Bastille stood, now converted into an elegant boulevard, called the boulevard Bourdon; 21. Hotel Bretonvillers, at the extremity of the Isle St. Louis.

10th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, or Municipality, No. 13, rue de Verneuil; 2. the Hôtel des Monnaies (the mint) where the medals are struck, quai de la Monnaie; 3. the Palais des Arts, in which the Institute sits, and the Library of Mazarine College and that of the Institute are placed; 4. the old Church of the Abbey St. Germain, place de l'Abbaye; 5. the Fountain of Grenelle, rue de Grenelle; 6. the Hospital of la Charité, rue des Saints Pères; 7. the Hospital of the Infant Jesus; 8. the Palace of the Legion of Honour, rue de Lille; 9. the Palace Bourbon, where sits the Chamber of Deputies, rue de l'Université; 10. the Hotel of the Invalids; 11. the Military School, Champ de Mars; 12. the Hospital of Incurables, for Women, rue de Sèvres; 13. the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, rue du Bac; 14. Hotel of the Minister of War, rue St. Dominique; 15. Hotel of the Minister of the Police, quai Malaquais; 16. Hotel of the Minister of the interior, rue de Grenelle; 17. General Dépôt of the War Department, rue de l'Université; Post Horses; rue de l'Abbaye; 19. Museum of Artillery, rue de l'Université; 20. the Hôtel of the King's Life Guards, quai d'Orsay; 21. Barracks of Panthemont, rue de Grenelle; 22. Barracks of the rue Babylonne; 23. Barracks, Chateau and Place de Grenelle; 24. Military Prison, rue St. Marguerite; 25. New Fountain of the rue Vaugirard; 26. the *Pompe à feu* of M. Perrier,

by the water-side, au Gros-Caillou; 27. Baths—rue des petits Augustins; rue de Taranne; rue de la Planche; at the corner of the rue du Bac, au Gros-Caillou, served by the *Pompe à feu*; and those of *Poïthevin*, on the river, at the foot of the Pont Royal; 28. Markets—of Aguesseau, rue du Bac, and that of the rue de Sèvres; 29. Place du Palais Bourbon; 30. the splendid newly-planted place of the Invalids, with a fountain in the middle; 31. Slaughter-house (abattoir) de la rue Pumet, behind the Invalids; 32. the Swimming School, (Ecole de natation, on the river near the bridge of Louis XVI.; 33. the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, rue St. Dominique; 34. that of Foreign Missions, rue du Bac; 35. Royal Church du Gros-Caillou; 36. Church of St. Valère; 37. Hospital for Families, (Hospice des Ménages) rue de Sèvres; 38. Hospital des Taigneux, rue de la Planche.

11th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, or Municipality, No. 29, rue du vieux Colombier; 2. the Court des Comptes (of Accounts), in the Cour de la S<sup>re</sup>. Chapelle, in the *cité*; 3. Prefecture of Police, quai des Orfèvres; 4. Hospital St. Côme, near the School of Medicine; 5. Casernes (barracks) and Staff of the Pompiers, (fire-men) rue de Vaugirard; 6. Barracks for Veterans, rue du foin St. Jacques; 7. other barracks, rue des Grés; 8. Baths, rue Paon; 9. Market Neuf, in the *cité*; Places—10. St. Sulpice; 11. of the Palais de Justice; 12. Dauphine; 13. that of the Odeon, and that of the School of Medicine; 14. that of the Sorbonne; 15. that of St. Michael (Michel); 16. the Pont Neuf and Statue of Henry IV.; 17. the Courts of Justice in the island de la *Cité*; 18. the Poultry and the Game Market, quai des Augustins; 19. the remains of the palace of the Emperor Julian, called the Thermes, No. 63, rue de la Harpe; 20. the Sorbonne, place Sorbonne; 21. the school of medicine, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine; 22. the theatre de l'Odeon, rue de l'Odeon; 23. the palace

of the Luxembourg containing the chamber of peers, with a splendid collection of pictures and a magnificent garden; 25. the church of St. Sulpice; 26. the church des Carmes, rue de Vaugirard; 27. the Morgue, au Marché-Neuf.

12th DIVISION.—1. La Mairie, or municipality, No. 262, rue faubourg St. Jacques; 2. the gardens of plants and museum of natural history; 3. the hospital of Salpetrière, near the garden of plants; 4. the bridge of the garden of plants; 5. the immense new wine mart; 6. the military hospital of Val de Grace; 7. the manufactory of tapestry, or Gobelins, rue Mouffetard; 8. the observatory, behind the garden of the Luxembourg; 9. the Val de Grace, rue du faubourg St. Jacques; 10. the deaf and dumb institution, rue du faubourg St. Jacques; 11. the hospital of la Maternité, (lying-in-hospital), rue d'Enfer; 12. the church of St. Genevieve, or the Pantheon, rue St. Jacques; 13. the lyceum of Louis le Grand, and that of Henry IV., rue St. Jacques; 14. Polytechnic School, (l'Ecole Polytechnique) rue de la Montagne, St. Genevieve; 15. the law seminary (Ecole de droit), place du Pantheon; 16. college of France, place Cambray; 17. college of St. Barbe, rue de Rheims; 18. Normal school (Ecole Normale), rue des Postes; 19. apothecaries' hall (Ecole de Pharmacie), rue de l'Arbalète; 20. central pharmacy of the hospitals, rue de Tournelle; 21. Irish college, rue du Cheval Vert, very near the Pantheon; 22. the college of Rheims, rue de Rheims; 23. the college of Lisieux; 24. college of Laon, rue des Carmes; 25. the Scotch college, rue des fossés St. Victor; 26. the English seminary, No. 22, rue des Postes; 27. New Fountain, rue Censier; CHURCHES—28. of St. Etienne du Mont; 29. of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet; 30. of St. Jacques du haut pas, and that of St. Jean de Latran; 32. prison for debtors, at St. Pelagie, rue de la Clef; 33. prison of discipline for the national guard of



Paris, quai St. Bernard. BARRACKS—34. in the rue Mouffetard; 35. in the rue de l'Oursine; 36. and at the Estrapade; 37. the horse market, boulevard de l'Hôpital; 38. calf market, near the quai St. Bernard; 39. slaughter-house (abattoir), near the barrier of the Gobelins, otherwise called of Fontainebleau; 40. the library of St. Genevieve, rue St. Jacques; 41. the library of the Ecole de droit; 42. the catacombs, at the barrier d'Enfer.

## PALACES.

[*Paris abounds with palaces more worthy of royal residence than some of the mean and uncouth buildings which almost disgrace the metropolis of England. The following are the most remarkable for beauty or grandeur.*]

### *Les Thuilleries.* Palace of the Thuilleries.

THIS edifice derives its name from having been erected on a piece of ground appropriated to the manufacture of Tiles. It was founded by Catharine de Medicis, when Charles IX. destroyed her former residence, the Palace Tournelles. The land and neighbouring houses were purchased by her at a considerable expense, and the building rapidly proceeded, when, superstitiously addicted to the study of astrology, she formed the ridiculous idea that the name of St. Germain would be fatal to her, and the completion of the sumptuous fabric was suddenly relinquished, because the ground on which it stood was in the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. She built the great pavilion, which now forms the centre of the palace, with the ranges of building immediately adjoining, and the pavilions that terminate them. The palace was much enlarged by Henry IV., and afterwards by Louis XIII. The front now consists of five pavilions, comprising that in the centre; with four ranges of buildings connecting them together, and forming one grand façade. Every order of architecture is rendered subservient to the embellishment of this magnificent edifice: but the Ionic pillars on the right of the terrace particularly captivate the eye by their beautiful proportion and exquisite workmanship.

In 1664, Louis XIV. completed the embellishment of this palace. Previous to this, the large pavilion in the centre consisted only of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. To these he added the Composite, and crowned the building with an additional story. This pavilion, whether viewed from the court or the garden, presents a beautiful specimen of architecture. The whole façade is adorned with Ionic pillars, placed on pedestals. Above these, on the three centre pavilions, and the piles of building which connect them, appears the Corinthian order, over which is the attic story of the palace, surmounted by a balustrade. The balustrade of the pavilions at the extremities is surmounted by elegant stone vases. The two other ranges of building, with the pavilions which terminate them, are adorned with fluted columns of the Composite order. The pillars are all formed of superb brown and red marble.

The portico of the centre pavilion towards the court is peculiarly beautiful, the ground-floor is decorated by columns of the Ionic order, and on either side of the gate are exquisite antique statues of Apollo and a Faun. Above are superb columns of brown and red marble, of the Composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. In the centre is the clock of the palace, and below are two recumbent statues of Justice and Prudence.

The portico towards the garden is similarly ornamented, but the columns are not constructed of marble. The niches on each side of the vestibule are decorated by antique marble statues of Mars and Minerva, and on either side of the gate is a lion of white marble with its foot on a globe. On the galleries are eighteen marble statues of Roman senators clad in the toga, and in other parts of the façade are twenty-two busts of Roman emperors and generals.

Though each part taken separately is beautiful and perfect, it is much to be regretted that so little unity

of design prevails. We plainly reckon five different orders of architecture, and five distinct species of ornament succeeding each other without connection and without harmony. The transition from the second pavilion to the range of buildings beyond it, is likewise extremely harsh and abrupt.

The extraordinary height of the roof in the front towards the garden has likewise been censured by some architects. It gives an air of heaviness to the whole façade, which the relief of the beautiful colonnade, enriched with numerous vases and statues, cannot altogether remove.

An iron palisade, erected on a wall two feet in height, encloses the coach-yard of the palace, and divides it from the Carousel.

The beautiful triumphal arch, erected by Napoleon, will be described in another part of this work.

The gardens of the Thuilleries are the work of Lenotre, and are much admired for the simple yet imposing style, in which they are laid out.

The principal walk extending through the whole length of the garden, and bordered by fine orange-trees in every progressive stage of vegetation, forms a delightful promenade in summer. In the morning these gardens are the resort of the politician, who, for four sous, is accommodated with a chair and a newspaper. In the afternoon and evening they are crowded by a gayer assembly.

The fashionable hours of promenade are from noon until four or five o'clock in the winter, from eight to ten o'clock in the evening during the summer. Chairs are let out for two sous for the evening.

The view of the garden from the portico of the palace is much admired. After wandering through an immense parterre bordered with orange-trees, enriched with statues, and diversified by fountains and basins of water, the eye glances over the square of Louis XV.;

and the view is continued across the beautiful walks of the Elysian Fields, and through the avenue of Neuilly, to the triumphal arch which crowns the summit of the hill, and pleasingly closes the prospect.

The terrace of the garden towards the Seine affords an interesting view of the river, the magnificent edifices of the Quai-d'Orsai, and the Elysian Fields. On the opposite terrace, the avenue through the noble street of Rivoli discovers the square of Vendome, the triumphal column, and the Boulevards beyond.

Some fine specimens of ancient sculpture, and many excellent copies from the antique, are placed in various parts of the gardens. The traveller will particularly notice the statue of Æneas carrying his father Anchises, near the circular basin; Atalanta and Hippomenes in the shrubbery; and Meleager at the extremity of the orange-walk.

On the terrace, in front of the palace, are eight statues, and two richly-sculptured marble vases: the statue before the portico, on the left (towards the river), is a Venus seated on a turtle, she is supposed to be coming out of the water. This statue is in bronze, and copied from the antique; the three others, on that side, are two nymphs, and a hunter in marble, by Coustou, placed at the extremity of the terrace that borders the Seine; on the right side (towards the rue de Rivoli), the grinder (Remouleur) in bronze, copied from the antique; the three other statues are a faun, a wood nymph, and a Flora, by Coysevox, all in marble.

Round the circular basin, on the left, in the grand parterre, the metamorphosis of Atlas, a colossal figure, by Coustou the elder; then, Barcas carrying off Orithæa, by Marly and Elanien; and next to this, Æneas carrying his father Anchises on his shoulders, and leading his son Ascanius by the hand, the chef-d'œuvre of the celebrated statuary Lepautre. Round the circular



basin, to the right, the metamorphosis of Daphne; then Saturn carrying off Cybele; and lastly, the death of Lucretia, begun at Rome by Theodon, and finished at Paris by Lepautre.

In the transversal valley of lime-trees which separates the parterre from the two groves of horse-chestnut trees;—to the right, a Diana and two vases, to the left, Julius Cæsar and two vases; a muse, commonly called the muse of Farnese, and a bad copy of the Hercules of Farnese.

On entering the groves is discovered in each an enclosed green recess, surrounded by an iron railing, and bordered on the inside with beds of flowers. The extremities towards the groves of these charming little enclosures, are paved with white marble, which is in part surrounded by elevated semi-circular benches, likewise of marble. Before one of these benches, in the grove to the left, is a statue in marble representing a Faun carrying a kid, and looking at Apollo and Daphne running before him. In the enclosure at the entrance of the grove to the right, Apollo seems to be judging the race between Hippomenes and Atalanta, charmingly executed by Lepautre.

In the other parts of the grove, to the right, is a group representing Castor and Pollux, by Coustou and Lepautre; together with a Centaur and an Empress.

In the grove to the left, a group representing Bacchus and a young Hercules; and farther on, two Wrestlers by Mangin, and a Wild Boar, finely executed.

The two groves are separated by a very wide avenue, facing the centre of the palace. At the extremity of this magnificent avenue is a very large octagon basin, round which are placed ten statues: to the left, Scipio Africanus, by Coustou the younger; two others, one representing Spring, and the other Summer; then Agrippina, and lastly Silenus; to the right, towards

the palace, Hannibal counting the rings of the Roman knights slain at the battle of Cannæ; Winter, Autumn, a Vestal, and a Bacchus.

Round the same octagon basin, towards the place of Louis XV., are placed four groups: the first, to the right, representing the Tiber, by Vanclave; the second, the Seine and the Marne, by Coustou the elder. To the left, the Nile, copied from the antique, by Bourdic; the Loire and the Loiret, by the same artist.

In the left niche of the walls of the terrace is a Venus, and in that to the right a copy of the Mercury of Farnese.

At the grand entrance of the garden, Mercury and Fame, seated on winged horses, publishing the exploits of Louis XIV. These two groups, by Coysevox, are finely executed, particularly the horses. Opposite to them are two others, at the entrance of the Champs Elysées, representing horses tamed, and held by slaves; they were the last production of William Coustou, and are master-pieces of art.

Upon what is called the Fer à Cheval (horse-shoe) of the terrace, are the Nine Muses and Apollo.

On the terrace towards the river, by the side of the parterre, are placed four beautiful marble vases, and six bronze statues; namely, an Antinous; a Venus coming out of a bath; the Pythian, or Belvidere Apollo; the group of the Laocoon; Hercules holding his infant son Telephus in his left arm; and a very fine statue in marble of Diana the huntress, opposite the entrance of the grove. The four vases are placed in the intervals between the statues.

Four vases brought from Marly, richly and exquisitely wrought, are placed at the top of the double flight of stone steps which lead from the garden to the middle of the terrace. In a niche between the two flights of steps is a beautiful bronze statue, representing

Ariadne asleep in the island of Naxos, commonly called the Cleopatra.

At the commencement of the walk of orange-trees, is placed a group between four beautiful marble vases. This group is commonly called the Papirius and his Mother, although by some supposed to represent the first interview between Electra and Orestes.

At the other extremity of this walk is the Meleager, an admirable statue. Behind the Meleager, to the right, is a statue fixed to the wall, representing Hygeia.

The apartments of the palace, for extent, height, and magnificence, are well worthy of observation.

Tickets of admission are easily procured by applying to any of the officers of the household, or the domestics.

The best time for application is about four o'clock, when the king is taking his daily airing, and the whole of the apartments are shewn. Three or four francs will be considered a sufficient perquisite to the person who shews the palace. The noble vestibule contains three statues, one of Minerva, opposite to the grand staircase; a Freedman on the right, and a Peasant on the left. The staircase conducts to the chapel, and to the state apartments. After traversing a spacious guard-room, the Concert Saloon, the Hall of the Marshals, and the Saloon of Peace, all of them richly ornamented, and in the most appropriate manner, the stranger arrives at the Hall of Audience, peculiarly splendid and magnificent. Within this are the private apartments of the king. The duke of Angoulême inhabits the upper apartments, and Monsieur the Pavilion of Marsan. The council of state holds its sittings in the gallery of the Museum, and the chapel is on the right.

Should the traveller wish to see the royal family at chapel, he must attend at the review which takes place

every Sunday morning in the court of the Thuilleries. At the close of the review, the gates are opened for admission at the chapel. If our tourist is properly dressed, he may possibly obtain a seat in the same gallery with the royal family; but if he is clothed either in boots or pantaloons, he will in vain apply for admittance. In any dress, however, he may enter the body of the chapel, and he will be amply gratified by the touching and sublime performance of the service of the mass, although he will not get one glimpse of the royal family.

Professional singers assist in the service.

### *Le Palais Royal.* The Royal Palace.

[*Rue St. Honoré.*]

THE Palais Royal was begun by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, on the site which had been occupied by the hotels Mercœur and Rambouillet. The celebrated Le Mercier was employed as the architect.

As the fortunes of the cardinal augmented, he enlarged on the original plan. It was completed in 1636, and its *tout-ensemble* formed of successive additions, was a curious yet accurate representation of the growing wealth and power of its owner. It was then called Le Palais Cardinal.

At his death he bequeathed it to Louis XIII. He died in the following year, when his widow, Ann of Austria, quitted the Louvre, and established herself in this edifice with her young son Louis XIV. and his brother the duke of Anjou. From this circumstance it was called Le Palais Royal, although the queen, from gratitude to the donor, caused the inscription "Le Palais Cardinal" to be placed over the principal portal.

The square, in front of the palace towards the street St. Honoré, was now completed.

In 1692, Louis XIV. gave it to his nephew, Philip of Orleans, on his marriage with Maria-Frances of Bourbon. That part of the building that reaches to the street Richelieu was now completed, and which the cardinal had destined as his library.

In the right wing of the palace at this period, was an immense hall, capable of containing 3,000 persons. The Italian comedians, and the company Molière performed here. On the same spot was built the opera-house that was burned in 1781.

The left wing was occupied by a vast gallery, the roof of which had been painted by Philip de Champagne, and represented the principal events of the life of the cardinal. This was destroyed to build a residence for Philip of France, the only brother of the king.

In process of time it descended to the revolutionary duke of Orleans, to whom it is indebted for its present magnificence, and for its present disgrace. The front towards the street of St. Honoré was built by him after the destruction of the opera-house. It presents two pavilions, adorned with Doric and Ionic columns, and crowned with pediments. The buildings of the first court have Doric and Ionic pilasters, and Doric columns ornament the vestibule which conducts to the second court, where is another magnificent façade composed of two pavilions, with Ionic columns surmounted by a pediment.

On the right of the vestibule is the grand staircase, which, although it is said to be deficient in some of its proportions, will excite the admiration of the spectator.

The present building is in the form of a parallelogram, and of the most elegant modern architecture. The parapet that surrounds it, decorated with immense



stone vases of exquisite beauty, will not fail to attract attention.

The whole of the circuitous extent, without any interruption of the galleries, is nearly half a mile.

Passing under the porticoes, an immense square unexpectedly opens on the traveller.

In the centre is a garden interspersed by many young and flourishing trees, and encircled by lattice-work. In the centre of this garden is a large circular basin, with a fountain in the middle, which throws out water to a considerable height in various directions. Around it is a building worthy of the name which it bears. It is indeed a royal palace, and worthy to become the residence of the sovereign of a great country. But the crimes of its former owner have rendered it a strange, unique, and disgraceful scene, which defies all description.

Having exhausted his noble revenues by a course of luxury and profligacy of which history scarcely affords a parallel, he was driven to some desperate expedient to save himself from utter ruin. He determined to convert the residence of a prince into an immense bazaar. The beautiful arcades of the lower galleries were divided by diminutive and ill-executed pilasters, and the garden was surrounded by a row of little shops, which were speedily let to the highest bidder. Had he stopped here he might have been forgiven; but, urged by avarice, or by the desire of obtaining exhaustless resources to support his unhallowed pursuits, or to enable him to accomplish the murder of his sovereign, he consigned other apartments of the palace to the most infamous purposes. A few of the upper galleries were appropriated to the lectures of the various professors, others were let to restaurateurs, but more were devoted to the accommodation of the gambler and the sensualist, and became the favourite haunt of every species of vice and debauchery.

The arcades of the ground story are occupied by innumerable shops of small dimensions, but tastefully and elegantly fitted up. Every article of luxury, every thing which can contribute to the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the appetite, to the improvement of the intellect, or the contamination of the heart, is found here.

Should the traveller be in want of habiliments, an artist at the end of the wooden gallery boasts that he will furnish him a complete suit of clothes before he can peruse the *Moniteur*, with which he is presented to pass the time. Have his inferior garments suffered by the mud which is eternally running through the streets of Paris, and with which every pedestrian is plentifully bespattered, he enters the neat little shop of a dealer in jet-like blacking; he is seated on a form covered with velvet, the journals of the day are put into his hand, and in a few moments not only do his boots rival the lustre of the mirror, but every office of the valet is performed with expertness and elegance. Should the wants of nature imperiously urge their claims, he will find, near the shops, several little retreats that will offend neither the visual nor the olfactory nerves of the most fastidious, and into which he may gain admittance for the trifling sum of three sous; and he will be gratuitously supplied with a sufficient portion of the works of those authors whose lucubrations have been doomed by the public to assist in the mysteries of Cloacina. The establishment of these little cabinets was formerly peculiar to the Palais Royal; and is not the least ingenious, or the least laudable of the inventions of the eccentric founder.

The booksellers' shops, or rather stalls, will attract attention in the day, and the jewellers' at night. In the former, every work of literature may be procured; but the shops of the Palais Royal are peculiarly celebrated as the emporium of every licentious production,

whether in the form of book, caricature, or print. Although these are not often obtruded on the view of the passenger, yet they are readily produced at the slightest requisition; and their merits are descanted on with the greatest volubility and the most perfect non-chalance by the females, who frequently officiate in these boutiques.

The traveller should be informed, that the merchants of the Palais Royal can by no means be recommended for the moderation of their charges. They pay an enormous rent for their diminutive shops\*, and they are compelled to reimburse themselves by the exorbitance of their prices. It likewise not unfrequently happens, that the trader of the Palais Royal will take half, or even less than half, of what he first demands of the stranger. One part of the gallery is known by the expressive title, "The camp of the Tartars."

Beneath are subterranean apartments, in one of which a motley assembly is dancing to the music of some wretched performer; in a second, an equally ill-assorted group are regaling themselves with their favourite liqueurs, from the vin de Burgundie to simple small beer; in a third, a number of miserable objects are crowding around the hazard or the billiard-table; and, if you dare to enter into the fourth, you witness the most disgusting scenes of debauchery and vice. Ascending once more to the arcades, the stranger admires the cleanly and elegant appearance of the restaurateurs or taverns. The English epicure can form no conception of the rich and almost innumerable dishes which there invite his taste. The coffee-houses are

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\* A shop composed of one arcade only, in the stone galleries, lets for 3000 francs; an arcade from top to bottom is worth about 5000 francs; so that a house composed of five arcades, (five windows in front) lets for the enormous sum of 25,000 francs per annum.

convenient and elegant, and constantly filled. The prices are the same throughout the Palais Royal. Half a cup of coffee costs 8 sous; a glass of Cogniac brandy 5 sous; a glass of liqueur 8 sous, and some dearer; a carafe of lemonade, orgeat, and bavaoises, 15 sous; and an ice 1 franc. A tea breakfast 36 sous.

If the traveller now ascend to the first floor, a different and unexpected scene breaks upon him. He is admitted into the very abode of gaming and ruin. Innumerable rooms open in succession, and all of them crowded, in which every game of hazard or of skill is played. These are authorized by law; they are under the immediate sanction of government, and contribute largely to its support.

In order to facilitate the circulation of the money staked, each table is provided with short wooden instruments, called *rateaux*, which collect the money scattered over the table.

Other ranges of apartments are occupied by restaurateurs; and some are appropriated to scientific pursuits. Lectures on the Belles Lettres, and on every branch of philosophy, are daily, and almost hourly delivered. Literary societies here hold their meetings: while the neighbouring apartments are occupied by the fashionable impure. The Palais Royal is the favourite haunt and chosen residence of this miserable and degraded class of society.

The regulations of the police, with respect to these unhappy beings, are peculiar. Every prostitute is compelled to take out a license at the proper bureau, for which she pays a stipulated sum. Her name, her age, and her abode, are entered in the books of the police: once in every month she is visited by a medical man, appointed for the purpose, who gives her, or withholds according to circumstances, a *carte de santé*, or bill of health. Should she dare to pursue her calling without this license and this medical insurance, she is liable to

fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. How far these regulations are compatible with morality or good policy—how far they may be pernicious in destroying the salutary, and, too frequently, the principal restraint on the criminal indulgence of the passions,—I will not now inquire: but this is undeniable, that while, in few countries, licentiousness is so little obtrusive as in France, in no country is her reign so firmly established, and her baneful influence so extended through every rank of society.

If the traveller climbs still higher, he witnesses more deplorable scenes of depravity. Here he finds the lower and more disgusting prostitutes; he is surrounded by sharpers of every description; and it is well if he escapes without paying dearly for his curiosity.

Such is the Palais Royal. It is a little world. It comprises in it every character, and almost every scene that can be imagined,—every thing to inform the understanding, and every thing to corrupt the heart.

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### *Palais du Luxembourg.* The Luxembourg.

Now called *Palais de la Chambre des Pairs.*

Palace of the Chamber of Peers.

[*Rue de Vaugirard.*]

OF all the royal palaces in the metropolis, and even in France, none surpasses the Luxembourg in magnificence. It was completed in six years by Jacques Desbrosse, for Mary de Medicis, widow of Henry IV.

It forms nearly a square; the front, towards the street Tournon and the garden, being 360 feet long, and the other fronts about 300 feet. It consists of one vast court, surrounded by porticoes, and flanked by four square buildings, called pavilions.



The principal front of this fine structure is composed of one principal building, terminated by large square pavilions; while a noble pavilion likewise elevates itself from the centre, crowned by a light and elegant dome. This dome is composed of the Doric and Ionic orders; and ornamented by numerous gigantic figures, holding wreaths of flowers. The architecture throughout is distinguished by its bold and masculine character, and by the regularity and beauty of its proportions. The pavilions, at the extremities, are connected with the body of the building by low galleries, each supported by nine arcades, which give light to large corridors, beautifully arched. In the centre is an elegant portico; beneath which is the great gate, conducting to a spacious court; at the extremity of which is a terrace, ornamented by a ballustrade of white marble, and universally admired. From this terrace, a staircase ascends to the principal apartments. These, although now divested of many of the fine specimens of art which once enriched them\*, retain much of their primitive splendour.

All the riches of architecture and sculpture have been lavished on the little gallery which leads to the garden.

The enormous pavilions that project towards the gardens, are the only objectionable parts in this noble building. They give too heavy and massive an appearance to that front of the palace. The pavilions, in all the edifices of this period, were copied from the enormous towers with which the gothic chateaux and castles were flanked. Desbrosse here too closely followed his original. The peculiar indented style of the columns, and of all the ornaments, gives the building much too castellated an appearance for a palace. Notwithstanding these trifling defects, the Luxembourg

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\* They have been recently sent to the Louvre. See the Catalogue.

cannot fail to please; even from the solidity of its construction, and likewise from the symmetry and beautiful arrangement of all its parts, and that perfect regularity, and finished appearance, which is so rarely met with in large edifices.

The principal pictures have been removed to the Louvre, which is again become the principal attraction for works of art.

The Luxembourg is open to the inspection of the public every Saturday and Sunday, from ten till four.

The front of the palace on the garden side is not less pleasing than the grand front; and the garden itself begins to lose much of the sombre appearance that it once possessed, and to correspond in beauty with the edifice to which it belongs. The principal walks are luxuriantly ornamented with orange-trees, tastefully arranged, and presenting picturesque groups, interspersed with vases and statues. A large sheet of water, surrounded by a terrace, spreads itself in front of the building.

If the garden of the Luxembourg is not so magnificent as that of the Thuilleries, it is, nevertheless, very agreeable, and from its elevated situation, commands many delightful views of the most distant parts of the city. The successive additions that have been made to the garden, have caused it to become one of the most extensive, as well as one of the most beautiful promenades in Paris.

The noble monastery of the Chartreux, with its vast dependencies, once occupied the right side of the garden. The manner in which this territory came into the possession of the monks is singular and ridiculous. The chateau of Vauvert, built by Robert II., the son of Hugh Capet, having been abandoned, a report was propagated, that innumerable demons had made it their abode. The most frightful forms were seen, and the most terrific noises were heard every night. No one

dared to approach the fatal walls after sunset, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses fled in terror from their dwellings.

The monks of the Carthusian monastery of Gentilly, whose desire of aggrandizement overcame their fears of the mysterious inhabitants of the chateau, or who, possibly, were already well qualified to give a good account of the nocturnal revels, petitioned St. Louis to grant them the deserted edifice and its domains, pledging themselves to exorcise the fiends, and to deliver the neighbourhood from the disturbers of its repose. They took possession of the chateau with much imposing solemnity, and the demons were required to quit for ever the domains which were now consecrated to the service of God. They heard, trembled, and obeyed. Neither the vigils of the ghostly fathers, nor the slumbers of the superstitious peasants were again disturbed.

The monastery remained about 600 years, but it appeared at its dissolution that the exorcism of the friars had been effectual. Although the property again fell into secular hands, and is now devoted to purposes of pleasure, the fiends that once haunted it have not dared to re-appear, nor are they heard of, except in the jests of the citizens of Paris, to whom the tradition is familiar, and by whom it is often recounted.

The fountain resembling a grotto, at the entrance of the garden, should not escape the traveller's attention.

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### *Palais de Justice.* The Palace of Justice.

THE term Palace is applied to this edifice because it was formerly the residence of the kings of France. It is supposed to have been built by Eudes in the ninth century, and it was considerably augmented by St. Louis, who added to it the chamber which yet bears his

name, the hall called the "Great Chamber," and the Holy Chapel. Philip the Fair almost re-constructed it, and it became the usual abode of the French monarchs. It merely consisted, however, of several enormous towers, which communicated with each other by means of long galleries. Some of the buildings yet remaining on the Quai de l'Horloge will give a sufficient idea of it.

The grand hall is frequently spoken of by the French historians. The kings there received the ambassadors of foreign nations, and it was the scene of their most splendid entertainments. It was adorned by the statues of the successive monarchs from the time of Pharamond. At the upper end was a marble table of enormous and almost incredible dimensions. The princes of the blood were alone admitted to the honours of this table.

In 1618, the palace was destroyed by fire, and the statues of the kings and the magnificent marble table disappeared for ever.

Desbrosses, the architect of the Luxembourg, was employed to rebuild the edifice.

An iron palisade, 120 feet in length, encloses an immense court, surrounded on three sides by buildings. The centre gate of the palisade is a curious proof how easily beauty and effect may be destroyed by multiplicity of ornament.

At the bottom of the court is a grand flight of steps, which gives an air of magnificence to a building otherwise not remarkable. At the summit of the steps are four noble Doric pillars, surmounted by a balustrade; and on the entablature are four gigantic upright statues, representing Justice, Fortitude, Plenty, and Prudence. A quadrangular dome crowns this mass of buildings.

At the bottom of the steps, on each side, are two arcades, one of which leads to the Conciergerie.

The rest of the palace is constructed of arcades, supporting two floors of the Doric order, surmounted by an attic.

A staircase on the right conducts to the grand hall. It is composed of two immense parallel naves, arched with stone, and separated by a range of arcades. The light is received from enormous windows at the extremities. Although the centre is thus rendered somewhat obscure, yet this disposition of the light gives to the hall an air of religious and awful grandeur.

The Doric order prevails in the decorations of the hall, and the architecture does honour to the period in which it was executed. Some puny critics have spoken of irregularities and omissions, and have made the notable discovery, that one side contains a demi-pilaster less than other; but the traveller of taste will feel the imposing effect of the whole, and do full justice to the talents of the architect.

This hall is now devoted to the sittings of the Court of Cassation.

In another part of the building the Cour.Royale is held. On the staircase which conducts to it is a statue of Law, with this inscription, *In legibus salus*.

The Court of Assizes has its sittings at the extremity of the gallery called Dauphine.

The first sections of the Civil Tribunal are held on the side of the Court Lamoignon; and the four last around the hall Des Pas Perdus.

The Exchequer is established in a separate edifice in the Court of the Holy Chapel.

Some of the galleries are surrounded by shops of confectioners and booksellers, affording every kind of food for the body and the mind. The oak ceiling deserves attention.

On the side towards the river is the prison of the Conciergerie, the scene of the most horrible atrocities in the second year of the Revolution.



*L'Ecole Militaire*

*Fontaine de Grenelle*

*L'Eglise des Filles du Calvaire*

*Theatre des Italiens*

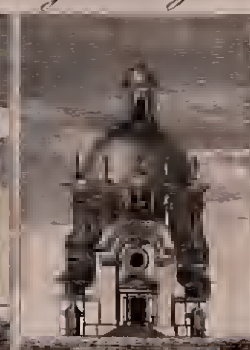
*Theatre des Varietes*

*Theatre l'Odéon*

*Theatre Français*

*L'Ecole de Chirurgie*

*Palais des Beaux Arts*



*L'Eglise des Jésuites*

*Palais de Justice*

*S. Germain l'Auxerrois*

*Theatre des Français*

*S. Roch*

*Lycée Bonaparte*

*S. Etienne du Mont*

*Halle au Blé*

*L'Observatoire*

*Theatre Feytaud*

*S. Eustache*

*Palais de la Légion d'Honneur*

*Val de Grace*

*Views of the Public Edifices in Paris.*

THE HOUSE OF THE DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY

THE HOUSE OF THE DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY

(See also Plate II)

The house was built by the Duchess of Burgundy, and the design is attributed to the architect, Jean de Dinteville. It is a fine example of the French style of the 15th century. The house is situated in the town of Bruges, and is now a museum. The house is a fine example of the French style of the 15th century. The house is situated in the town of Bruges, and is now a museum.

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*Hotel de Bourbon.* Palace of Bourbon.

## PALACE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.

[*Rue de l' Université.*]

THIS palace was built by the Duchess of Bourbon, in 1722, after the designs of Girardini, an Italian architect. It was afterwards considerably improved and enlarged by the Prince of Condé. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Seine, at the foot of the bridge of Louis XVI., and opposite to the square of Louis XV.; and commands a pleasing view of the Thuilleries and the Elysian Fields.

It was intended to be a country-house more than a palace, and the character of the edifice on the river side accords with this destination.

Its principal entrance towards the street combines simplicity and grandeur. It consists of one noble portico, with a colonnade of the Corinthian order on each side. The front towards the bridge consists of twelve Corinthian columns, surmounted by a well proportioned pediment. It would have been considerably improved, had its pillars been fluted and more massive, and had the stone of which it is constructed been of a softer white.

When Louis XVI. erected the bridge that bears his name, immediately before one of the pavilions of this palace, the necessity of raising the neighbouring ground destroyed much of the beauty of this edifice, and, causing it to appear as if it were sunk in a valley, gave to the too diminutive proportions of the building an air of insignificance. The prince to whom the palace belonged perceived and lamented this, and determined to enlarge, and almost rebuild the edifice. But the Revolution ordered it otherwise. The palace of Bourbon was among the first that was ravaged and muti-



lated, and it remained unoccupied and unappropriated until the Council of Five Hundred was established in it.

The statues of Sully, Colbert, l'Hôpital, and d'Agnesseau, decorate the sides of the pediment, and at the bottom of the steps are Minerva and the Genius of France.

On the opposite sides of the square are two halls, dedicated to Peace and Victory. These communicate on one side with the apartments of the palace, and on the other with two stone staircases of exquisite workmanship, leading to the upper part of the Hall of the Representatives.

This hall was built in the third year of the Revolution, on the site of some of the apartments of the old palace.

At the foot of the bridge of Louis XVI. is an avenue for the use of the deputies; and nearly facing the street de Lille is the way to the public tribune.

The hall is a very handsome room, in the form of a half oval. It is ornamented with six statues, representing Lycurgus, Solon, Demosthenes, Brutus, Cato, and Cicero. Under the president's chair are two figures in bas-relief, of History and Fame. Immediately below the presidents are stools for the *huissiers*: and one or two benches covered with blue leather, are appropriated to such of the king's ministers as may have occasion to attend the assembly.

The members do not rise and speak from their places, but the person who wishes to address the assembly is obliged to cross the floor, and ascend a kind of rostrum or tribune; a ceremony which must tend much to damp the speaker's fire.

Adjoining the hall is the robing-chamber constructed in what was formerly called the Pavillon Valois. It communicates with the hall by a gallery.

On the right of the president is a chamber used for

conferences; to the left is the Saloon of Liberty, formerly appropriated to those who had petitions to present.

A terrace, more than 300 feet in length, overlooks the Quai d'Orsai, and the view from it is one of the most beautiful and varied that Paris affords. A considerable part of the city, a long reach of the Seine, the garden and palace of the Thuilleries, the bridge and square of Louis XV., the Elysian Fields, the road to Versailles, and the villages of Chaillot, Passy, and Auteuil, are distinctly seen.

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## MUSEE DU ROI, OR THE LOUVRE,

*Adjoining the Thuilleries on the East.*

MUCH uncertainty exists respecting the derivation of the name of this magnificent palace. Some have derived it from Lupara, a wolf, because it was formerly surrounded by a thick forest, much infested by wolves. Others have derived it from the Saxon word Lower, a chateau; and others with more probability, from the ancient Gaulic word Ouvre, now written œuvre, signifying the beauty of its architecture, and equivalent to the modern expression *chef-d'œuvre*.

It is the most ancient of the royal palaces. It existed in the time of Dagobert, when it was without the walls, and used as a country-house by the kings of France. Having been destroyed by the Normans, it was rebuilt by Louis the Young, and afterwards repaired by Philip Augustus, who surrounded it with towers and a moat.

It formerly contained an immense isolated tower in the centre of one of its courts, much celebrated in French history. In this tower all the feudatories of



the crown were compelled to assemble at stated times, to pay homage to their liege lord, and to renew their oaths of fidelity; and the dungeons of this tower were their prison in case of disobedience or rebellion. This strange building gave to the whole of the palace so sombre an appearance, and so many sad and frightful histories were attached to it, and related of it, that many of the kings refused to make the Louvre their residence. The tower was completely destroyed in 1528. The court of the Louvre presents a perfect square, surrounded by buildings. Three were constructed by Perrault. They are of the Corinthian order, and each has three projecting masses, with a triangular pediment surmounting that in the centre. The fourth building is of the Composite order, crowned by an attic.

The balustrade of the three modern piles answers to the attic of the ancient.

The pavilion over the gate of the old Louvre is decorated with eight gigantic statues, by Sarrazin. The sides present three projecting buildings, adorned with beautiful sculptures. On the left are Mercury, Plenty, and two Genii; on the right, History writing, accompanied by the busts of Herodotus and Thucydides, and the statues of Peace, Victory, and Fame. Between the pilasters are many Egyptian divinities, the statues of Numa and of Moses, and the representation of the principal events of the reign of Napoleon.

The front which it presents to the river is plain and noble. The eastern front is the famous colonnade, the noblest monument of the era of Louis XIV. An Italian artist named Bernini, and supposed to be the most skilful architect of the age, was sent for at a considerable expense to erect it. He soon pretended that the climate of France disagreed with him. It was whispered that he found himself unequal to the task, and a physician of the name of Perrault undertook and completed it.

It is composed of two peristyles, and three projecting buildings on a ground-floor, which form one continued basement. The lateral projecting buildings are adorned by six pilasters, and two columns of the Corinthian order, while that in the centre is composed of eight columns, and crowned with a pediment, on which is a bas-relief representing Victory in a car, distributing crowns. Above is a triangular pediment, beautifully executed. The bust of Louis XIV. occupies the highest part: Minerva is placing it on a pedestal, and History is writing the following words underneath: "Ludovico Magno." Well-executed figures of the Muses fill the remainder of the composition.

The general appearance of the whole is indisputably grand and majestic. It is, however, open to much criticism: the substruction on which it stands is too high in proportion to the elevation of the colonnade. The pillars are coupled, which destroys the proportion between them and the intercolumniations. The shafts are too thin for their length; and the heavy masses at the ends and in the centre, throw an air of gloominess over the whole fabric.

In this building is deposited the King's Museum of painting and sculpture, which will be described in its proper place.

The architecture of the celebrated gallery which connects the Louvre with the Thuilleries is the same as that of the pavilions of the Thuilleries, without the attic, but disfigured by numberless pediments, alternately triangular and curvilinear. Towards the middle the style changes, and, instead of the single Corinthian, three different and whimsical Composite forms are introduced, to the great detriment of the architectural appearance. Buonaparte, wishing to complete the square, began the communication on the opposite side, and had erected more than a third of it at the period of his dethronement. The work is still carried on.

*Palais Archiepiscopal.* The Archbishop's  
Palace.

[*Rue de l'Evêché.*]

A MODERN pavilion on each side, with an iron grate, form the entrance to the first court of this palace, situated on the south of the cathedral. The gate is ornamented with two Ionic columns, surmounted by a semi-circular pediment.

In the second court stands the old palace, which presents a beautiful façade, built by Louis XV. On the east it is augmented by a new, but neither magnificent nor elegant, building.

The staircase conducting to the principal apartments is much celebrated.

The situation on the banks of the river, and the view which it commands towards the east, are peculiarly fine.

It is a curious circumstance, that, in the hall of this very palace, the National Assembly held that sitting at which all the possessions of the clergy were declared to be national property.

*Le Palais de la Legion d'Honneur.* Palace  
of the Legion of Honour.

*Formerly Hotel de Salm. Rue de Bourbon.*

THE Hotel de Salm, built a little before the Revolution, was one of the most elegant edifices which Paris contained. Its only defect was, that it resembled some public building rather than the house of an individual. The purpose to which it is now devoted has completely removed this trivial objection.

Toward the street de Bourbon it presents a triumphal arch, flanked by a colonnade of the Ionic order, terminated by two handsome lodges. This encloses a spacious court, at the bottom of which is the grand front of the palace. It consists of a noble portico, of the Corinthian order, on each side of which is a colonnade of the Ionic order. The principal saloon elevates itself in the form of a rotunda, the cupola of which is enriched with some exquisite paintings, descriptive of the establishment of the legion; and round the saloon will be placed the statues of those deceased members, who may be deemed worthy of that distinction. The apartments are adorned with elegant simplicity.

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*Palais des Beaux Arts.* Palace of the Fine Arts.

THIS edifice, erected by the cardinal Mazarine, was long known by the name of "The College of the Four Nations," because it was designed by its noble founder to receive sixty pupils of the four nations conquered by Louis XIV.

The ashes of the cardinal repose in the church near the sanctuary.

It is now appropriated to the use of the Institute, which has resumed its former name, "The Royal Academy."

It is of a semicircular form, composed of two pavilions, two ranges of buildings flanking them, and a portico of the Corinthian order in the centre surmounted by a dome much admired. Some exquisite groups by Desjardins, ornament the portico.

In the first court on the left is the Mazarine Library, and that of the Academy. In the next court is the

school of the Fine Arts, and the Architectural Gallery of that school.

The ancient Chapel is now appropriated to the sittings of the Academy. It is decorated with the busts of the most celebrated French literati.

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### *Palais d'Elysée Bourbon.*

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.*]

THIS palace, remarkable for its luxurious elegance, was built by the Comte d'Evreux in 1718. The voluptuous Madame de Pompadour afterwards possessed it. It next became the appointed residence of the foreign ambassadors extraordinary. In 1773, it was purchased by the financier Beaujon, who considerably embellished it, and shortly after it came into the possession of Madame de Bourbon.

During the early years of the Revolution, the government printing-office was established in this palace. It afterwards belonged to Murat, who yielded it to the solicitations of Buonaparte, to whom it owes all the decorations of the interior.

During the first visit of the allied Monarchs, it was the residence of the emperor of Russia. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba it became his favourite abode, and it received him after his escape from the fatal field of Waterloo.

At his final departure, it became the habitation of his conqueror; and the Duke of Wellington established himself there.

The view from the gardens, extending over the Elysian Fields, is very interesting.

It is now the residence of the Duke of Bourbon.



*Palais du Temple.* Palace of the Temple.[*Rue du Temple.* No. 80.]

OF this edifice, which was built by the Templars about the middle of the twelfth century, there remains only the palace of the Grand Prior. It was celebrated in the last century for the suppers of the Grand Prior of Vendome; at which Voltaire, Lamothe, Fontenelle, and all the literati of the age used to assemble.

Five hundred thousand francs have lately been expended in repairing and enlarging it.

Its entrance is decorated by isolated columns of the Ionic order, and a spacious court conducts to the principal building, in which elegance and convenience are united.

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*Hotel de M. M. les Gardes du Corps du Roi.*  
Hotel of the King's Body Guard.[*Quai d'Orsai.*]

THIS beautiful hotel stands on the quay, opposite to the Thuilleries. It is the effect of the whole which pleases, rather than the beauty of any particular part; for its long front presents no other remarkable ornament than the arms of France, executed in relief, above the principal gate. The escutcheon is supported by two female figures, executed by Taunay. One represents Fame blowing a trumpet, and holding a crown; the other female has her left hand on a sceptre, while her right encloses a branch of laurel.

*Palais des Thermes.* Palace of the Warm Baths.[*Rue de la Harpe.*]

LET not our reader be surprised that we rank this little, but precious relique of antiquity, among the palaces of the metropolis. Inconsiderable as it now appears, it was once the residence of the Roman emperors, and in later times the chosen habitation of the kings of France. It is supposed to have been built and inhabited by Julian the Apostate about the year 357. There remains only a noble hall roofed by a lofty arch, much admired by the antiquary.

The hall is 58 feet long, 56 wide, and 40 in height. A large window in the form of an arcade enlightens it. The arch, like those of all the Roman buildings, is composed of bricks and stone, cemented by a mortar which modern ingenuity has not yet equalled. For many revolving ages it has supported a garden, the mould of which is at least four feet thick; and although this has been constantly moistened by the rain, and by artificial means, not the least damp has yet penetrated the vault. Beneath is a double row of caves, or vaults, nine feet in diameter, the intention of which is not known. These ruins were lately occupied by a cooper, but have been purchased by the French government for the reception of the monuments of antiquity, from the Petits Augustins.

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*La Tour de St. Jean de Latran.*

[Near St. Geneviève.]

THIS curious morsel of antiquity should not be overlooked by the traveller. It is supposed to have been part of the palace built by Clovis.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Garde Meuble.* Wardrobe.*Place de Louis XV.* Louis XVth's Square.

THIS edifice adorns the north side of the square, and was built by Gabrielle, in 1768. On sub-basements, pierced by arcades, two peristyles elevate themselves, formed of isolated columns of the Corinthian order. Above the colonnade is a balustrade, and the whole front is richly embellished with the greatest variety of sculpture. Next to the Louvre it presents the most magnificent façade of any of the public edifices of Paris.

Although many valuable articles which this fabric formerly contained became a prey to revolutionary fury, there still remain sufficient specimens to gratify the stranger's curiosity; particularly the battles of Scipio, Oudry's hunting-pieces, the history of Don Quixote, and the polished armour worn by Francis I. at the battle of Pavia.

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*L'Observatoire.* The Royal Observatory.

[*Rue du Faubourg Saint Jacques.* Street of the Suburb of Saint James.]

THIS building was erected by Perrault, under the great Colbert, in 1667. Its exterior is grand and its aspect imposing. The simplicity of its design, and the harmony of its parts, announce a public edifice of the first order, though erected on a superficies too contracted.

The principal mass is a square with octagonal towers at two of the angles, and a projecting building on the

opposite side. It stands exactly north and south, and a meridional line runs through the great hall. It is completely vaulted throughout, and has neither wood nor iron in its whole construction. In this edifice is preserved a circular universal chart, designed upon the pavement of one of the large chambers by Chazelle and Sédillan. There is, also, particularly deserving of notice, a geometrical staircase, which leaves a vacuity or well, 170 feet deep, at the bottom of which the heavenly bodies are visible at noon-day. It was constructed to measure the acceleration of falling bodies.

Connected with this well are a series of caverns for experiments on congelation, &c. They communicate with the subterranean galleries formed under Paris by the ancient quarries. Many of the stalactites, formed by the water filtering through the rocks, are of an enormous size, and very beautiful. It is dangerous to enter these caverns without a guide.

Three astronomers are always resident on the spot, who have access to a complete astronomical library, and who are furnished with a superb astronomical apparatus.

In addition to this grand observatory, there are five others of considerable consequence, namely, in the Royal College; at the Hotel Cluny; at the Pantheon; at the Military School; and at the former monastery of the Capuchin Friars, in the Rue St. Honoré.

This place commands a fine view of the palace and garden of the Luxembourg.

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### *Hotel de Ville.* The Town Hall.

[*Place de Grève.*]

THIS edifice was commenced in 1533, after the designs of an Italian architect, named Boccaridora, sometimes called Cortona.

The building is regular in its architecture, convenient for the purpose for which it was designed, and rich in beauty and ornament. An equestrian statue of Henry IV., in bas-relief, is placed over the principal entrance, but that entrance is far too small for the great extent of the Hotel.

The apartments are extensive, handsome, and commodious. The clock is a very celebrated piece of mechanism. The Hotel de Ville is worthy the traveller's attention, on account of its antiquity, and the extraordinary scenes which it has witnessed. When the king was brought from Versailles, he was exhibited to the populace from one of the windows of this mansion. Hither Robespierre retreated after he had been outlawed. In front of the Hotel de Ville is the famous lamp-iron, and within the building is preserved the still more celebrated guillotine.

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### *La Bourse.* The Exchange.

THIS is held, provisionally, at the Palais Royal, while a new building is erecting in Rue des Filles St. Thomas. If we may judge from its present appearance, it will be one of the largest and most beautiful edifices of the kind in Europe.

It will be a long square, of a noble yet simple architecture. Its only ornament will consist of a series of medallions, representing the different coins of Europe. A peristyle of the Ionic order will surround it, and serve as a promenade in winter.

The hours of business are from two till four o'clock daily.



*L'Office de Poste.* Post-Office.[*Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau.*]

POST-DAYS for England are Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. All letters must be paid to the coast, and put in before twelve o'clock. Single letters 14 sous. Letters arrive from England on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays. There are eight receiving houses, where letters for foreign parts can be put in, namely:—

No. 12, Rue des Mauvaises Paroles,  
 No. 2, Rue des Ballets St. Antoine,  
 No. 7, Rue du Grand Chantier,  
 No. 11, Rue Beauregard,  
 No. 3, Rue Neuve Luxembourg,  
 No. 20, Rue Verneuil,  
 No. 8, Rue Condé, and  
 Rue des Fossés Saint Victoire.

Receiving-houses for letters in Paris and its environs are very numerous. The postage is 3 sous for Paris, and 4 sous for the environs.

For Russia and Sweden, the post goes off daily; but such letters can be paid only to Hamburgh.

Letters for Italy and Germany leave Paris every day, and must be paid to the coast.

Letters for Spain are not paid, and go off on Tuesday and Saturday.

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## NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS.

It is not permitted to enclose money in letters.

There is an apartment in the Post-Office, where money and other valuable effects are received, on paying at the rate of five per cent.

There is also another office where letters and packages of particular consequence are taken in, on the payment of double postage.

Letters for the East Indies and the French colonies in America must be paid for as far as the seaport at which they are to be shipped, otherwise they will be thrown among the dead letters.

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### *Hotel des Monnaies.* The Mint.

IN 1771, Paris was destitute of a Mint worthy of the capital of a great nation. The ancient edifice which was appropriated to that purpose, and which was situated in the street that now bears its name, opposite to the Pont Neuf, was in ruins. The architect Antoine was appointed to construct a new building on the site of the ancient Hotel Conti. The Hotel des Monnaies was erected, and it forms one of the noblest ornaments of the banks of the Seine.

The principal front towards the quay is 360 feet long, and 84 in height. It is ornamented by a projecting building, formed by six Ionic columns, placed on a sub-basement of five arcades. A grand entablature crowns the whole length of the edifice. The projecting building is surmounted by an attic, on which are six detached figures, representing Law, Prudence, Fortitude, Commerce, Abundance, and Peace.

The front towards the street Guenegaud offers an attic on a sub-basement, of the same height as the preceding. On a projecting building in the centre are figures representing the four Elements.

The chief entrance to the Mint is formed of a superb vestibule, ornamented by twenty-four Doric columns. On the right is a magnificent staircase, decorated by

sixteen Ionic columns, and conducting to the principal halls.

The entrance to the chapel is under one of the arcades on the right of the court. It is a pleasing building, of the Ionic order.

The Mint formerly contained a superb collection of medals, but the most valuable of them are now removed to the Royal Library. Many, however, yet remain, well worth attention; and access may be easily gained every day, by application to the Directors of the Mint. The hall, which contains the Museum, is a noble apartment.

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## THE BANK.

[*Rue de la Vrillière.*]

FRANCIS MANSARD built this Hotel for the Duc de la Vrillière. It was afterwards the property of the Comte de Toulouse, and then of the Duc de Penthièvre. When it was determined to fix the Bank of France here, the architect Delauny was employed to prepare it for its new destination. He has neglected nothing for the security or convenience of this important establishment.

The Bank of France has, by the laws of the 14th of April, 1803, and of the 22d of April, 1806, the privilege of circulating bills, payable to the bearer, or at sight. This privilege was granted for forty years, to commence on the 25d September, 1803.

According to these statutes, and the imperial decree of the 16th January, 1808, it has established houses for discounting in every town of the departments where the nature of the commerce requires them.

The transactions of the Bank consist in discounting bills of exchange and other bills, payable to order,

which do not exceed three months, guaranteed by the signatures of at least three merchants or reputable tradesmen.

The discounting days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week.

The discount is four per cent. per annum.

To be admitted to discount, and to have a running account, it is necessary that you write to the governor, accompanied with a certificate signed by three well-known persons.

The transactions of the Bank can be annulled by the simple protestation of a proprietor.

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### *Mont de Piété.*

[Rue des Blancs Manteaux, No. 18.]

THE purpose to which this edifice is devoted is of a most laudable nature. Small sums are advanced to the poorer classes at little interest, on the deposit of some security or property. It is open from nine until two, and from four to seven.

Its architecture is simple and severe. The gate towards the street is surmounted by a large pediment, supported by two keys adorned with garlands. The hall on the side of Paradise Street is sustained by Tuscan columns, which have a noble effect.

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### *L'Arsenal.* The Arsenal.

THE Arsenal is on the borders of the Seine, at the extremity of the Quay of the Celestins.

The objects that will principally interest the traveller, are a magnificent ceiling, painted by Mignard, and the cabinet in which Henry IV. used to unbosom his

most secret thoughts to his incomparable friend and counsellor, Sully.

The chimney, near which he usually sat, is shown to the visiter. The Marquis de Paulmy, who afterwards inhabited this hotel, would not permit the slightest alteration to be made in the arrangement or decoration of any of the apartments, but placed his chief happiness in living surrounded by those objects, on which that good king had gazed, or which he had touched.

The Library of the Arsenal will be described under its proper head.

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## *L'Imprimerie Royale.* The Royal Printing-Office.

Formerly *L'Hotel Soubise*.

[*Rue du Paradis, au Marais, No. 18.*]

THIS ancient hotel was the residence of the Constable Oliver Clisson.

It was then called the Hotel of Mercy, because after a popular tumult, Charles VI. assembled the citizens, and converted the punishment of death, to which many of them were exposed, into a trifling pecuniary fine.

It afterwards became the property of the dukes of Guise, whose name it bore until 1697. Francis de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, then purchased it.

In 1712, Cardinal de Rohan erected a new palace close to the former, which he called Le Palais Cardinal. Its principal entrance is from Old Temple Street. The front of this last hotel towards the court is very simple. On the garden side it is ornamented by Doric and Ionic columns, surmounted by an attic, and terminated by a pediment.



The front of the Hotel de Soubise is composed of sixteen columns of the Composite order, eight of which form a projecting building, surmounted by Corinthian pillars, and crowned by a pediment. The other eight columns support four statues, and some groups of infants by Le Lorrain. Above the pediment are two statues, representing Fortitude and Wisdom.

The new court, of an elliptical form, is surrounded by a gallery of fifty-six Composite columns; over which are a terrace and a ballustrade. The effect of the whole is unusually grand.

The entrance is decorated, within and without, by double columns. The vestibule and staircase are large and beautiful, and ornamented with paintings, by Brunetty.

The Hotel de Soubise is now appropriated to the reception of the archives of the city. The Hotel Cardinal is converted into the royal printing-office.

The servant at the gate will, probably, refuse admittance in the first instance, unless the traveller has a recommendation, or insists on seeing one of the directors. The attendant in the office is not allowed to accept of money from visitors. The collection of types, of every age and character, is immense. It contains no less than 250 presses, and is well worthy the attention of strangers.

During the reign of Buonaparte, the Pope visited this wonderful establishment, and the Directors presented him with the Lord's Prayer printed in fifty different languages, and all of them struck off during his visit.

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### *Casernes.* Barracks.

THERE are no less than twenty-four barracks in Paris and its immediate environs. Some of them are spaci-

ous and elegant. The principal are, Rue de Babylone, No. 23; Rue de Clichy, No. 6; Rue de la Pépinière, No. 22; Grande Rue Verte, No. 32; Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, No. 72; Rue du Faubourg du Temple, No. 72; Rue Popincourt, No. 51; and Rue de Loursine, No. 62.

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## PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

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MANY of the private hotels and houses in Paris deserve the notice of the traveller. He will often be surprised at the massive appearance and laboured ornaments which the residences of almost all above the middle classes present. The following are particularly worthy of observation.

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*Hotel Thelusson.* [Rue de Provence.] This hotel beautifully embellishes the end of Provence Street, by its picturesque and theatrical appearance. It was built for Madame Thelusson, by Le Doux, in 1780. It was afterwards occupied by Murat, while he was governor of Paris, and lately became the residence of the Russian ambassador.

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*Hotel de Carnavalet.* [Rue Culture Ste. Catherine.] This was once the abode of Madame de Sevigné. It is principally deserving of notice for the statues that adorn its front, representing Fortitude and Vigilance, by Goujon; and said to be the chefs-d'œuvre of that artist. Round the court are twelve other figures. Four of them are by the same sculptor, and represent the Seasons. The author of the others is unknown.

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*Hotel Lambert.* [Rue St. Louis.] It is remarkable for the grandeur of its architecture, and the beauty of its paintings. The entrance has a noble character; and although modern architects would censure the

staircase as too heavy, it has been much admired. This hotel formerly contained some of the masterpieces of the best painters of the French school. Many of them are removed, and enrich the museums of the Louvre and Versailles; but sufficient remain amply to repay the traveller for the visit which he makes to the hotel.

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*Hotel Devaux.* [Rue St. Avoye.] This ancient hotel was built by Muet. The architecture is pure, and the proportions are beautifully correct; but it is much disfigured by modern additions, without uniformity and without taste.

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*Maison Batave.* The Dutch House. [Rue St. Denis, No. 124.] This edifice, which is inhabited by merchants of every description, stands on the site of the ancient church of St. Sepulchre. The front is 164 feet in length, and consists of seven arcades in the basement, separated by Ionic pillars, and crowned with a balcony. Above are three stories with a Doric cornice. The figure of Mercury is placed in the centre on the summit of a little tower: other allegorical figures are sculptured in bas-relief in the arcades. The principal defect of this large building is, that the entrances are not sufficiently numerous or large to admit of a free circulation of air through the inner courts.

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*Maison St. Germain.* [Rue St. Lazare.] This house was built by Le Doux, in 1772, and pleases from its simple style and well-executed embellishments.

*Trois Maisons Réunies.* The Three united Houses. [Rue St. George.] The fronts of these houses, built by M. Bellanger, are much admired, although they contain some licenses which cannot be reconciled with any rules of architecture.

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*Maison St. Foix.* [Rue basse du Rempart.] The skill of the architect has here triumphed over every disadvantage of situation.

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*Hotel Beaumarchais.* [Rue Amelot.] This hotel is built on a singular and ingenious plan. Towards the garden it presents a circular court, surrounded by a covered gallery of twenty arcades, sustained by Doric columns. In the centre is a well-executed copy of an ancient Gladiator.

In the building by which this court is nearly enclosed, the most remarkable apartments are the dining-room and the saloon. The first is ornamented by a frieze, modelled after that of the temple of Antoninus at Rome, and surrounded by a balcony.

The saloon is decorated by many enormous mirrors; in the intervals between which are landscapes and paintings of ruins, by Robert.

The antichamber to the saloon has a statue of Voltaire, by Houdon.

The garden is laid out in a very picturesque manner. At the extremity towards the street is a pavilion dedicated to Voltaire, and at a little distance a temple of Bacchus.

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*Maison Lathuile.* [Rue Poissonnière.] This building is distinguished by its elegant simplicity. The front towards the court has only two stories, and is decorated



by four Doric columns. The garden is considerably lower, and towards it the edifice has three stories. The portico of the ground floor has four rustic columns, and the entablature of the first story is supported by four gigantic figures. The garden is tastefully laid out.

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*Hotel de Brunoy.* [Rue Faubourg St. Honoré.] This edifice resembles more a temple than the house of a private individual. It is, indeed, difficult to reconcile its appearance with the idea that it can be simply devoted to domestic enjoyment. Its front consists of seven arcades, surmounted by a long frieze, with bas-reliefs. A peristyle projects, composed of six Ionic columns, covered by a kind of pyramid, on the summit of which is a statue of Flora. So much taste and simplicity are combined in the whole building, that the traveller cannot withhold his approbation.

The distribution of the interior is equally simple, and admirably convenient. The saloon is supported by reeded pilasters of the Ionic order, and the ceiling is painted by M. Vincent.

Two wings project into the garden. That on the right is occupied by a boudoir and the library. The left contains some elegant baths and a cabinet. The view from the apartments extends over the Elysian Fields, from which the garden is separated by a deep fossé.

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*Hotel de la Mademoiselle Guimard.* [Rue du Mont Blanc.] The architecture of this building is unique and pleasing.

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*Hotel de Matignon.* [Rue de Varenne.] This appears like a magnificent palace on a small scale in the middle of an extensive garden.

*Hotel Runski.* [Rue St. Dominique.] This hotel presents little that is imposing in its exterior, but nothing can be more magnificent or tasteful than its interior decorations.

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*Hotel de Croy.* [Rue de Bourgogne.] This edifice is principally remarkable for its noble entrance, resembling a triumphal arch, adorned with the richest trophies.

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*Maison Dorlian.* [Rue du Mont Parnasse.] The architecture of this building is pure and correct. The front is embellished by four columns of the Ionic order, which support a grand bas-relief.

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*Maison Callet.* [Rue du Mont Parnasse.] On each side of the door is a gigantic figure on a pedestal supporting an entablature. A neat cornice is above the windows of the ground-floor, and above the windows of the second story is a grand bas-relief.

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*Hotel de Longueville.* [Place du Carousel, No. 16.] This hotel, once the abode of the dukes of Longueville and Elbœuf, was transformed into a manufactory of tobacco, and is now used as the king's stables.

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*Hotel de Mirabeau.* [Rue de Seine St. Germain, No. 6.] In this palace died Queen Marguerite, the first wife of Henry IV.

*Hotel Cluny.* [Rue des Mathurins.] This is one of the most ancient, as well as the most elegant, Gothic structures in Paris. It is now the property of M. Prieur, a bookseller. It was built on part of the ground on which Julian's palace stood.

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*Hotel de Sens.* [Rue du Figuier, No. 1.] This building, mean as is the purpose to which it is now devoted, was the habitation of the Chancellor of France, in the reign of Francis I.

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*Maison du Chanoine Fulbert.* [Cour des Chantres, près Notre Dame.] Two ancient medallions in the wall, representing Eloisa and Abelard, distinguish the house of the Canon Fulbert, so often mentioned in the history of those unfortunate lovers.

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## ANTIQUITIES, &amp;c.

THE palace of the Warm-Baths, La Tour de St. Jean Latran, and the Hotel de Cluny, have been already described.

The Hotel de Sens, rue du Figuier, No. 1., formerly occupied by Cardinal Duprat, and which, in the reign of Francis I., was worthy of a chancellor of France, is now appropriated to the meeting of waggoners and their train.

A bust of Henry IV. indicates the spot where he was assassinated, in the rue de la Ferronnerie, a continuation of the rue St. Honoré, and then much narrower than it is at present.

The part of the Vieille rue du Temple, which nearly faces the rue des Blancs-Manteaux, recalls to memory that the Duke d'Orleans, brother of Charles the Vith, fell by the numerous daggers directed by the Duke of Burgundy.

The hotel of the corner of the rue Bethisy and the rue du Roule, sorrowfully reminds us of the murder of Admiral de Coligni on the horrible day of St. Barthélemy.

Francis I. possessed a small palace, on the quai des Augustins, called le Palais d'Amour, on which the poultry market has been lately erected: from this palace there existed a private communication with the Hotel of the Salamander, occupied by his mistress, the celebrated duchess d'Etampes, situated in the now dirty and wretched rue de l'Hirondelle, No. 22.

To this grand hotel of days of yore has been sub-

stituted a very ordinary house, occupied by a bookseller and other persons. The Salamander, in stone, which decorated the Dulcinea's palace, has been carefully preserved over the porte-cochère, as well as another in the court-yard. The house of Canon Fulbert, of Notre Dame, the atrocious uncle of Heloisa, has been already mentioned.

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## RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

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THE clergy of Paris are now composed of an archbishop, three vicars general, a metropolitan chapter, consisting of sixteen canons, (two only of whom have the title of first dignitaries of the churches of Notre-Dame and Saint Geneviève,) twelve curates, and twenty-three assisting curates, besides many other ecclesiastics. Three seminaries were established at Saint-Sulpice, Saint-Nicolas du Chardonnet, and at the Establishment for Foreign Missions.

Several religious communities for women are already set on foot.

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*Notre Dame.* The Cathedral of our Lady.

[Vide Plate.]

THE Cathedral of Notre Dame is the mother-church of France. It is the most ancient religious edifice in Paris. The episcopal see is also of the greatest antiquity, deriving its foundation from Denis, the tutelar saint of France.

It was erected on the ruins of a temple consecrated to Jupiter, Castor, and Pollux, by the merchants of Paris, in the reign of Tiberius. Some ancient inscriptions to this effect were found in the beginning of the last century.

This church was named after St. Denis till 522, when it was rebuilt under Childebert I., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The building of the present day derives its origin from the time of king Robert the Devout, about the year 1010; but some antiquaries

date its foundation under Louis le Jeune, about the year 1177. Its architecture, although Gothic, possesses something so singular, so bold, and at the same time so delicate, that it has ever been esteemed one of the handsomest structures in the kingdom. It is 414 feet long, 144 wide, and 102 in height, without comprehending the space allotted to forty-five chapels, and the astonishing thickness of the wall. One hundred and twenty enormous columns, which support this edifice, form a double colonnade extending the whole length of the fabric.

The eastern front presents a venerable portico, to which was formerly an ascent of thirteen steps. It contains three portals. The centre portal is of modern architecture, the other two are antique, and are remarkable for a multiplicity of ornaments in the style of the Lower Empire. The centre portal is likewise surrounded by innumerable decorations, but they are evidently of later date.

Above them is a gallery, supported by columns, in the intervals of which are twenty-eight statues of the kings of France, from Childebert to Philip-Augustus.

Over the side portals rise two immense towers, forty feet square, and two hundred and four in height. They command an extensive view of Paris and its environs.

Their heavy appearance ill accords with the building to which they belong. Between these towers, and over the window that enlightens the nave, is a second gallery, supported by Gothic columns of exquisite delicacy.

The whole of the exterior is surrounded by three galleries; the first over the chapel, the second above the internal galleries, and the third around the dome. These render almost every part of the structure easily accessible.

The choir is truly superb. The modern ornaments

of it were commenced by De Cotte, principal architect to the king, in 1669, and finished by his son in 1714.

In the centre is a brazen eagle, seven feet high, and three feet from wing to wing. Two pilasters of wood at the entrance of the choir, adorned with grotesque sculpture, support two angels in bronze. The elegant stalls which line the two sides of the choir, are terminated by two of superb workmanship, appropriated to the archbishop. The wainscot is covered with numerous curious and well-executed bas-reliefs, representing the life of the Holy Virgin.

The stalls are surmounted by a cornice of rich design, the upper part of which contains eight fine paintings, by the most celebrated masters of the French school. The "Annunciation of the Virgin," by Hallé, is the first on the right, at the top of the choir. Next to it is the "Visitation of the Virgin," the *chef-d'œuvre* of Jouvenet, who painted with his left hand after his right had become paralytic. The third is the "Birth of our Saviour," by Philippe de Champagne; and the fourth, the "Adoration of the Magi," by Lafosse. On the left, are the "Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple," by Louis Boullogne; the "Flight into Egypt," by the same artist; the "Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple," by Philippe de Champagne; and the "Assumption of the Virgin," by Antoine Coypel.

The choir was formerly adorned by stone sculptures, representing the history of Genesis. On the outside, the history of the New Testament was described. A few grotesque figures yet remain, and shew the extraordinary style in which these performances were executed.

Some steps of Languedoc marble conduct to the sanctuary, the altar of which has been justly admired. It is three feet and eight inches long, three feet high, and stands on eight circular supporters, of white Lan-

guedoc marble. In front are three bas-reliefs. That in the centre by Van-Cleve, represents Jesus Christ in the tomb; on each side are Angels in the attitudes of grief, by Deseine.

The steps of the altar, which are of white marble, sprinkled with golden stars, support six gilt candlesticks, nearly five feet in height.

In the middle of a recess is a grating of gilt brass, on which is sculptured the Paschal Lamb. Above this is a gilded cross, more than seven feet high. The pavement is a rich mosaic, and the arches above are inlaid with white marble.

The bottom of the sanctuary is occupied by a group representing the descent from the cross, in Carrara marble. It is the best work of the elder Coustou, and well merits the closest attention.

The devotee will not fail to inquire for the relics which this sanctuary contains. Among other inestimable treasures, a veritable portion of our Saviour's crown of thorns, and a piece of the true cross, are shewn. The regalia of Charlemagne, and many gold and silver vases, are likewise exhibited.

The Chapel of St. Geneviève, on the right, has been lately repaired. The wainscot that now adorns it was taken from the ancient hall of the Chapter of Notre Dame, and was constructed about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It represents the apostles and some of the saints, separated by little pilasters tastefully ornamented. Under the tower, on the side of the cloister, is a tablet of stone sculptured in the sixteenth century, which describes, in a bold and striking manner, the universal judgment. It is usually pointed out to the attention of the curious.

This noble edifice, prior to the Revolution, possessed much rich tapestry, stained-glass windows, tessellated pavements, magnificent monuments, and the most richly variegated shrines. Too many of these

were, during the reign of anarchy, removed or destroyed. Every exertion has since been made to restore or replace them; and the church of Notre Dame is once more an object of curiosity to the traveller and the antiquary.

Adjoining to it is the Archiepiscopal Palace, a heavy building, which forms a strange contrast with the elegant structure of the Cathedral.

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### *Abbaye Royale de St. Germain des Prés.*

Abbey Royal of St. Germain in the Fields.

THIS church was built by Childebert, in 558, on the ruins of an ancient temple of Isis.

Nothing could be more magnificent than the interior decoration of this temple, built in the form of a Roman cross, 200 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and 59 high.

It once contained some exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture, and a noble library of more than 100,000 volumes; but during the Revolution, it was shamefully pillaged and defaced. It is yet worthy of the traveller's attention, from the traces of true antiquity which it affords. It contains the remains of most of the ancient kings. The portal to the west has a majestic appearance; though, perhaps, it more resembles the entrance to a magnificent castle than a church.

The principal altars are now re-established. Pope Pius VII. laid the first stone of the altar of the chapel of the Virgin behind the choir. The chapel of St. Marguerite is tastefully decorated, and the tones of one of the finest organs in Paris again resound along the fretted roof. M. Levis is the present curé.



*Saint Severin.*

[Rue de St. Severin.]

THE only curiosity in this ancient church is its altar, decorated with eight marble columns of the Composite order, after the design of Le Brun. The sculpture with which they are enriched is the work of the statuary Tuby. In this building, the first operation for the stone was performed on a condemned criminal. M. Baillet, curé.

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*Chapelle Beaujon.*

The Chapel of Beaujon.

[Rue du Faubourg du Roule, No. 59.]

THIS chapel was built by Girardin, at the expense of the financier, M. Beaujon, who designed it as a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Philippe de Roule, and a place of sepulture for himself and his family.

The simple, yet noble, plan of the building, the richness of its decorations, the happy distribution of its light, and the good taste which it every where discovers, have caused it to be ranked among the best productions of modern French architecture.

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*Saint Louis.*

[Rue Sainte Croix.]

THIS little church was originally built by the Capuchins. It is mentioned on account of the peculiar simplicity of the architecture. It has but one basement; and the only ornament of the interior is a cornice of the Doric order. This simplicity, however, being united to the justest proportions, has a very pleasing effect.

*Saint Leu.*

[Rue Saint Denis.]

THIS chapel, built in 1235, is purely Gothic; but the architect who repaired the sanctuary in 1780, has, with strange want of taste, given it an almost theatrical appearance. A subterranean chapel is shewn to the curious. M. Martinel, curé.

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*St. Germain L'Auxerrois.*

[Near the Louvre.]

THIS was likewise built by Childebert. The statues of himself and of his queen are yet to be seen at the entrance. The portal is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, by Perrault and Le Brun. The bell of this church gave the signal for the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Before the Revolution, this church contained a collection of paintings and statues which almost rivalled the noblest museum in France. Most of the French artists lived in or near the Louvre. This was their parish-church; and a pleasing contention arose among them who should contribute most to its embellishment. Jouvenet, Coypel, Le Brun, Louis Boullogne, Philippe de Champagne, Coysevox, and Warin, were eager to place the most valuable of their works in the choir, and around the altar, of this church. During the sacrilegious period of the Revolution, these treasures were scattered or destroyed. M. Valayer, curé.

*St. Etienne du Mont.*

[Rue Ste. Geneviève.]

SAINT Geneviève, so celebrated in the French calendar, and whose name is intimately connected with the conversion of the first Parisian monarch, died in 512, and was buried in a chapel near this spot. The sanctuary which contained her remains, was enriched by every succeeding monarch; and the Royal Abbey of St. Geneviève was founded in honour of the tutelary saint of Paris.

The church of St. Etienne du Mont was afterwards erected as a chapel of ease for the vassals of the Royal Abbey. To preserve it from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Paris, it was built without any external door; and the only access to it was by a covered passage from the Abbey of St. Geneviève. When it was rebuilt in 1491, by Francis I., it yet retained this whimsical peculiarity; and it was not until 1610, that Queen Marguerite, wife of Henry IV., constructed the present portico.

Of the Abbey of St. Geneviève, and its celebrated church, few vestiges remain; but this appendage to the grandeur of the ancient monastery has defied the ravages of time.

Its architecture has been much admired. The front is peculiarly grand. It is composed of four banded Ionic pillars, supporting a triangular pediment; the ornaments of which, though a little confused, remind the spectator of the peculiar style of Roman architecture.

The interior of the church is remarkable for its boldness and singularity. It is a strange, yet not unpleasing, mixture of the Greek, the Gothic and the Arabic.

Most persons will admire the extraordinary height of the arches, sustained by slender pillars, without immediately perceiving the defect of their construction.

Indeed, that defect is skilfully hidden; and the extreme meagreness of the columns is concealed by a gallery, which is placed at about three-fourths of their height. The stairs leading to this gallery seem to be magically suspended in the air.

The pulpit, sculptured by Lestocard, is much admired. A colossal statue of Samson seems to support the enormous weight.

The painted glass window of the chancel should not be overlooked.

The marble altar is richly and elegantly decorated.

Behind the choir, on a platform supported by four pillars of the Tuscan order, is a new shrine, in the form of a Gothic church, containing the relics of St. Geneviève. In one of the side chapels is the ancient tomb of this saint.

Two beautiful paintings of Langilière are here seen.

They express the vénération of the Parisians for their patron saint.

In this church were buried the venerable Pascal, the poet Racine, the painter Le Sueur, and the botanist Tournefort; but the place of their sepulture is not distinguished by the slightest monumental inscription.

Over the altar is the "Martyrdom of St. Stephen," by Le Brun. M. Le Clerc du Bradin, curé.

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### *St. Louis en l'Isle.*

THIS church is not destitute of elegance; but it is chiefly remarkable for the singular appearance of the tower that supports the clock, and which is visible in most parts of the city. M. Coroller, curé.

*St. Louis—St. Paul.*

[Rue St. Antoine.]

THIS church is in the form of a Roman cross, with a dome in the centre. Its portal is lofty, and composed of three rows of columns above each other. Two are Corinthian, and one Composite. A profusion of ornament, employed without regularity of taste, offends the eye of the connoisseur, and does little credit to the skill of the architect, Father Derrand.

Marble, silver, and gold, are employed with boundless prodigality in the decoration of the grand altar and the chapels.

On the right of the sanctuary was the heart of Louis XIII., enclosed in a heart of gold, supported by two angles of silver, modelled by Sarrazin. On the left was that of Louis XIV., supported likewise by two angels, the workmanship of Coustou. This last monument cost 600,000 francs.

Near the place where these stood, was a mausoleum, less rich, but remarkable for the propriety of its design and the delicacy of its execution. It was destined to receive the hearts of the heroes of the house of Condé. Sarrazin modelled the ornaments, and Persan cast the figures. Not far distant were the tombs of the princes of the house of Bouillon.

Numerous paintings of the French and Italian schools once enriched this temple, and caused it (like Germain L'Auxerrois) to resemble a superb museum, constantly thronged by strangers and artists. Few of these have survived the ravages of the Revolution.



*St. Merry.*

[Rue St. Martin.]

A CHAPEL existed here in the sixth century, dedicated to St. Peter. It afterwards took the name of St. Merry, who was here interred. The present building was erected in 1520. Its architecture is Gothic; and, although it does not often excite attention by its exterior, its interior is most splendidly ornamented. The choir was decorated with much taste by the brothers Slodtz, in the last century. It is covered with stucco resembling marble, and enriched with much gilding. At the bottom of the sanctuary is a Glory, which has a pleasing and even sublime effect.

In the chapel of the Communion is a noble painting of "The Pilgrims at Emmaus," by Coypel. The chapels in the transept contain some interesting paintings; particularly "St. Merry," by Vouet; "The Virgin and Infant Jesus," and "St. Charles," by Carlo Vanloo; and "St. Peter," by Restout.

On the left is a descent which conducts to a subterranean chapel. M. Boucher, curé.

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*La Sainte Chapelle.*

[At the Palace of Justice.]

THIS is one of the most beautiful Gothic edifices in Europe. It is now filled with the archives of the kingdom.

An exquisite painting by Germain-Pilen, some superb painted glass, and a few magnificent relics, are shewn here.

*St. Gervais.*

[Near La Place de Grève.]

THE portal to this church, which is the object that principally deserves the traveller's attention, was rebuilt by Louis XIII., in 1616. Some critics have censured the distribution of minuter parts: but the happy union of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, the immense span of the arches, and the character of boldness, yet severity, which prevails, must produce a pleasing impression on the mind. The interior of the building is in harmony with the purpose for which the edifice was erected.

The little chapel of the Virgin, apparently suspended from the roof of the church, is an object of much curiosity. M. Frasey, curé.

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*Eglise de la Madeleine.*

[Rue Royale.]

THIS church, which was to have been named "The Temple of Glory," and dedicated to those who died while fighting their country's battles, was begun before the Revolution, then taken down, and afterwards restored.

It is mentioned here on account of its singular form, and bad architecture. It resembles a tower, surmounted by a spherical dome sixty-two feet in diameter. The cupola forms an unpleasing termination to the tower; and, when viewed from the top, its height gives it more the appearance of a well, than a skilfully proportioned building.

The portico is composed of eight Corinthian columns, surmounted by a pediment. The form of the portico is elegant; but it is much too little for the lofty and heavy construction of the edifice.

Some paintings of Charles Lafosse are not unworthy of notice. M. Jerpanion, curé.

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### *St. Eustache.*

[Parish Church of the Third Municipality.]

THIS vast edifice offers a strange mixture of the Arabian and Greek architecture. The columns which support the interior are altogether without proportion. When the traveller compares their lightness with their weight, he trembles lest they should yield to the superincumbent weight.

The front is of modern architecture. It consists of the Ionic and Doric orders above each other, crowned in the centre by a small triangular pediment, with (formerly) two square towers at the extremities. One of these towers is now demolished.

This church suffered much from revolutionary anarchy; but most of its valuable paintings and sculptures have been restored by the exertions of the curé.

The portal that faces La Rue des Prouvaises is part of the ancient church. M. Bossu, curé.

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### *Abbaye du Val de Grace.*

[Suburb of St. James.]

THIS edifice, once appropriated to religious worship, is now converted into an hospital magazine. The

peculiar beauty of the structure is, however, carefully preserved. The marble pavement, and the paintings of the dome, by Mignard, are uninjured. These last constitute the noblest work in fresco which France possesses. They contain more than 200 colossal figures, representing the glory of the saints in heaven. Molière has celebrated this performance of Mignard in a poem written expressly on the subject.

In this church the connoisseur will likewise be gratified by an opportunity of studying the exquisite bas-reliefs of Augier. They consist of six colossal busts of the Holy Virgin, Joseph, Ann, Joachim, Elizabeth, and Zacharias.

The decorations of the altar are unusually magnificent.

The edifice was destined to contain the hearts of the royal family of France, and particularly those of the house of Orleans, while their bodies rested in the cathedral of St. Denis. A beautiful enclosure in the chapel of the dome formerly contained more than thirty of these precious relics.

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### *Ste. Marguerite.*

[Rue de St. Bernard.]

THE only thing worthy of notice in this church is a sepulchral chapel to the left of the choir, the whole of which was painted by Brunetti. On the pavement are thirty tombs, with inscriptions on each, taken from the sacred volume, and descriptive of the shortness of life, and the certainty of death.

A medallion at the entrance indicates the tomb of the celebrated Vaucanson. M. Dubois, curé.

*St. Laurent.*

[Rue de Faubourg St. Martin.]

THIS Gothic building formerly belonged to a monastery that was destroyed by the Normans. It was repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century. The grand altar is the work of Lepautre; and the taste of Blondel is conspicuous in the decorations of the choir, and the chapel of the Virgin. M. Favré, curé.

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*St. Nicolas des Champs.*

[Rue St. Martin.]

THE external construction of this vast edifice is purely Gothic, while the interior is strangely decorated in the modern style.

The grand altar is well designed. The painting over it, representing the "Assumption of the Virgin," is by Vouet. M. Bruant, curé.

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*St. Thomas d'Aquin.*

[Rue St. Dominique.]

THE portal of this church, formed of the Doric and Ionic orders placed over each other, is maigre, and badly proportioned; but the interior of the building is better worth attention. The ceiling of the choir, representing "The Transfiguration," by Lemoine, excites universal admiration. M. Ramond de Lalande, curé.



*St. François Xavier ; or, the Church of the  
Foreign Missionaries.*

[Rue de Bac.]

THE cure of this church is the superior of the seminary for the education of persons qualified to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the Indians. The building contains nothing remarkable but a fine painting of Carlo Vanloo, representing the Adoration of the Magi. M. Desjardins, curé.

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*La Sorbonne.*

THIS chapel is degraded into an hospital. It was once much celebrated for its magnificence, but it is now rapidly becoming a mass of ruins.

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*St. Roch.*

[Parish Church of the Twelfth Municipality.]

THIS edifice was begun by Mercier, in 1673, and not finished until 1736. The portico is composed of two orders of architecture, the Doric and Corinthian, supporting a triangular pediment, and is remarkable for its lightness and simplicity.

In the interior of the church, a richness and lightness of ornament, almost theatrical, are substituted in the room of that grave and majestic style which should characterize a place of religious worship. Being placed in a part of the city principally inhabited by rich citizens, it was gradually filled with sculptures and paintings. It suffered much during the frenzy of the Revolution, and has not yet recovered its former splendour.

Above the altars are two beautiful paintings by Vien and Doyen.

Behind the choir are three chapels. The first, dedicated to the Virgin, is of a circular form, and its cupola ornamented by a magnificent painting in fresco, by Pierre. The Virgin appears to be surrounded by four distinct companies, consisting of the Patriarchs, the Prophets, the Holy Women of the Old Testament; and the Apostles and Martyrs of the New Covenant. The spectator deeply regrets the injuries which this sublime composition has received, the unity, arrangement, and execution of which excite his warmest praise.

The cupola of the second chapel describes the Triumphs of Religion, to which it is dedicated.

Two small portals conduct to the third chapel, whose solemn style of architecture, whose obscurity, and the sombre tint of the walls, are calculated to impress the mind with religious awe. It contains a fine painting of "the Crucifixion." The light falling on it from above, gives it a wonderful effect, and singularly contrasts it with the cavernous darkness of the chapel.

This church contains several other chapels. One on the right, covered with black marble spotted with white tears, announces that it was designed to receive the ashes of the dead. The philosopher Maupertuis lies here, with the celebrated Lenostre, to whom the principal gardens in France are indebted for all their beauty. The two statuaries, Augier, likewise repose in this asylum. To each of these a simple monument is erected; while the stranger is unable to repress his astonishment that not the slightest inscription records the talents of Corneille, who slumbers by the side of the painter Mignard.

The steps and pillars of the portal bear the frightful impression of numerous musket and cannon balls, which

were directed against the citizens of Paris on the fatal 13th of Vendemaire. M. Muduel, curé.

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*St. Sulpice.*

[Near the Luxembourg.]

THE majestic portico was the work of Servandoni. Its grand proportions, the boldness of the design, and the sublime effect which it produces, are universally acknowledged.

It is composed of two orders, the Doric and the Ionic, placed above each other. The Doric columns are forty feet high, and five feet in diameter, with an entablature of ten feet. The Ionic pillars are thirty-eight feet in height, and four feet eight inches in diameter, with an entablature of nine feet.

A tower elevates itself on each side of the portico, to the height of 210 feet. They were originally of a different style of architecture, and were not supposed to accord well with the other parts of the building. They are indebted to M. Chalgrin for their present appearance.

The interior of the building, in which the Corinthian order reigns, is not less interesting than the exterior. The composition of the principal altar between the nave and the choir is grand and sublime. Its form is that of an ancient tomb of beautiful marble.

The spacious choir is decorated with the colossal statues of our Saviour, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John the Evangelist, by Bouchardon. It is terminated by a magnificent chapel, dedicated to the Virgin.

Above the altar of white marble rise some columns of blue marble, of the Composite order, with gilt chapiters, supporting an entablature crowned by numerous figures in bronze. The cupola, inimitably repre-

senting "the Assumption," is by Lemoine: and the ingenious manner in which the light is admitted produces a magical effect.

The vessels containing the holy water are curiously formed of two immense skulls, which the republic of Venice presented to Francis I. They are placed on a rock executed by Pigal.

This interesting edifice was sadly despoiled during the Vandal age of the Revolution.

The subterranean church is remarkable for its extent; and gives a tolerable idea of the ancient catacombs. M. Depierre, curé.

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### *Notre Dame des Victoires.*

[Near La Place des Victoires.]

To the inattentive observer this edifice will present nothing remarkable; but the man of taste will perceive, in the general style of its architecture, and of all its ornaments, that noble simplicity which should characterize a temple consecrated to the worship of the Great Supreme. M. Fernback, curé.

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### *St. Philippe du Roule.*

[Parish of St. Madelaine.]

THIS church will likewise please from its simplicity, and its resemblance to the edifices of the ancient Christians. The portal is composed of four columns of the Doric order, surmounted by a triangular pediment.

At the extremity of the peristyles are two chapels dedicated to the Virgin and St. Philip, which were designed to support two towers.

The arches of the roof are of wood, but painted in such close imitation of stone, that they cannot possibly be distinguished from it. M. Couguet de Boisset, curé.

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*St. Elizabeth.*

[Rue du Temple.]

THIS church was built in 1628, for the nuns of the order of St. Francis. The portal is pleasingly formed of Doric and Ionic pilasters. The architecture of the interior is Doric. M. Malbeste, curé.

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*St. François d' Assise.*

[Rue du Perche.]

THIS edifice was built in 1623, for a convent of Capuchins, and is mentioned here on account of its great simplicity. M. de Baudre, curé.

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*St. Nicolas du Chardonnet.*

[Rue St. Victor.]

THIS otherwise pleasing church presents a strangely unfinished appearance, from the want of a portal. It was richly decorated with the paintings of Lebrun, whose tomb constitutes its principal ornament. M. Bruyarré Philibert, curé.

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*St. Jacques du Haut Pas.*

[Rue St. Jacques.]

THIS church was built on the ruins of an ancient



chapel, by Ann of Bourbon, Duchess of Longueville, in 1684. Her heart was interred here. The ashes of the celebrated Cassini, and of the virtuous Cochin, the curé of this parish, who sold all his property, and even his library, to found an hospital for his indigent parishioners, repose here. M. Lelégard, curé.

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*Abbaye Royale de Port Royal.*

[Rue de la Bourbe.]

THIS beautiful edifice was built by Lepautre, in 1646; and exhibited that mingled simplicity and grandeur which its sacred destination required. It is now converted into an hospital for foundlings. A colossal statue of St. Vincent de Paul, by Stouf, has been much admired.

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*Eglise des Filles de la Visitation de Ste. Marie.*

[Rue St. Antoine.]

THIS little church was built by Francis Mansard. Its appearance is pleasing, and it gave to the nephew of Francis the idea of the magnificent dome of the Invalids.

Although the production of an artist so celebrated, it must be acknowledged that neither its plan, nor its elevation, give us an idea of that perfect good taste and delicacy of execution which his other edifices exhibit.

The cloister, the house, and the gardens of the Visitation, have been demolished or sold. The church alone remains, and is now consecrated to the Protestant form of worship.

*Le Pantheon.* The Pantheon.

Formerly St. Geneviève.

[*At the end of the Rue St. Jacques.*]

THE Pantheon was begun in the year 1764. It is in the form of a cross, 339 feet long, and 253 broad. The portal, in imitation of that of the Pantheon at Rome, consists of a noble peristyle of twenty-two Corinthian columns. Each column is five feet and a half in diameter, and fifty-eight in height. The flowers of the chapiters are highly finished. These columns form a spacious porch, 112 feet in length, and 36 deep, crowned with a grand bas-relief, sculptured by Coustou. It is ornamented by four colossal statues, producing an imposing and grand effect. The front of the building within the porch unites the masculine air of the Gothic with the beauty of the Grecian architecture.

The interior of the temple consists of four naves, decorated with 130 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature, which serves as a basement to the galleries, skirted with stone ballustrades.

Above rises a lofty dome, resembling a circular temple, formed of fifty-two pillars, each fifty-four feet high, supported by a circular basement which rises above an octangular sub-basement.

This dome is surmounted by another smaller ; which not being terminated by any figure or ornament, has a rather unpleasing appearance.

The whole is surmounted by a terrace, protected by an iron ballustrade. The total height of the building is 282 feet.

The bold and light style of the architecture, in which it was originally built, had nearly hazarded the destruction of the whole edifice. The pillars which supported

the dome began to bend under its enormous weight; and it was only by sacrificing somewhat of its beauty, and introducing confusion into the style of the whole, that Rondelet was enabled to preserve it from ruin. He placed 12 new columns under the dome; and by the brightness of the gilding, and the beauty of the painting, very skilfully endeavoured to conceal the injury he was doing to the coup-d'œil of the edifice. The connoisseur will, however, perceive a disagreeable contrast between the original lightness of the naves and the massiveness of the centre of the building.

The purpose to which the pantheon is devoted is worthy of the magnificence of the building. It is designed to contain the ashes of those who have deserved well of their country. The inscription in front of the temple is simple and sublime:—

AUX GRANDS HOMMES.

LA PATRIE RECONNAISSANTE.

*Dedicated by a grateful Country to its illustrious Men.*

The vaults under the church are skilfully contrived; and are neither dark, damp, nor gloomy. They consist of galleries lined with cells. In these cells, all nearly of the same size, the bodies are deposited, each in a stone sarcophagus, of exactly the same size and form. An inscription relates merely the name, the dignity, and age, of the deceased. Over the door of each cell is the cipher XP. and the letters A and Ω.

The church still remains in an unfinished state, and the miserable houses which surround it, detract much from its consequence.

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## PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

PARIS contains four churches dedicated to the Protestant worship; viz. the ancient church of the Oratory,

Rue St. Honoré. The regularity of the architecture, and the exact proportions of the Corinthian order, which reign throughout the building, have been much admired. Service every Sunday, at ten in the morning and three in the afternoon.

The ancient church of the Visitation, Rue St. Antoine. The general appearance of this edifice is agreeable. The dome is sustained by four arches; between which, Corinthian columns carry a delicate cornice.

The ancient church of the Carmelites, Rue des Billettes. This is a building on a small scale, and altogether without taste. M. Boissard, pastor.

The Panthemont, Rue de Grenelle.

## JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

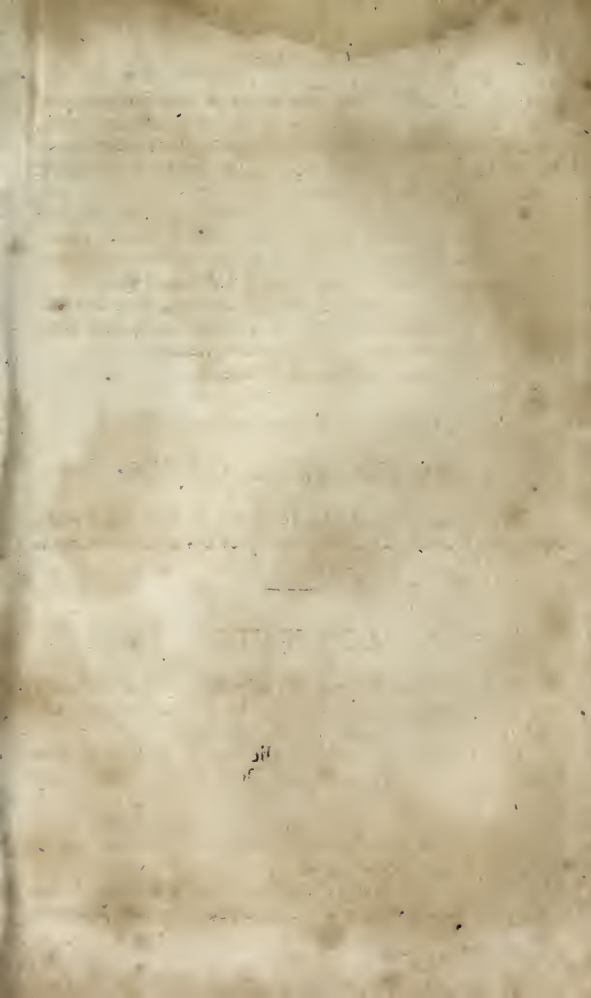
THE synagogues of the Jews are in Rue St. Avoie; No. 47, Rue du Chaume; and Rue St. Andre des Arcs.

## CONVENTS.

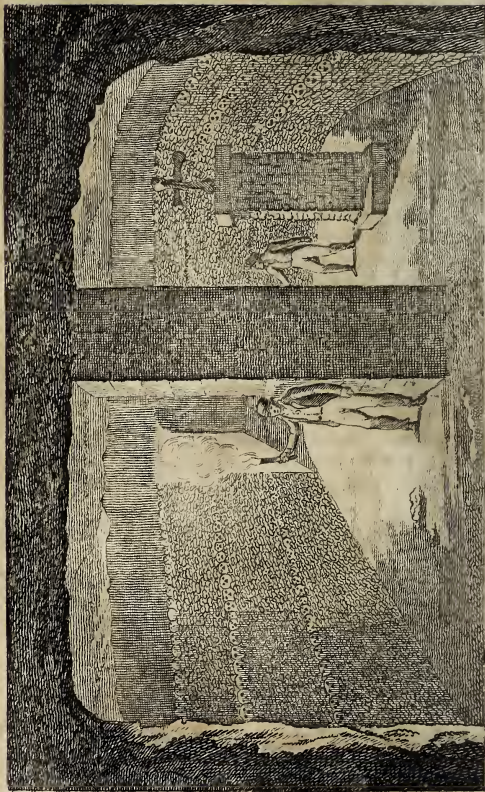
MANY of the convents will afford matter of curiosity to the stranger; and it will not be difficult to gain admittance to the chapels of most of them.

The convent of the Benedictines is in Rue du Regard; and that of the English Benedictines in Rue des Fossés St. Victor.

The Carmelites have three houses: No. 2, Rue Maillet; Rue d'Enfer; and Rue de Vaugirard. The painted dome of the chapel of the last of these has been much admired. It represents the transfiguration of the Prophet Elijah, by Bertholet Flamel. In this convent







G. Hall sculp.

Aue de l'intérieur des Catacombes sous Paris.

the cannibals of the 2d and 3d of September commenced their horrible massacres.

The Nuns of our Lady of Charity are in Rue St. Jacques. Their convent forms a species of female penitentiary, and is appropriated for the reception of those whom parental wisdom or caprice consigns to a temporary or lasting confinement and punishment.

The Dominicans are in Rue d'Angoulême and Rue Moreau. Their principal employment is the education of young ladies.

The interesting society of the Sisters of Charity, whose lives are devoted to assuage the pains and heal the diseases of the most miserable of their fellow-creatures, have their principal convent in Rue du Vieux Colombier.

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### *La Tour de St. Jacques-La-Boucherie.*

[In the Market of that name.]

THIS is a most elegant and curious relic of the noble Gothic church which once occupied the site of this market. It will afford the antiquary a high treat.

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## THE CATACOMBS.

TEN centuries ago the burial grounds of Paris were without the walls of the city; but, as the buildings of the metropolis extended in every direction, they were in process of time surrounded by human habitations; and, at length, were almost in the heart of the town. They were few in number, and confined in space; the Parisians were, therefore, compelled to adopt a mode of burial, which, in England, would be thought to out-

rage decency and humanity. Vast trenches were opened, twenty feet deep, as many in length, and six or eight feet wide. Into these corpse after corpse was flung, until the putrid heap nearly reached the surface of the ground. The earth was then thrown over them, and a similar trench dug close by their side.

Long before this loathsome mass could be perfectly decomposed, the ground was again opened, and the air was loaded with offensive and poisonous exhalations. The nuisance continued to increase until the neighbourhood of the cemeteries proverbially became the abode of every pestilential disease. Government at length interfered. All burials were forbidden within the walls, except in a few of the churches; and the mass of corruption was afterwards conveyed from the place where it still continued to infect the air. This enormous mass included the remains of all who had been buried during more than ten centuries.

The bones were separated, and carefully cleaned, and piled in some of the immense galleries of the quarries, by which a considerable part of the city is undermined; and the name of "the Catacombs" was given to this new receptacle of the dead, in imitation of similar excavations, appropriated to the same purpose, in Rome, Milan, and ancient Thebes.

Behind the Barrière d'Enfer on the right is a lane, on the left hand side of which is the descent into these dreary, yet interesting caverns. A narrow staircase of eighty steps, winding down a circular well, leads to a gallery or avenue, hewn out of the solid rock, and varying from three to four feet in width, and from six to seven in height. The stone is clean, white, and dry, and thickly studded with shells, and various marine antediluvian remains. Numerous passages branch off on either side, some of which are said to extend more than three miles, under the plain of Montrouge, through the whole of the suburbs of St. Jacques and St.

Germain, and even a considerable way on the north of the river. Many of these avenues were prudently stopped when they became the resort of banditti.

Occasionally the passage widens into spacious, but low roofed halls; sometimes supported by artificial columns, and often by masses of the native rock. From these halls many avenues branch off in various directions.

The stranger is accompanied by a guide, who conducts him in safety through this immense labyrinth, and who is himself directed by a black line traced on the ceiling through the whole of the course which he is to pursue. The guides generally commence their task about twelve o'clock. Every stranger, on entering the Catacombs, will find it necessary to have a wax taper in his hand which may be purchased on the spot, and never to lose sight of the guide. After the traveller has proceeded a quarter of a mile, he should inquire for the gallery of Port-Mahon. A soldier, who had accompanied Marshal Richelieu in the expedition against Minorca, was, on his return, compelled by necessity to work in these quarries. During the hours of refreshment, he employed himself in modelling in relief a plan of Port-Mahon. The execution is, as might be expected, sufficiently rude, but the accuracy of the representation is acknowledged by every competent judge, and the whole is highly creditable to the ingenuity, the memory, and the patience of the soldier, who, ignorant of architecture, completely without assistance, and almost without instruments, nearly accomplished the singular and arduous undertaking. It is painful to add that he was crushed by a mass of rocks, and perished the victim of his ingenious enterprise.

At a little distance is another curiosity, which probably will not be shewn, unless the traveller inquires for it. Some enormous fragments of stone are so nicely balanced on a base, hardly exceeding a point, that they

rock with every blast of wind, and threaten to overwhelm the curious observer; yet in this equilibrium they have hung for more than two centuries, and it would probably require a gigantic force to remove them from their position.

After proceeding more than half a mile, the stranger arrives at another low-roofed hall, in which is a black door, supported by two Tuscan pilasters, with this inscription:—

*Has ultra metas requiescunt, beatam spem expectantes.*

(Beyond these bounds rest the dead, awaiting the joyful hope of immortality.)

This is the entrance to the Catacombs. It admits to another long avenue, the walls of which are lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The large bones of the arms, legs, and thighs, are in front, closely and neatly piled together, and their uniformity relieved by three rows of skulls, at equal distances. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones.

This avenue conducts to several apartments resembling chapels, the walls of which are lined with bones, variously and often tastefully arranged; and, in the centre of the chapel, or in niches in the walls, are vases and altars, some of which are formed entirely of human bones, and others are ingeniously ornamented with skulls of different sizes. One or two of these altars are of an antique form, and composed of the solid rock. They stood here before these caverns were appropriated to their present destination. One of them has certainly occupied its present situation from time immemorial, and has given rise to the not improbable conjecture that these secret and deep recesses were used as places of worship, either by the Gauls or by the early



Christians, during the persecution which followed the first preaching of the Gospel in these parts.

These chapels contain numerous inscriptions; some of them simply indicating the cemetery whence each mouldering pile of bones was removed; others too strongly reminding the reader of the atheistical era of the Revolution; and a very few displaying considerable feeling and good taste.

One chapel is dedicated to those who perished on the horrible 2d and 3d September. The altar bears this simple, yet affecting, inscription:—

D. M.  
II. et III.  
Sepmbr.  
1792.

(“To the memory of the victims of the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.”).

The bones are concealed behind a black wall.

An inscription, in another part of the Catacombs, is altogether as revolting:

Ici sont inhumés  
LXXXVII. mètres cubes  
D’ossemens, recueillis  
Dans le cemetrie des Innocens,  
Du 19 Janvier au 19 Mars, 1811.

(“Here are deposited 87 cubic metres of bones, collected from the cemetery of the Innocents, between the 19th January and the 19th March, 1811.”)

That man must have been utterly destitute of taste and feeling, who suggested the record of this disgusting admeasurement of the perishing remains of the human frame.

The calculations of different visitors and authors vary as to the number of bones collected in this vast charnel-house. It is certain that there are more than three

millions of human skulls: some writers have asserted, that the Catacombs contain six millions.

A faint mouldering smell pervades these gloomy caverns, but not to any unpleasant or deleterious degree.

Before he quits the Catacombs, two museums are shewn to the stranger. The first is a collection of all the fossil remains, mineral productions, spars, &c., which these quarries afford. Some of the specimens are curious and beautiful. The other, which is principally interesting to the medical traveller, are specimens of the various diseases of the bones, selected from this immense repository, and scientifically arranged.

Having quitted the Catacombs by a portal, bearing this beautiful and appropriate quotation,—

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,  
Atque metus omnes, et irrevocabile fatum  
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!*

the traveller again follows a black line traced on the roof, which conducts him to another staircase; ascending this, he finds himself on the east of the road to Orleans, which he had crossed under ground, and more than half a mile from the place at which he descended.

Admission may be obtained to the Catacombs every day (except Sunday) by exhibiting the passport, but this form is very seldom observed. If a large party descend at the same time, only half a franc is demanded from each visitor.

A work of peculiar interest, containing the history of this extraordinary place from the earliest times is published by Messrs. Bossange and Masson, in Paris.

## CEMETERIES.

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THE practice of interment in the churches and churchyards of Paris prevailed till 1773, when the parliament, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up; and this was in a few years followed by the closing of all the burying-grounds in the interior of Paris. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, and the principal is situated at

*Mont Louis,*

On the grounds of the house formerly belonging to

PÈRE LA CHAISE.

The entrance to it is from the exterior Boulevard of the Barrière d'Aulnay, on a high ground to the N. E. of the city. Père la Chaise received this ground from Louis XIV., to whom he was confessor for thirty years. He was a persecutor of the Protestants, and advised the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This cemetery is about eighty acres in extent, and is adorned by numerous trees. The remains of ancient edifices, and the gloomy foliage of its cypress-trees shading tombs of every form, correspond with the sacred use for which it is employed. It contains the remains of men who delighted the world by their writings, instructed it by their wisdom, and embellished it by their genius.

The poet Chenier's tomb has this simple inscription :—

Marie Joseph Chenier,  
Né à Constantinople en 1764,  
Mort à Paris en 1811.

On the left of this lies the Virgil of France, Jacques Delille. His tomb is surrounded by a small garden, and enclosed by an iron railing, but without any inscription.

Near that lies Fourcroy, with his bust in a niche, under which is simply inscribed his name.

Not far from the latter are the tombs of Labedoyere and Ney, famous for their bravery and their unfortunate fate.

Here likewise repose the ashes of Madame Cottin and Mademoiselle Clairon, together with many others, whose names will live when their monuments, like their mortal remains, are mouldered away.

The monument of Abelard and Eloise, which was transported from the Abbey of Paraclete, and placed in the internal court of the Petits Augustins, has now been removed hither. This tomb actually contains the ashes of the two lovers.

Abelard died at the Priory of St. Marcel de Chalons sur Saône, on the 21st of April, 1142, and was buried there. In the month of November following, Pierre de Cluni caused his body to be clandestinely removed, and sent to Heloise, at the Paraclete. She placed the coffin of her lover in a chapel which he had constructed there.

Heloise expired on Sunday the 17th of May, 1163, and her body was deposited in the coffin of her husband, agreeably to her own directions. In 1497, this coffin was removed from the chapel, and transferred into the great church of the monastery; but the bones of the two bodies were separated, and two tombs were erected, one on each side of the choir. In 1630, Marie de la Rochefoucauld directed them to be placed in the part called *the Chapel of the Trinity*; and, in 1766, Madame Roye de la Rochefoucauld projected a new monument in honour of the two lovers, but it was not erected till after her death, in 1779. This monument was composed of the group of the Trinity, which had

been sculptured by order of Abelard, and of a base on which was inscribed the following epitaph, said to have been written by Marmontel :—

Hic  
 Sub eodem marmore jacent  
 Hujus Monasterii  
 Conditor Petrus Abelardus  
 Et abbatissa prima Heloisa.  
 Olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infaustis nuptiis  
 Et pœnitentiâ,  
 Nunc æternâ, quod speramus, felicitate  
 Conjuncti.  
 Petrus obiit XX. prima Aprilis, anno 1142.  
 Heloisa XVII. Maii, 1163.  
 Curis Carolæ de Roucy Paraclete abbatissa.  
 1779.

St.-Foix, in his “*Essais Historiques sur Paris*,” says, that Charles IX. had formed the design of converting the Bois-de-Boulogne into a burying-place for great men. The idea was that of a great man; but that unfortunate monarch, like many others, followed bad counsels, and turned his abilities to a wrong purpose.

The cemetery of Père la Chaise, on a small scale, and of recent date, shews what that idea would have produced had it been put in execution.

Madame Raucourt, the celebrated actress, Lenoir Dufresne, and Volney, the deistical writer, were buried here.

Though it is but thirteen years that this has been a cemetery, it is now the favourite and most fashionable one in Paris; for in Paris every thing has its fashion, and the Parisians have displayed great taste in the arrangement and construction of the tombs, and great affection and feeling in the epitaphs that are engraven upon them.



*Cimetière Montmartre, or Field of Repose.*

THIS is also to the north of Paris, and was the first opened after the new regulations in 1773. There are in this cemetery a number of tombs, with inscriptions that depict in elegant language, the grief of the relatives left behind, but there are none erected to any person of great note.

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THERE are two other cemeteries, that of *Vaugirard* and *St. Catherine*, but in extent, situation, and other circumstances, they are less interesting than that of *Père la Chaise*. General Pichegru was interred in the cemetery of *St. Catherine*, where there is a plain tomb erected to him by the affectionate piety of his daughter.

In *Vaugirard*, near to *Mademoiselle Clairon*, is interred *Jean François de la Harpe*, her friend. Here also are the monuments of *Leroy* and *Lavalette*.

On Sundays, in fine weather, the cemeteries are much frequented; and on the second of November, the day of *la Fête des Morts*, there is a sort of holy, melancholy and sentimental pilgrimage, which is of the most impressive description.

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*La Morgue.*

THIS establishment is situated on the *Quai du Marché Neuf*, and is destined to receive the dead bodies of such individuals as have fallen victims to accidents and murders, or been induced by despair to put an end to their own lives; they are publicly exposed, that they may be recognised by their relatives or friends.

## SQUARES.

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[*There are more than seventy Squares in Paris. We shall mention those which, by their extent, or regularity, or beauty, deserve a place in the "New Picture of Paris."*]

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### *Place Royale.*

[Rue St. Antoine.]

THIS square was begun in 1604, by order of Henry IV., and completed in 1615. It is a perfect square of 432 feet, and surrounded by 39 uniform pavillions of three stories, with arches on the ground floor, forming a covered gallery, which runs round the square. In the centre was placed the statue of Louis XIII.; but, in 1792, it was hurled from its pedestal, and a fountain substituted in its place.

The height of the surrounding buildings, their severe style of architecture, their arcades, the sombre tint which they have assumed, the apparent want of outlet, and the few persons who are seen to traverse it, give to this square much of the melancholy aspect of a cloister.

The Palace des Tournelles once stood here. At a masquerade given in this place, Charles VI., in 1393, appeared as a savage. The Duke of Orleans holding a flambeau too close to him, his dress caught fire; and, had it not been for the presence of mind and prompt assistance of the Duchess of Berry, the monarch would have perished. Four of the lords who attended him were burnt to death.

In the park attached to this palace, Henry II. held a tournament in honour of the marriage of Elizabeth, his daughter, with Philip II. of Spain. Contending with the Comte de Montgomery, the lance of the comte broke against the helmet of the king, wounded him in the eye, and he died eleven days after, in 1559.

Catherine de Medicis, his wife, quitted the palace, and caused it to be destroyed.

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### *Place Des Victoires.*

[Near the Palace Royal.]

THE Marshal la Feuillade, loaded with benefits by Louis XIV., wished to leave to posterity some public testimony of his gratitude. For this purpose he built this "Place" of a semicircular form; and in the centre he placed a colossal statue of Louis XIV., with Victory standing on a globe behind him, and placing a crown on his head. Hence the name of the place. This statue was destroyed in 1792, and a colossal figure of General Dessaix erected in its stead, which in its turn has likewise disappeared.

The houses are noble and uniform, and adorned with Ionic pilasters. The Place des Victoires is, however, too narrow; and the avenues to it are sometimes dangerous, from the number of carriages.

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### *Place Vendome.*

[Between Rue St. Honoré and Rue des-Petits-Champs.]

THE Marquis de Louvois, in the reign of Louis XIV., wishing to form a communication between La Rue St.

Honoré and La Rue des-Petits-Champs, conceived the project of building a square in this place.

The present square is 444 feet long, and 420 broad. The buildings which enclose it on three sides are uniform. They are decorated with Corinthian pillars; and on the ground floor is one continued covered gallery, pierced with arcades. In the middle was an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which gave way to a column 130 feet high, formed on the model of that of Trajan at Rome.

It is entirely covered with brass, furnished by the artillery taken from the Austrians by Buonaparte.

The pedestal is filled with bas-reliefs, composed of trophies of arms of every kind, and at each angle is an eagle grasping a crown of laurel. At the foot of the column commences another set of bas-reliefs, which trace in chronological order the principal events of the campaign of 1805, from the breaking up of the camp of Boulogne, to the conclusion of peace after the battle of Austerlitz. These bas-reliefs, which ascend in a spiral direction, are contained in 276 plates, about three feet wide and four in height, which are joined together in an irregular manner, according to the disposition of the figures. A spiral line separates each row, and bears the name of the action which each division represents.

On the summit of the column, as on that of Trajan, is a gallery, the ascent to which is by a spiral staircase in the centre of the pillar. Strangers are not permitted to ascend to the gallery in consequence of an accident, which occurred there some time ago. It commands a fine view of Paris.

Above the gallery is a small dome, on which was placed the statue of Napoleon. This, however, has disappeared, and the white flag floats in its stead.

*Place de Louis XV.* Louis XV.'s Square.

[Formerly *Place de la Concorde*. Place of Concord.]

THIS magnificent place separates the Thuilleries from the Elysian Fields. It is of an octagonal form, surrounded by a fossé, guarded by a ballustrade of stone, which is terminated by little pavillions in the form of pedestals destined to receive groups of figures.

The centre of the place de Louis XV. exhibits one of the noblest views in Paris. In front is the palace of the Thuilleries, seen through the grand avenue. Behind is the triumphal arch and Barrière de Neuilly, seen likewise through the perspective of a long avenue. On one side the Rue Royale terminates with the new Church of the Madeleine; and on the other side, the eye, glancing over the new bridge de Louis Seize, rests on the noble colonnade that forms the façade of the palace of the Representatives.

An equestrian statue of Louis XV. occupied the centre of the square.

On the 30th of May, 1770, the marriage of Louis XVI., then Dauphin, was celebrated here, but the improvidence of the police converted the day of rejoicing into one of sadness and desolation. Many hundreds were crushed to death; sad presage of the horrible scenes which were afterwards witnessed in this place!

On the 12th July, 1789, an old man was wounded here, and on the morrow the revolutionary volcano burst forth.

In September, 1792, the statue of Louis XV. was overthrown, and the figure of Liberty erected in its stead. At the foot of this sanguinary altar the blood of Louis XVI. was shed; and, in the space of two years, many thousands of his subjects followed him to the same scaffold.



The name of *Concorde* was afterwards given to this square, to endeavour to efface the memory of the crimes by which it had been polluted. Its original title is now restored.

The space in the centre is at present unoccupied by any statue, or public monument.

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### *Place de Grève.*

[Near the Bridge Notre Dame.]

THIS square was the appointed scene of public executions. The ravages of the murderous guillotine will long render it a place of interest.

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### *Place Dauphine.*

[Near the Pont Neuf.]

THIS "Place" was built by Henry IV. in honour of the birth of Louis XIII. It is of a triangular form. The houses that surround it are of an uniform architecture; and their great height gives to the place a gloomy and melancholy air. The friends of General Dessaix have erected a monument to him in the centre. It is as simple and modest as the hero whom it commemorates.

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### *Place du Chatelet.*

[At the foot of the Pont au Change.]

Its form is quadrilateral; and, in the centre, a column of the Egyptian style rises from the middle of a

large basin, with a gilded statue of Victory on its summit. It is supposed to be the chef-d'œuvre of Brizot. At the foot are four statues, representing Vigilance, Law, Fortitude, and Prudence. They are admirably proportioned, but the uniformity of their appearance renders it difficult to distinguish the attribute which each is intended to personify.

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*Place Beauveau.*

[Rue St. Honoré.]

THIS "Place," in the form of a horse-shoe, commands a charming view of the avenue of Marigny.

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*Place de la Bastille.*

[Faubourg St. Antoine.]

THIS square is not yet finished, but its situation will render it as pleasant as any in Paris. On this spot stood the Bastille, which was destroyed in 1789.

## FOUNTAINS.

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[*Within the confines of Paris are sixty Fountains, for the use of the Public. The following well deserve inspection. Notwithstanding this immense number of Fountains, water for domestic purposes is dear in Paris, for a single pail usually costs one sou.*]

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### *Fontaine de la Place St. Michel.*

[Rue La Harpe.]

BALLET erected this fountain in 1684. It consists of one vast niche, ornamented by two Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The construction of the whole is on much too large a scale for the insignificant stream which issues from it without any picturesque effect.

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### *Fontaine de St. Sulpice.*

[In front of the Church of the same name.]

THIS pleasing structure is lost in the immensity of the area in which it is situated. It is a little massive square, with an entablature on each side, ornamented by bas-reliefs in marble, representing Peace, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts. On two of the sides are sculptures in white marble, in the form of the upper part of a vase, whence the water falls into semi-circular cisterns of marble, and thence into a circular basin.

*Fontaine de la Rue de Vaugirard.*

THIS fountain is composed of two pilasters, surmounted by a pediment. A bas-relief represents Leda on the banks of the Eurotas, and Jupiter under the form of a swan. The artist, who had only a little stream of water at his disposal, has very tastefully made it issue from the beak of an elegant bird.

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*Fontaine de la Rue de l'Echelle.*

THIS little monument, in the form of an ancient obelisk, discovers much good taste in the disposition, and elegance in the execution.

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*Fontaine de Grenelle.*

[Rue de Grenelle.]

THIS fountain was built by Bouchardon, in 1739. It is of a semicircular form, ninety feet in length and thirty-six in height, adorned with pilasters and niches, in which are the statues of the four Seasons, with bas-reliefs applicable to each underneath. The projection in the centre is composed of four Ionic columns, crowned with a pediment. A figure, representing the city of Paris, sits on a pedestal in the centre; on each side of which, and a little lower, are a river-god and a nymph, personifying the Seine and the Marne. The water issues from two heads, placed at equal distances from the middle.

The four Seasons ornament the niches, distinguished

by their peculiar attributes, and particularly by bas-reliefs placed underneath.

The architecture and decorations of this fountain have been much admired, especially when contrasted with the numerous productions of bad taste by which the age of Louis XV. was disgraced. It has, however, been justly observed, that this building has much more the appearance of a human habitation than a fountain; and that there should be some more conspicuous display of jets or torrents of water, to apprise the spectator that it is no monument of useless decoration, but an edifice consecrated to public utility.

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*Fontaine des Innocens.* In the Market of the Innocents.

THIS exquisite specimen of architecture does honour to the French school. At the base of each of the four sides is a square projecting stone, on which is placed a vast leaden basin of an antique form, supported by lions' feet. Above, at the corners, are four lions of lead, from which jets of water are directed into the basins; and yet higher in the middle of an arch, is another basin, elevated on a pedestal, from the centre of which springs a jet d'eau, and from the side are several little streams.

Each side presents a portico, composed of four fluted Composite pillars, surmounted by a pediment. Between the pilasters are figures of Naiads; and above and below are bas-reliefs, representing the different divinities of the water. The whole is crowned by a spherical roof, covered with plates of copper.

The Naiads, the Water-gods, and the Tritons, in bas-relief, are remarkable for the gracefulness of their attitudes, the beauty of their forms, their finished



execution, and the true antique air of their drapery. Little tablets of black marble bear this inscription:—

FONTIUM NYMPHIS.

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*Fontaine du Chatelet.*

[In the square of that name.]

THIS consists of a column in the Egyptian style, supporting a globe, on which is a statue of bronze, representing Victory. At the base are the statues of Vigilance, Law, Strength, and Prudence. They are celebrated for their gracefulness and fine proportion. The base of the column is composed of a single stone in the centre of the basin.

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*Fontaine de l'Ecole de Médecine.* Fountain  
of the School of Medicine.

THE form of this fountain is remarkable. It consists of a kind of grotto, formed by four Doric pillars, from the roof of which the water descends like rain, and is received in a semicircular basin at the base.

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*Fontaine de la Place de l'Hospice Militaire  
du Gros-Caillou.*

Fountain of the Military Hospital of Gros-  
Caillou.

THE decorations of this fountain pleasingly accord

with its situation. Eight pilasters, with a Doric entablature, form a square. The principal front is adorned by two figures. Hygeia offers the refreshing draught to a soldier, fatigued by the combat. The figure of the soldier is much admired. Between the pilasters are vases entwined by the Æsculapian Serpent.

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*Fontaine de la Croix de Trahoir.*

[Rue St. Honoré.]

A BASE of a simple form supports two stones with incrustated pilasters, and a Doric pediment, surmounted by a ballustrade. Towards Rue St. Honoré is the figure of a Naiad.

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*Fontaine St. Eustache.*

[In the market of that name.]

IN a niche of a rustic form, surrounded by icicles and incrustations, is placed a vase, whence descends a sheet of water. It is first received in a shell, and thence escapes into a semicircular cistern. Above the shell is placed the head of a Tantalus, crowned with flowers, with his mouth open, and his eyes eagerly fixed on the descending water, which he is utterly unable to reach.

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*Fontaine de la Rue Censier.*

A SATYR, surrounded by all the attributes of Bacchus, offers the water with an air of derision.

*Fontaine de la Rue des Vieilles Andriettes.*

THE pediment, surmounted by an attic, is adorned with a Naiad, the production of Mignot. The figure is deservedly admired.

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*Fontaine d'Alexandre.*

[Rue St. Victor.]

THIS little structure, of an ancient form, pleases from its extreme simplicity.

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*Fontaine de la Place de l'Ecole.*

A PEDESTAL, of a pleasing form, supports a beautiful vase.

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*Fontaine de Popincourt.*

THIS quarter of the city is industrious, but very poor. The ornaments of the fountain are appropriately chosen. Charity is leading one little child, hiding another in the folds of her robe, and offering the nutritious draught to two others.

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*Fontaine de l'Esplanade du Boulevard de Bondi.*

THE plan of this immense fountain is simple, and the effect is striking. It is composed of three circular and concentric basins. Four lions pour a stream of water into the uppermost, and thence it pleasingly flows from basin to basin.

*Fontaine Dessaix.*

[Place Dauphine.]

FAME is placing a crown of laurel on the head of Dessaix. The figures are finely proportioned; and the whole monument, of the simplest form, is well executed.

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*Fontaine de la Place Royale.*

THE only thing remarkable in this fountain is, that the water, in issuing from the jets, forms a beautiful fleur-de-lis. The effect is pleasing, and the imitation perfect.

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*Fontaine de la Rue de Sévres.*

A COLOSSAL figure, in Egyptian drapery, pours water from two urns.

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*Fontaine de l'Elephant.* Fountain of the Elephant. Boulevard du Temple.

IN the canal, near the spot on which the Bastille once stood, is erected an arch, on which was to have been placed an immense elephant of bronze, 72 feet high, with a tower on its back, out of whose trunk the water was to have flowed.

The model is complete, and is exhibited near the spot under an immense shed. The stupendous dimensions of the animal may be imagined, when it is mentioned that the staircase to the tower is contained in one of the legs. This undertaking was commenced by order of Buonaparte, but it is probable that the idea will now be relinquished.

*Fontaine de St. Martin.*

THE new fountain on the Boulevard St. Martin is the noblest ornament of the kind in Paris, and derives a considerable degree of beauty from its magnitude, its form, its materials, and its decorations. The form is circular, the ornaments are lions, the materials are granite and bronze, and the quantity of water is abundant. The trees which line the Boulevard are a very pleasing accompaniment.

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## BRIDGES:

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The bridges at Paris, owing to the elevation of the quays above the river, have very little ascent, and are therefore very convenient; they are, however, with the exception of the Pont-Neuf, far inferior to the bridges of Rome or Florence, and in magnitude and grandeur they sink into insignificance when compared with the stupendous masses of Waterloo, Blackfriars, or Westminster.

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### *Pont-Neuf.* The New Bridge.

THIS bridge extends across the two arms of the Seine towards the point of the Island of the Palace, and forms a communication between that Island and the street Dauphine and La Monnaie on either side.

This bridge, the most ancient in Paris, was begun during the reign of Henry III. and completed by Henry IV. It is 996 feet in length, and 90 in breadth.

An obelisk 180 feet high stands on the centre, in the place once occupied by the statue of Henry IV.

This bridge is incessantly crowded with passengers, and exhibits a novel and interesting scene. It is the favourite resort of itinerant fruiterers and pedlars of every description, who line each side of it, and force the attention of the passenger by the most exaggerated and deafening history of the excellence of their wares. The dealer in books is posted next to the vender of hot sausages or fried plaice. Beside him is the polisher of shoes, while his neighbour offers the most delicate cakes and preserves. Beyond him is a print-merchant, with engravings of every price, and suited to every

taste. He is elbowed by a ballad-singer or a hawker of news. No sooner has the traveller escaped from his harsh and discordant note, than he is annoyed by the importunity of some canine tonsor, who, for a small gratuity, will clip his poodle, or his barbette, to the very height of the fashion. The professors of this last art are numerous in Paris, and some of them enjoy as much reputation, and reap as much emolument, as the scientific and justly-celebrated professor of canine and animal medicine in the western part of the English metropolis.

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### *Pont Royal.* The Royal Bridge.

Is situated opposite the Thuilleries, and was erected by Louis XIV., to replace that of wood, which the breaking up of the ice in 1684 had carried away.

It is composed of five arches. The architecture is masculine and correct.

The view from this bridge is truly imposing. The palace and garden of the Thuilleries are seen to great advantage.

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### *Pont Grammont.*

THIS forms a communication between the quay of the Celestins and the island of the Louvier. It was constructed in the close of the last century, at the expense of the city, and is the only wooden bridge in Paris.

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### *Pont aux Doubles.*

THIS bridge leads from Rue de la Bûcherie to Parvis

Notre Dame. The fare for passing it was once a *double* (a coin no longer in circulation;) whence it derives its name.

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### *Pont Louis XVI.* Bridge of Louis XVI.

[Formerly *Pont de la Concorde*. Bridge of Concord.]

Is opposite to what was denominated *Le Conseil du Corps Legislatif* (Council of the Legislative Body,) and communicates from the square of Louis XV. to the Quai d'Orsai.

This bridge was completed in 1791. All appearance of strength and stability is sacrificed to a false elegance and affected lightness of structure, little suited to this kind of building.

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### *Pont au Change.* Bridge of the Change.

Is close to the Palace of Justice, between La Place du Chatelet and Rue de la Barillerie, and was formerly designated *Le Grand Pont, et le Pont Oiseaux* (the Great Bridge, and the Bridge of Birds.)

Its antiquity is as great as Le Petit Pont, and it assumed its present name when Louis the Young first established the Exchange. It has been often swept away by inundations and by ice.

It was destroyed by fire in 1621 and 1639, reconstructed in stone in 1647, and repaired in 1788, at which period it was divested of the houses which had hitherto encumbered it. Its architecture is solid, and it is unusually wide.

*Pont St. Michel.* Bridge of St. Michael.

THIS also stands near the Palace of Justice, and communicates from Rue de la Barillerie to La Place du Pont St. Michel. It was built of stone under Charles VI., and rebuilt in 1618; when it was made sixty feet longer, and twenty wider. Its architecture is bold and solid. It was repaired by Napoleon.

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*Pont Notre Dame.* Bridge of our Lady.

Is situated at the extremity of the Quay de la Megisserie, called in the fourteenth century, *Pont de la Planche Milray*, and leads from Rue Planche Milray to the city. It was rebuilt on the plan of a cordelier, named Jocande, under the reign of Charles XII., in 1499. Sixty-one brick houses, which it formerly bore, were taken down in 1786.

In the middle is a pump, which supplies most of the fountains of Paris.

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*Petit Pont.* Little Bridge.

THIS bridge forms a communication between Rue St. Jacques and the city. The time of its foundation is uncertain. It existed in the time of the Gauls; and when Lutetia was rebuilt by the Romans, a fortress was erected at its extremity. It was eight times carried away by floods; and in 1718 it was destroyed by fire in four hours, together with all the houses upon it. The conflagration originated from two boats laden with hay, which had anchored under one of its arches. In 1719 it was rebuilt, unencumbered by houses.

*Pont Marie.* Mary Bridge.

[Near the Quai des Ormes. Elm-Quay.]

THIS structure was so named after the builder, who erected it in the reign of Henry IV. It was partly destroyed in 1658, but afterwards repaired, and quite divested of houses, in 1719.

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*Pont de la Tournelle.* Tournelle Bridge.

STANDS on the quay bearing that name, and was so called from the castle which adjoined the gate of St. Bernard. The character of its architecture is very grand.

It communicates from the port of St. Bernard to the island of St. Louis. It is the third bridge that has been erected on this spot. A wooden bridge, which existed in 1369, gradually decayed. A second wooden bridge was carried away by the ice. The city of Paris caused this of stone to be built in 1656.

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*Pont du Jardin des Plantes, or Pont d'Austerlitz.*

FORMS a communication between the Boulevard of Bourdon and the Garden of Plants. It was completed in 1807. The piles are of stone, and the arches of cast iron. It has an air of great solidity and strength. A toll is exacted from all passengers. There is an extensive view to the east over the country bordering on the Seine; and to the west over the port of St. Bernard, and the beautiful quays of the island of St. Louis. The name of this bridge was altered on the arrival of



the allied troops in Paris. The Austrians blew up part of the bridge before the authorities in Paris consented to the alteration.

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*Pont de l' Ecole Militaire.*

[Opposite to the Champ de Mars.]

THIS bridge was begun by M. Dillon, in 1806, and has not yet received its last embellishments. It has been open to foot-passengers since 1812.

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*Pont de la Cité. The City Bridge.*

It unites the quay of Catinat to the island of St. Louis, and was built in 1803. It is composed of a strange and unscientific mixture of stone, wood, and iron. It has already become so insecure, that carriages are not permitted to pass over it.

Foot-passengers pay a sous every time they cross it.

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*Pont des Arts.*

[Opposite the Palace of the Fine Arts.]

THIS bridge, extending from the Louvre to the Mint, was built by Demoutier in 1804. The arches are composed of cast iron. It has nine arches, each of which is supported by three girders, and it is perfectly horizontal. It is open only to foot-passengers, who pay one sous each. It was formerly ornamented with flowers, and was the fashionable promenade of the Parisians, but it is now almost deserted.

It affords a pleasing view of the Seine from the Pont-Neuf in the Pont-Royal.

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*Pont des Invalides, or Pont Jena.*

THIS bridge, opposite the Champ de Mars, was begun in 1806, and has not long been finished. It consists of five arches of equal size, and happily combines elegance with strength.

On the second entrance of the Allies into Paris, Blucher, offended at the name given to the bridge, ordered it to be blown up. It was, however, preserved by the prompt interference of the Allied Sovereigns.

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*Quais. Quays.*

THERE are in Paris forty-two quays, extending from east to west about five English miles, on both sides of the river; and which are at different parts distinguished by different names, though in reality they form only two immensely long quays.

The river Seine, which is a running river, and not a tide river, has no commerce but what is carried on by boats. The quays are merely stone embankments, without cranes for raising goods, or warehouses for receiving them, which are essential parts of what is properly termed a quay.

There are stone stairs at different places, and the quays, as they are termed, are merely streets with houses on one side and the river on the other.

They could not have been better planned than they are; and no river like the Thames, where there is much trade, can have its borders laid out in a manner

that will please the eye so well. The islands in the river are bordered with stone in the same way; and the whole extent, taking the borders of the river and of the islands, amounts to about 12,000 toises, or nearly fifteen English miles. The whole is well executed in stone, with a parapet; and the sewers fall into the river through arches under those quays.

These stone embankments were first begun in 1312, in the reign of Philip-le-Bel. The height of the stonework is about fifteen feet, in some places built on piles, and in others on a solid foundation of earth.

Various sorts of goods are landed at different parts of the river, and these are termed *ports*, though there is no apparent mark of any thing like a port.

During the Revolution, the quays were extended at both ends very considerably.

When it is considered that the waters of the river rise in winter about ten or twelve feet higher than in summer, it will be seen that an absolute necessity exists for having stone embankments, and the whole is so well executed, that the borders of the river, or quays, are the pleasantest and best walks in Paris, with the exception of the Boulevards and public gardens.

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## *Bains Publics.* Public Baths.

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THERE is no species of accommodation connected with personal cleanliness which may not be procured at Paris at a very moderate price.

The frequent use of a warm bath is considered by the French as essential to comfort and health. There are baths in almost every part of the town. They consist of ranges of small rooms, each neatly fitted up with a bath, towels, gowns, a fire, and conveniences of every kind. In each bath are two pipes, one for cold, and the other for hot water. Every person makes his bath as he pleases; and if he choose to breakfast, read the papers, or make a morning's lounge in the bath-room, every thing which he can wish is furnished from the house.

The charge for the mere use of the bath, the room, and the necessary articles for bathing, is generally 1 franc and 50 cents.

On different parts of the Seine are large and elegant house-boats, fitted up as baths in a very complete manner. Each boat, in addition to the baths, contains a kitchen and dining-room. The edge of the boat resembles a little garden, with all sorts of plants, flowers, and trees, birds hanging in cages, and little fountains playing. When lighted up at night, this has a very pleasing effect.

Among the incalculable number of public baths, the following are the most celebrated:

*Bains de Vigier.* Baths of Vigier, near the second arch, and above the Pont Royal (Royal Bridge), so named after their director, whose establishment is upon the most liberal and expanded scale. A floating vessel, 210 feet in length, and 65 in breadth, contains no

less than 140 separate baths, which in the summer are always filled from break of day until 11 o'clock at night.

On each side of the vessel is a promenade, over which orange-trees, myrtles, roses, and other odoriferous plants, diffuse the most fragrant perfume.

The admission to the bath is 30 sols.

The Baths of Albert, at the quay d'Orsai, facing the Thuilleries, are much frequented. Here are likewise celebrated medicinal baths. Upon the same quay are excellent warm baths.

Baths of M. Wasse, Rue St. Joseph, (Saint Joseph Street), No. 4, at the entrance of the Ruel Croissant, (Crescent Street.)

The Summer Vauxhall baths, on the Boulevard of the Temple.

Baths of Poitevin, at the bottom of Le Pont Neuf.

Turkish Baths, Rue du Temple, No. 98, (Street of the Temple.) These possess the peculiar advantage of a garden for promenade, prior and subsequent to bathing.

*Bains Chinois.* The Chinese Bath. Boulevard des Italiens, No. 25. The construction of these baths is singular. On some artificial masses of rocks several pavillions are erected in the Chinese form. These contain the baths, which are commodious and agreeable. Connected with them is a coffee-house, and the establishment of a restaurateur.

*Bains Montesquieu*, in the street of that name.—These are inferior in elegance and convenience to none that Paris affords.

*Bains St. Sauveur*, Rue St. Denis, No. 277. These baths are of more simple architecture than the former, and of less price, but equally convenient.

*Bains de Tivoli*, Rue St. Lazare, No. 88. In this noble establishment are the common cold and warm baths, with baths of every species of factitious and



mineral water, and temporary or permanent lodgings for invalids.

*Ecoles de Natation.* Swimming Schools, (Quai d'Orsai.) In the summer season these schools are much frequented by the young Parisians. The art of swimming is expeditiously taught, and at a very reasonable expense.

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## TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

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*Porte St. Denis.* Gate of St. Denis.

[St. Denis Street.]

THE name of gate is now improperly given to this edifice; it is truly a triumphal arch. It was erected by the city of Paris in commemoration of the uninterrupted series of victories which distinguished one period of the reign of Louis XIV. It forms a perfect square of seventy-two feet.

On each side of the arch are pyramids in bas-relief, filled with trophies. The arrangement of the different pieces, and the execution of the whole, will scarcely yield to the celebrated column of Trajan.

On the side towards the city, colossal figures of Holland and the Rhine sit at the base of the pyramids, and the pediment over the arch represents the passage of the Rhine.

Towards the suburb, the pyramids rest on lions, and the bas-relief over the arch represents the taking of Maestricht.

This monument has been regarded as one of the noblest works of the age of Louis XIV., whether we consider the harmony of its proportions, or the admirable execution of all its parts.

Having suffered some injury from time and from the ravages of the Revolution, M. Cellerier was employed to repair it. It does much credit to his taste and his modesty, that he has contented himself with restoring its original inscriptions and sculptures, without one addition or embellishment.

*Porte St. Martin.* Gate of St. Martin.

[St. Martin Street.]

THIS triumphal arch was likewise built during the reign of Louis XIV. It forms a square of 54 feet, and is divided into three arches, the centre of which is 15 feet wide and 30 high, and the others 8 feet wide and 16 high. The spaces above the smaller arches are occupied by bas-reliefs, representing, towards the city, the taking of Besançon, and the Triple Alliance; and on the side of the suburb, the taking of Limbourg, and the defeat of the Germans. Above is a pediment, and an inscription extending through the whole of the front.

The gate of St. Martin is inferior to that of St. Denis in richness, but it does not yield to it in harmony of proportion, or delicacy of execution.

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## Triumphal Arch of the Thuilleries.

THIS arch, which forms the principal entrance to the court of the Thuilleries, was built on the plan of that of Septimius Severus of Rome, nor is it inferior to its celebrated original. It is sixty feet wide, and forty-five feet high. The centre arch is fourteen feet wide, the others eight and a half. Each front is decorated with four columns of the Corinthian order, supporting marble figures, representing different soldiers; towards the palace are a grenadier, a canonier, a carabinier, and a pioneer; on the other side are a cuirassier, a dragoon, a carabinier, and a chasseur.

Four bas-reliefs adorn the attic. On the outside are, on the right, the arms of France, supported by Peace

and Plenty ; and on the left, the arms of Italy, sustained by Wisdom and Strength. On the side towards the palace are the same arms, accompanied by divers attributes of the Arts and Sciences.

Four other bas-reliefs are over the smaller arches, representing, on the side towards the palace, the entry of Munich, and the interview of the two Emperors ; and on the other side, the battle of Austerlitz and the capitulation of Ulm.

Over the centre arch, in a triumphal car, was the statue of Napoleon. The bronze horses were the celebrated productions of Lysippus, which formerly ornamented the square of St. Marc at Venice, and which had before adorned the arch of Nero at Rome.

This group, which had a picturesque effect, and well terminated a building remarkable for the elegance of its proportions, the happy arrangement of its different parts, and the inimitable execution of the whole, has disappeared. The horses have been restored to their rightful owners, and the statue of Napoleon has been hurled to the ground.

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### Triumphal Arch *de l'Etoile.*

BUONAPARTE had commenced a triumphal arch at the Barrière de l'Etoile, which was to have surpassed every similar edifice in magnitude, and to have announced to future generations his triumph over Russia and Europe. It had already attained a considerable elevation, and formed a conspicuous object from the Thuilleries, and the bank of the Seine ; but it yet stands an unfinished monument of disappointed pride and baffled ambition.

## BARRIÈRES DE PARIS.

## THE BARRIERS OF PARIS.

THESE are situated at the several principal avenues to the suburbs of the city, and are occupied by the custom-house officers, who are stationed there to collect the duties. Mons. Le Doux has very tastefully diversified the form of these buildings. The barrier of Chaillot bears the appearance of a row of pillars; those of Paillassons and l'Ecole Militaire resemble two chapels. On the side of Mont Parnasse de la Voirie and Grenelle, the Barriers assume a heavy and massive appearance, while others display rural simplicity. Beyond La Rapée the eye is greeted with a temple dedicated to Venus, and the Barrier of the Gobelins is entitled Marengo.

As it would too much extend the boundaries of this publication to enter into a detailed account of the fifty-six *Barrières* that environ Paris, the writer will mention only the following:—

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## Barrier of Fontainebleau.

THE barrier of Fontainebleau consists of two parallel buildings, placed on each side of the road. Five arcades form a covered porch. The whole is simple, elegant, and original.

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## Barrier of the Throne; or, Barrier of St. Anthony.

THIS barrier presents two lodges, each forty-nine feet square, and 270 feet from each other. A palisade



connects them, in the centre of which two columns of the Doric order are elevated, each seventy-five feet high, and placed on a square building which serves for a pedestal.

The effect of the whole is very pleasing, and well announces the entrance to the metropolis of the kingdom.

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### Barrier of St. Martin.

THE barrier of St. Martin is square, each front presenting a peristyle, composed of eight columns of the Tuscan order. Above rises a circular building with twenty arcades, plain and unadorned. The style of the whole is bold, masculine, and perfectly unique.

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### Barrier of l'Etoile.

THIS is placed near the unfinished triumphal arch. It consists of two square buildings, each adorned by twenty colossal columns, a cornice, and four entablatures, and terminating in a circular roof resembling a dome.

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### Barrier of Passy.

THIS edifice is embellished by twelve columns, four entablatures, and two colossal statues representing Brittany and Normandy.

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## MARKETS.

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THE markets of Paris were formerly small and inconvenient, and the halls for the use of the merchants mean and insignificant. The last age, however, has been singularly occupied in the embellishment or erection of numerous monuments of public utility; and, within the last twelve years, edifices have been commenced or finished, which have cost the state more than fifty millions of francs.

Foremost on the list stands

### *Halle au Blé.* The Corn Market.

[Rue du Vinsmes.]

M. MAIZIERES constructed this hall in 1762, for the sale of wheat and other corn. It was celebrated for its circular form, the lightness of its arches, the elegance of its architecture, and its pleasing appearance both within and without. This building proving too small, it was resolved to cover the court, although it was no less than 120 feet in diameter. This was accomplished by one immense arch. After enduring twenty-two years, it was destroyed by fire in 1802.

The present hall is built of cast-iron; and to lessen the former transparency, by which the eye was dazzled, rather than the edifice agreeably illuminated, the light is admitted by a lantern in the centre, thirty-seven feet in diameter.

On the outside of the edifice, and attached to the wall, is an astronomical column, which Catherine de Medicis ordered to be built in 1572. It is of the Doric style of architecture, and ninety-five feet in height.

At its foot is a public fountain, and on its summit an enormous sun-dial.

The hall is open every Wednesday and Saturday for the sale of grain, and every day for flour.

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### *Halle aux Draps.* The Cloth Hall.

[Rue de Poterie.]

THE exterior decoration of the building is imposing. A double flight of steps conducts to the interior, the immense halls of which are lighted by fifty windows. It is open for the sale of cloth every day, and for linen for five days after the first Monday in every month.

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### *Halle aux Vins.* The Wine Hall.

[Quai St. Bernard.]

THE ancient hall having fallen to utter ruin, Napoleon commanded the first stone of the present magnificent dépôt to be laid in 1811. It is divided into fourteen halls and eighty-one cellars, and will contain 200,000 hogsheads of wine. It is open every day.

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### *Gréniers de Reserve.* Granaries.

THIS immense building was erected in 1807, near the Boulevard Bourdon. It cost more than twelve millions, and is supposed to be capable of containing sufficient corn to supply Paris for six months.

*Marché des Innocens.* Market of the  
Innocents.

[Between the Streets *Feronnerie* and *Fers*.]

IN the ninth century a tower occupied this space, which was built to repel the attacks of the Normans. This being destroyed, the place was converted into a burial-ground, and more than half of the population of Paris was interred here. A church dedicated to the Innocents was likewise built. In 1785, this church was demolished; and the putrid exhalations which spread around, rendered it necessary to shut up the cemetery, which had been a scandal and a nuisance to the very centre of the city. The nuisance, however, continued; for the ground, completely saturated with the dead, refused longer to assist in their decomposition. It was therefore determined to remove them from the cemetery, and to convert the vast expanse into a market for vegetables. The catacombs received the mouldering bones; the more offensive remains of mortality were conveyed to a considerable distance from Paris, and the principal and most pleasing market of the metropolis was established.

In the centre is a beautiful fountain, which has already been described.

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*Marché à la Volaille.* The Poultry Market.

[Rue des Grands Augustins.]

NOTHING can be more elegant than this edifice, consisting of four galleries, separated by four ranks of pillars, and forming innumerable arcades. Between the

pillars are placed iron railings with numerous gates. The building is 190 feet long, and 141 wide.

A fresh assortment of poultry and game usually arrives every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

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*Marché St. Martin.* St. Martin's Market.

A NEW market of unusual elegance and convenience is now erecting in the garden of the ancient priory of St. Martin. It will contain no less than 300 stalls.

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*Marché St. Joseph.* St. Joseph's Market.

[Rue Montmartre.]

THIS little market was built in 1794, on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Joseph. Molière and La Fontaine had been buried here, and their remains are now trodden under foot by the venders of poultry and fish.

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*Marché St. Jean.* St. John's Market.

[Rue de la Verrerie.]

PIERRE DE CRAON having assassinated the Constable Clisson in 1391, all his property was confiscated, and his habitation rased to the ground. The place on which it stood was given to the Churchwardens of St. John, who augmented their burial-ground with it. At what period it was converted into a market is not known.



*Marché St. Germain.* St. Germain's Market.

[Rue du Foir.]

ON a spot, which was once occupied by a multitude of the meanest huts, and which was the resort of the lowest orders of the dissolute and abandoned, an edifice is now erecting, designed as a market, and which promises to be spacious, elegant, and commodious.

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*Marché du Vieux Linge.* Rag Fair.

[Rue du Temple.]

A MULTITUDE of pillars support the four enormous halls of which this immense bazaar is composed. It contains 800 stalls or shops.

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*Marché aux Fleurs.* The Flower Market.

[Quai Dessaix.]

THIS market is tastefully arranged, and is even superior to the South of Covent Garden in the months of May and June.

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*Marché aux Fruits.* The Fruit Market.

[Quai de Tournelle.]

THIS market is well supplied every day with such fruits as are in season, most part of which arrive by water.

*Marché aux Chevaux.* The Horse Market.

[Boulevard de l'Hôpital.]

HELD on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 till 4 in winter, and till 6 in summer. A strict police is preserved here to prevent unsound horses from being sold. Exact registers of sales are kept, and the seller is answerable for 9 days, according to the warrant given at the sale.

The *Cattle and Sheep Markets* are out of town, at Sceaux and Poissy. Butchers who are established must open an account with two public Banks established for the purpose of making payments in ready money to dealers in cattle. They may do this by giving security, from 1 to 3,000 francs. The *caises*, or banks, make the payments for their purchases to the amount of the security. This is a wise regulation to prevent prices from being raised by credit, or sales being stopped for want of money.

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*Marché des Prouvaires.*

[Near St. Eustache.]

THIS new market, just opened for the sale of butchers' meat, is on a large scale, and excellently planned.

The Fish-Market every day, Rue Montmartre.

The Hay-Market. Quai de la Tournelle.

The Potato-Market. Place du Legal.

The Pork-Market (Maison Blanche), on Wednesday and Saturday.

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*Abattoirs.* Slaughter Houses.

THE slaughter-houses, which are considered the nuisance and disgrace of the English metropolis, are placed

in the outskirts of Paris, and under the inspection of the police. The slaughter-house of Montmartre, at the end of Rochechouart Street, rivals many of the public buildings in its external appearance. It is no less than 1,074 feet in length, and 384 in depth, and is watered by sluices from the Ourcq. On entering it, the stranger perceives no disagreeable smell; he witnesses no disgusting sight; and often he would not suspect the purpose to which the building is devoted. The English traveller should not fail to visit these useful edifices. He will return with a wish to reform those nuisances, and abodes of cruelty, filth, and pestilence, which disgust him in the capital of his own country.

The slaughter-houses of Popincourt, Rue St. Aman-diers, St. Antoine, and of Vaugirard, between the barriers of Sevres and Paillassons, almost rival that at Montmartre.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

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SINCE the restoration of the Bourbons, the French government have evinced an anxiety to administer justice in a similar manner to that practised in England, particularly as it respects trial by jury.

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### *Cour de Cassation.* Court of Appeal.

It is composed of a president, vice-president, and forty-five counsellors. This court does not judge respecting the rights of the parties, but only reverses or confirms a decree when an appeal is made to it, either on account of informality in the proceedings or misapplication of the laws.

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### *Cour des Comptes.* Court of Accompts.

THIS is held at the Palace of Justice. It has a president, three vice-presidents, ten masters of accompts, and eighty referees. It attends to the oaths of those who receive or pay public money, and judges all causes relative to the revenues of the state, mortgages, &c. It opens at nine o'clock in the morning, and has no vacation.

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### *Cour Royale.* Royal Court.

HELD at the Palace of Justice. It consists of a president, five vice-presidents, and numerous other officers.

It is divided into five chambers, three for civil actions, one for appeals from the Correèctional Police, and another for accusation. It sits from the day after the first Sunday in December, till the 15th August.

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*Tribunal de Première Instance.* Tribunal of  
the First Instance.

THIS is held at the Palace of Justice. It is divided into six chambers, five for civil affairs, and the sixth for correctional.

There are 114 notaries in Paris, who write all agreements, wills, life certificates, leases, mortgages, sales of estates, and other authentic acts. Attorneys in Paris do not, as in London, transact any business of this kind. The difference between conveyancing attorney and attorney at common law, is only voluntary in England; but it is not so in France, where the *avoué* or attorney at law never makes conveyances, and the notary cannot act in a court of law.

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*Tribunal de Commerce.* Tribunal of  
Commerce.

[Cloître St. Mery.]

THIS court sits every day, except Tuesdays and Saturdays. The judges are commercial men of great reputation. There are ten officers, called *gardes de commerce*, who properly belong to this court, and who have the exclusive power of personal arrest.



*Tribunal de Police Municipal.* Court of  
Municipal Police.

THIS is held at the Palace of Justice. The justices of the peace sit here alternately, and judge all police affairs, from 1 franc to 25 francs.

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*Juges de Paix.* Justices of the Peace.

THESE are twelve in number, being one for each arrondissement, who settle all trifling differences between individuals. They hold their sittings at the following places. No. 8, Rue Royale. St. Honoré. No. 3, Rue d'Antin, Batiment des Petits Péres, Place des Victoires. No. 4, Place du Chevalier du Guet. No. 4, Rue Thevenot. No. 2, Rue St. Apolline. No. 1, Rue de la Poterie. No. 37, Rue St. Bernard. No. 4, Rue des Barres. No. 11, Rue de l'Université. No. 62, Rue du Vieux Colombier. No. 22, Rue des Bernardins.

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*Commissaries de Police.* Commissaries of the  
Police.

THEIR office is similar to that of the constables in England. They attend at public places, and receive all complaints in the first instance.

## PRISONS.

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### *Prison de la Force.* Prison of la Force.

[Près la Place Royale.]

If it were admissible to say that the structure and portal of a prison were handsome, the building now under review deserves attention. The massive vaulting of the great entrance presents a very fine specimen of modern architecture, and is the only one of this kind in Paris.

This edifice is divided into six departments, each having a court-yard, covered gallery, infirmary, a store for common use, and reflectors, which are kept burning all night.

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### *Le Temple.* The Temple.

[Rue de la Corderie. Street of La Corderie.]

THE tower of the Temple was used as a place of confinement for prisoners of state. It was particularly interesting to the traveller, as having been the last residence of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family, who only quitted its gloomy precincts to ascend the scaffold.

The gallant Sir Sidney Smith was confined here, and within these walls the unfortunate Captain Wright lost his life.

The pile of buildings which originally occupied the enclosure of the Temple has been partly demolished; and streets have been erected on the site communicating with the Corderie.

The Temple was built in 1200, and was the principal residence of the Knights Templars. Their increasing numbers, wealth, and power, rendered them an object

of jealousy to the sovereigns in whose dominions they resided, and the Pope and the King of France conspired together to dissolve the order, and to seize on all their riches. They were accused of the most horrible crimes, were condemned almost unheard, and 54 of them were burnt with a slow fire on the Pont Neuf.

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### *La Conciergerie.*

THIS prison is situated under the Palais de Justice, and is appropriated for the reception of those who, convicted of crimes, await the sentence of the law. The entrance to this fabric is in the court of the Palace, being rendered conspicuous by an ornamented arcade. Within the walls of this fatal building were confined, in 1794, the famous Lavoiser, Malesherbes, Condorcet, and numerous other characters, as renowned for their virtues as for their science.

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### *St. Pelagie.*

[Rue de la Clef. Key Street, No. 14.]

THIS building, erected in 1665 for the reception of female penitents, was converted into a prison at the commencement of the Revolution. It is large, commodious, well distributed, and well ventilated. It is now a place of confinement for debtors, and for those who are detained by the police.

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### *Madelonnettes.*

[Rue des Fontaines. Fountain Street, No. 24.]

IT was formerly a monastery, but is now transformed into a prison for women convicted of crimes.

*Bicetre.*

THE Bicetre is situated on the road to Fontainebleau, about a league and a half from Paris. In the centre of an hospital for the blind and insane is a strong prison, in which those who are condemned to the galleys are confined until the time of their departure. They who are adjudged to suffer a certain period of imprisonment are likewise often sent here, and many who are suspected of crimes against the state are lodged within these walls.

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*St. Lazare.*

[Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 117.]

WOMEN sentenced to different periods of imprisonment are confined here, under an excellent system of management, and being compelled to work, are frequently taught habits of industry. The beautiful needle-work of the inhabitants of St. Lazare is universally admired.

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*L'Abbaye. The Abbey.*

[Rue St. Marguerite, Faubourg St. Germain, No. 10.]

THIS is now exclusively a military prison. It was the theatre of the most dreadful massacres in September, 1792.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

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THE hospitals and charitable institutions of Paris are supported and maintained by government. Their number is scarcely credible. More than 15,000 beds are made up at the different hospitals, and the annual expenditure is computed at 300,000*l.* sterling.

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### *Hotel des Invalides, ou Hotel de Mars.* Hospital for Invalids.

THIS building was projected by Henry III., commenced by Henry IV., and completed by Louis XIV. They whose blood had flowed for the safety and honour of their country, deserved a peaceable and comfortable asylum in their old age. The edifice happily unites the bold and masculine character that suited the purpose to which it was devoted, with the magnificence of the sovereign who erected it.

It is composed of five courts, of equal form and dimensions, surrounded by buildings. A vast esplanade, bordered by rows of trees, and the centre decorated by a fountain, gives to the principal façade towards the Seine a noble perspective. A superb railing encloses the court before the hotel. The front consists of three floors above the basement, which is pierced with arcades. An advanced building presents itself in the centre, and at each extremity. That in the centre, and in which is the principal entrance, is decorated by Ionic pillars supporting a magnificent arch, in which was a bas-relief containing an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., accompanied by Justice and Prudence,



the workmanship of the younger Coustou. These two figures yet remain.

On each side of the gate are other figures representing the nations conquered by Louis XIV., with colossal statues of Mars and Minerva.

A spacious dome adorns the church, surrounded by forty columns of the Composite order, covered with lead, and ornamented with gilding. Above is a cupola with pillars, supporting a pyramid surmounted by a cross, which is 308 feet from the ground. From this lofty situation is an extensive view of Paris and its environs.

The church is regarded as the chef d'œuvre of French architecture, although it has been justly remarked that the portal is too small and too much divided to suit the lofty building to which it conducts. The interior of the dome was painted by Charles La Fosse, and represents "The Apotheosis of St. Louis." Beneath it are "The Twelve Apostles," by Jouvenet.

From the dome were suspended the colours taken from different nations. They exceeded three thousand. It was a sublime idea to make the asylum of these veterans the depository of the choicest spoils of war. As they walked beneath the waving banners, perhaps the trophies of their own valour, every glorious exploit, in which they had borne a share, was recalled warm to their memory. They forgot their wounds, they forgot their age; again they fought the battles of their country; again they exulted in the shout of victory. When the Allies were about to enter Paris, the French invalids tore down the banners, and made a bonfire of them, that it might never be said they were retaken.

The sword of the great Frederick was likewise deposited here. It was claimed by Prince Blucher on the entrance of the Allies into the capital, and restored to Berlin, whence it had been taken by Buonaparte.

The objects which principally deserve the attention of the traveller are, the tessellated pavement under the dome, exquisitely finished; the four refectories, ornamented with delineations of the battles of Louis XIV.; the remarkably spacious kitchens; the time-piece, by Le Pautre; and the façade on the river-side, occupying an extent of 200 yards. Every accommodation is prepared for the comfort of the interesting inhabitants of this hospital. A large and well-furnished library offers rational and inexhaustible amusement to the officers of every rank.

In the vaults of the church are deposited the remains of the great Turenne; a name which ever recalls to the mind of the Frenchman and the soldier the ideas of invincible courage and unsullied honour.

On each side of the monument are figures representing Wisdom and Valour deploring the loss of the hero. In front is a bas-relief of the battle of Turckheim. The marshal is expiring in the arms of Victory. The simple name of "Tureene" is the only and the sublime inscription which the mausoleum bears. Not far from him reposes Marshal Vauban.

The fountain in the centre of the esplanade was enriched by the lion of bronze taken from the square of St. Mark at Venice.

It was the intention of Napoleon to have converted the esplanade into a military Elysium. The statue of every ancient and modern hero was to have been placed under the waving foliage. This would have completed the sublimity of the edifice.

The hospital is open for the inspection of strangers every day, from ten until four.

*Hospice d'Humanité.* Hospital of Humanity.(Formerly *Hotel Dieu.*)[*Rue du Marché Palu.* Palu Market Street.]

THIS hospital, the most ancient in Paris, and constantly crowded with sick, is most absurdly situated in the most populous part of the city.

Towards the close of the reign of Louis XVI., its situation and management had become a matter of national concern, and indeed of national danger. Five thousand sick were crowded in less than 1,400 beds. On the same couch were often stretched the consumptive patient, the man who was devoured by a burning fever, the dead, and the dying. Neither the sedulous and tender care of 100 sisters, nor the skill of the most celebrated physicians, could save more than a fifth part of those who were consigned to the chambers of the *Hotel Dieu*: ill ventilated, and poisoned by putrid and infectious miasmata, the slightest malady became dangerous, and the poor wretch who was admitted into this pestilential abode was already numbered with the dead.

Louis XVI., whose humanity can never be questioned, and who deserved a better fate, was no sooner informed of this, than he commanded that another hospital should be erected in the outskirts of the city. The dreadful scenes of the Revolution soon followed, and this benevolent undertaking was abandoned; yet many monasteries, which were then forcibly suppressed, were converted into hospitals, and effected, although not so happily, nor so completely, the purpose which Louis intended. Lying-in-women, scrofulous patients, lunatics, those who were afflicted with chronic diseases, or in-

fectious complaints, and all children, were then consigned to other receptacles.

The unfortunate inhabitants of this building are tenderly nursed by the Sisters of Charity,—a class of nuns whose lives are consecrated to the service of humanity. Lepreux is the chief physician, and Pelletan the surgeon of the hospital.

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### *Hospice de la Salpêtrière.*

[Near the Garden of Plants.]

THIS immense pile of building was begun in 1656, and finished in the year following. It derives its name from a saltpetre manufactory in the neighbourhood. It generally contains some thousands of poor healthy women, who are comfortably maintained, but obliged to employ themselves in some useful work. The principle is similar to that of a well-conducted English work-house. One part of the hospital is appropriated to idiots and epileptic patients. In a separate court is a prison for the reception of prostitutes, who are sent here for punishment. Pinel, physician; and Lalle-mant, surgeon.

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### *Hôpital de la Charité.*

[Rue des Saints Pères.]

WAS founded by Mary de Medicis, in 1602. It receives only men attacked by acute diseases, or who have suffered by accidents, and can accommodate 230. A Clinical School is now established here. The disposition of the different baths is very ingenious. Dumangin, physician; and Deschamps, surgeon.

*Hôpital St. Louis.*

[Rue des Recolets.]

THIS extensive pile of buildings completely surrounds a court of more than 300 feet square. It is used as a pest-house, for the reception of persons ill of infectious diseases. The precautions to prevent the communication of infection deserve the attention of the medical traveller. Delaport, physician ; Ruffin, surgeon.

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*Hôpital Beaujon.*

[Rue du Faubourg du Roule.]

THE architecture of this hospital has been as much admired as the humane purpose to which it is devoted. It is established on the same principle as the Hotel Dieu. Dupont, physician ; Palarouy, surgeon.

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*Maison de Santé.*

[Rue du Faubourg St. Martin.]

THE regulations of this house are peculiar. Every patient is compelled to pay two francs a day for admission into the common wards. For three francs each patient has a chamber to himself. This establishment is ingeniously and humanely contrived for those who are unable to procure proper medical assistance, yet whose pride will not permit them to apply to a common hospital. Dumeril, physician ; Dubois, surgeon.



*Hôpital des Orphelines.*

[Barrière de Séves.]

FOR the reception of orphan girls.

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*Hôpital Bicetre.*

THIS edifice (vide p. 273,) is about three miles from Paris, on the road to Fontainebleau, and is a similar institution to *La Salpêtrère*, but confined to men only. At a distance it has the appearance of an immense pile of fortifications. On a nearer approach the hospital is found to be unusually lofty, and surrounded by a fossé.

The proportion of old men in this institution is great, and almost incredible. It is said that there are often more than two hundred, upwards of seventy years of age.

The accommodation for the insane are not so convenient as humanity requires. They are damp and ill ventilated, but the infirmary is remarkably well arranged.

The immense kitchens and the well, 207 feet deep, are generally shewn to strangers. Parisot, physician; Dumont, surgeon.

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*Hôpital de la Pitié.* Hospital of Pity.

[Rue Fossés St. Victor, behind the Garden of Plants.]

Two thousand children of soldiers who died in their country's cause, are rescued from want and vice, and supported and educated here.

*Hôpital de la Maternité.*

THIS hospital is divided into two departments, and occupies two distinct buildings, one for lying-in-women (Rue d'Enfer,) the other for fondling children (Rue de la Bourbe.)

There cannot be a more interesting sight than the nursery of the second department. One hundred and fifty cradles are placed in a line, each containing an infant. As soon as they can be provided with nurses they are removed into different wards, or sent to the houses of their foster parents. Nearly six thousand infants are born in this hospital, or received into it every year. Chasseur, physician; Dubois, principal accoucheur.

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*Hôpital des Enfants Trouvés.* The Foundling Hospital.

[Faubourg St. Antoine.]

THIS hospital is more particularly appropriated to the reception of foundling children. Nothing more is necessary than to leave them at the gate. Not a question is asked, and the abandoned orphan experiences every care. The children are instructed in every necessary and useful branch of learning; and, at the proper age, are placed in situations, in which they can creditably earn their own subsistence, and become respectable members of society.

I will not here discuss the morality of the establishment; but thus much is certain, that the crime of infanticide is absolutely unknown in the French metropolis, and that the number of illegitimate children in Paris does not exceed those in London, where the

wretched mother finds it so difficult to gain her helpless infant an asylum in a similar institution; and, being required to appear personally, and state her shame and her desertion, can seldom be induced to comply with the cruel regulation.

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*Hôpital des Enfants Malades.* Hospital for Sick Children.

[Rue de Sévres, No. 5.]

THIS hospital was formerly appropriated to indigent women, but it is now devoted to the reception of diseased children under the age of five years. The salubrity of the air, and the extensive walks which are attached to the building, singularly contribute to save many hundreds of the infant population of the metropolis. Mongenot, physician; Baffos, surgeon.

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*Hôpital Cochin.*

[Rue Faubourg St. Jacques, No. 45.]

THIS hospital was founded by the venerable Cochin, curé of the parish, in 1782, who saw with regret his indigent parishioners exposed to the dangers which the Hotel Dieu then presented. To provide them with a safer and more comfortable asylum, he disposed of all his property, and even his books. The hospital contains one hundred and thirty beds. Bertin, physician; Carron, surgeon.

*Hospice des Ménages.*

[Rue de la Chaise.]

THIS is conducted on the same plan with the institution at Chaillot, which will be mentioned in the description of the environs of Paris. It was formerly called "*Les Petites Maisons*," from the lowness of the buildings. Maret, surgeon.

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*Hospice des Incurables Femmes.* Hospital for  
Incurable Women.

[Rue de Sévres, No. 54.]

CARDINAL ROCHEFOUCAULT founded this hospital in 1637. Five hundred and ten aged women, lame, palsied, or blind, are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed here. Dumas and Lafond, surgeons.

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*Hospice des Incurables Hommes.* Hospital  
for Incurable Men.

[Rue du Faubourg St. Martin.]

THIS building was formerly a convent. In 1790 it was devoted to its present and better purpose. Four hundred infirm old men find here a comfortable retreat. Levigne, surgeon.

*Etablissement en Faveur des Blessés Indigens.*  
 Establishment for the Wounded Poor.

[Rue du Petit Muse, No. 9.]

M. DUMONT, a celebrated surgeon, had long gratuitously attended to the accidents of the poor. His patients became so numerous that his private fortune was not sufficient to supply them with the necessary bandages and medicines. To enable him to continue his benevolent undertaking, government now allows him 2,000 francs per annum.

To this long list the following establishments must be added:—

*Hôpital du Nom. de Jesus*, (of the name of Jesus,) near the church St. Laurent, was instituted to receive the aged of both sexes. It owes its foundation to Vincent de Paulé.

*Hôpital de l'Abbaye St. Antoine*. Of the Abbey of St. Anthony. In the street of that name. Prat, physician; Thillaye, surgeon.

*Hôpital de Mont Rouge*. Rue d'Enfer. (Hell Street.)

*Hôpital de Vaccination Gratuit*. Hospital of Gratuitous Vaccination. Place de Grève.

*Hôpital des Teigneux*. La Planché Street, in the suburbs of St. Germain.

*Hôpital du Sud*, otherwise Hospital of St. James, near the Observatory.

*Hôpital des Vénériens*. Rue St. Jacques (St. James Street.) Gilbert, physician; Cullerier, surgeon.

*Hôpital de la Roquette*. La Roquette Street.

*Hôpital Militaire*. Street of the Faubourg St. Jacques. Suburb St. James. Formerly called Val de Grace. The beautiful dome of this ancient abbey has been already described, page 209.

*Hospice de Vaccination*. Rue du Battoir Saint André.



*Bureau central d'Admission dans les Hôpitaux.*Central Office of Admission into the  
Hospitals.

[Place du Parvis Notre Dame, No. 2.]

DIFFERENT hospitals being appropriated for the treatment of different diseases, a peculiar and very proper regulation is adopted at Paris. All the poor and sick, who have not experienced any sudden accident that requires immediate relief, are obliged to present themselves before a committee of physicians assembled here, who ascertain the nature of the disease, and consign each to his proper hospital. The office is open from nine until four.

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*Bureau des Nourrices.* Establishment for  
Nurses.

[Rue St. Apolline.]

LADIES, who are unable to nurse their own children, may at all times find here nurses, on whom they can place unlimited confidence. The health and morals of these nurses are scrupulously examined, and their conduct diligently observed by agents of the Bureau, from whom they receive their salary, and who are responsible for their behaviour.

Infants may likewise be sent here to be nursed. Young married women of good character easily gain admission here for themselves and their infants, on the condition that they will take the charge of another child. They are comfortably lodged, and have a sufficient gratuity. The ward presents a curious and inte-

resting spectacle. Every bed is placed between two cradles, one for the élève, and the other for the nurse's own child.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that, notwithstanding this long list of charitable institutions, and the numerous public and gratuitous schools which exist, the poor of Paris are more in number, and more idle, than in any other city in Europe. This arises from the ease with which relief is obtained, without character and without exertion, and from the means of dissipation which the poorest person always finds in that gay metropolis

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## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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*Among the almost innumerable public Institutions for the Education of Youth, the following principally deserve notice :—*

*Université Royal de France.*    Royal  
University of France.

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[Rue de Lille, No. 54.]

THE university is indebted for its origin to the illustrious Charlemagne. It was suppressed in 1792, and has since been re-established on a more extensive plan.

It consists of four colleges, viz. of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Letters and the Sciences. These colleges are situated in different parts of the city, but their principal sittings are held, most of their examinations passed, and their degrees conferred, here.

The public audiences of the master are held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at twelve o'clock, and the university is open to visitors every day from two until four.

The royal university is charged with the superintendence of the business of education in every department of France, nor can any school or place of instruction be established without its authority.

The colleges of the university are situated in the following places :—

*Faculté de Theologie.* College of Theology.

[Rue St. Jacques, No. 115.]

SIX professors are established here. M. Fontanel, lectures on Logic; Darret, on Ethics; Cottret, on Ecclesiastical History and Church Discipline; Lanzac, on Hebrew; Mercier, on the Study of the Scriptures; and Cuillon, on Pulpit Eloquence.

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*Faculté de Droit.* College of Law.

[Place St. Geneviève, No. 8.]

THE Doric portal of this beautiful building has a majestic appearance. The interior is commodiously distributed into numerous spacious halls, where seven professors statedly lecture. Berthelot, on the Roman Law; Delvincourt, Morand, Boulaye, and Cotellet, on the Civil Law; Pigeau, on the Practice of the Courts; and Pardessus, on the Laws of Commerce.

Every student must regularly attend during two years to obtain the degree of Bachelor; three years for that of Licentiate; and four for that of Doctor. Regular disputations are held by the candidates, and the examinations are said to be severe.

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*Ecole de Chirurgie.* Surgical School.

[Rue de l'Ecole, Faubourg St. Germain.]

THIS noble edifice consists of four buildings, enclosing a spacious court. The façade towards the

street presents a peristyle of four ranks of colossal Ionic pillars, supporting an attic, which contains the library and the cabinet of anatomy. Above the peristyle is a bas-relief, thirty-one feet in length, in which the government is represented, accompanied by Minerva and Generosity, offering the Plan of the Surgical School to Hygeia, the goddess of Health, attended by Vigilance and Prudence. Five medallions display the portraits of the famous Petit, Marechal, Pitard, Lapeyronie, and Paré. The paintings which decorate the interior, are from the pencil of Gibelin, and the amphitheatre is capable of containing 1,200 persons. The theatre is at the bottom of the court. In the two wings are spacious halls for demonstrations, and for the meetings of the members of the college. The ornaments of some of these are characteristic, and well executed.

This is the first medical school in France, and probably in Europe. It has one peculiar advantage, that not only the morbid and healthy anatomy of the frame are demonstrated by dissections, not only the most excellent lectures are delivered on the various diseases to which the body is subject; but an hospital is attached to the institution, into which those who labour under rare or peculiarly interesting diseases are gratuitously received.

Chaussiér and Duméril lecture on anatomy and physiology; Deyeux and Vauquélin, on medical chemistry and pharmacy; Hallé and Desgenettes, on the philosophy of medicine; Percy and Richerand, on external pathology; Pinel and Bourdier, on internal pathology; De Jussieu and Richard, on medical natural history and botany; Pelletan, Boyer, Corvisart, and Leroux, give clinical lectures; Leroi and Desormeaux, lecture on midwifery; Sué, on forensic medicine; and Thillaye, on the materia medica, and the use of instruments.



A branch of this institution, but confined more to the practice of physic than surgery, is in Rue de la Bucherie.

Another branch, confined principally to pharmacy, is in Rue de l'Arbalète, (Cross-bow-Street.) Lectures are delivered here, during the spring and summer, on botany, chemistry, and pharmacy. All apothecaries, practising in Paris or the departments, must obtain a diploma from this school. The examinations are said to be impartial yet severe. The botanical garden is open every day except Sunday, and is worth visiting.

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*Facultés des Lettres et Sciences.* College of  
Letters and the Sciences.

[Rue St. Jacques, No. 115.]

THE first division of this college boasts of some of the most illustrious names in the republic of letters. Boissonnade now lectures on Greek literature; Guérout and Delaplace, on Latin eloquence; Lemaire, on Latin poetry; De Guerle and Laye, on French eloquence and poetry; Laromiguière, on philosophy; Roger-Collard and Millon, on the history of philosophy; Lacretelle and Guizot, on ancient and modern history; and Barbier du Bocage, on geography.

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*Collège Royale de France.* The Royal  
College of France.

[Place Cambray, No. 1.]

FRANCIS I. established this seminary in 1531. Many

students are gratuitously educated here; and public and gratuitous lectures are daily delivered. This institution can boast of the erudite Ramus, the indefatigable Daubenton, the chemist Fourcroy, and formerly of the poet Delille, among its professors. Delambre, now lectures on astronomy; Mauduit, on geometry; Biot, on physics; Lefevre-Ginaux, on experimental philosophy; Portal, on anatomy; Thenard, on chemistry; Cuvier, on natural history; Pastoret, on the law of Nature, and of nations; Clavier, on history and ethics; Audran, on Hebrew and Syriac; Caussin, on Arabic; Kieffer, on Turkish; Sacy, on Persian; Bosquillon and Gail, on Greek; Guérault, on Latin eloquence; Tissot, on poetry; and Andrieux, on French literature.

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### *Ecole Militaire.* The Military School.

[Opposite the *Champ de Mars*.]

THIS building occupies a vast space near the Invalids, in the plain of Grenelle. Its principal entrance towards the city is on the square of Fontenoy. The grand façade is opposite to the *Champ de Mars* and the bridge of Jena. It was erected in 1751 by Louis XV., under the superintendence of the architect Gabriel.

Two courts, the first of which is 420 feet square, and the second 270 feet, and surrounded by an arcade, supported by clustered Doric columns, conduct to the principal front towards the square of Fontenoy. In the centre a projecting building of the Corinthian order presents itself, with eight columns sustaining an entablature. Two pediments, painted in fresco by M. Gibelin, in imitation of bas-relief, have considerable effect. That on the right represents two *athletæ*, one of whom is stopping a furious horse; the other contains an alle-

gorical figure of Application, surrounded by the attributes of the arts and sciences.

The façade towards the *Champ de Mars* has likewise a projecting building in the centre, composed of Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature decorated with bas-reliefs, and accompanied by pedestals supporting trophies of arms and statues. The dome has a large and curious sun-dial. The figures of Time and Astronomy at the base have been much admired. In the council-chamber are four paintings, representing the battles of Fontenoy and Laufelt, and the sieges of Tournay and Fribourg. Three paintings hang over the portal, representing the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes. The other parts of the edifice and the gardens are in a very simple and pleasing style.

This institution was appropriated to the instruction of young men of good family, but who were either possessed of small fortune, or whose fathers had fallen in the service of their country. It long served as a barrack for the Imperial Guard, but it has been restored to its original and benevolent destination by Louis XVIIIth.

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### *Ecole Polytechnique.* Polytechnic School.

[Rue de la Montagne, St. Geneviève.]

THIS school, which holds the most distinguished rank among the establishments of Paris, is intended to complete the education of the students, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in other institutions, and particularly to form them for the artillery, or to train them up as engineers. No officer is admitted into the artillery who has not been educated in the Polytechnic School.

The most distinguished masters in every branch of science are employed by the government. Every year

a certain number of scholars are admitted, after undergoing the most rigorous examination in the classics, the mathematics, mechanics, and drawing.

The number of pupils amount to 300. The usual course of study is three years. The school possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well-selected library containing 10,000 volumes. Government pays all the expenses of instruction, and 800 francs per annum are required from every pupil for his board and lodging.

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*Ecole Speciale des Beaux Arts.* School of the Fine Arts.

[Quai de la Monnaie, No. 23.]

THIS school is formed of the ancient royal academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It consists of two divisions. The first is the school of painting and sculpture, in which M. M. Menageot, Vincent, Regnault, and Gérard, lecture on the former; and Houdon, Roland, Lemot, and Stouf, on the latter. Sué, lectures on anatomical expression; and Valenciennes, on perspective. Medals are given every three months for the best model, and valuable prizes every year for the best painting. The lectures are daily delivered.

The second division is the school of architecture, in which M. Dufourny delivers lectures on the principles of the art every Saturday, at one o'clock; M. Mauduit, lectures on the mathematics every Wednesday and Friday, at eleven; and M. Rondolet, on the actual construction of buildings, every Wednesday and Friday, at six o'clock in the evening. Medals are distributed in this school every month.

*Ecole Royale des Ponts et Chaussées.* Royal  
School of Bridges and Roads.

[Rue Culture Ste. Catherine, No. 27.]

EIGHTY pupils, selected from the Polytechnic School, are here taught every branch of science connected with the construction of bridges, canals, harbours, roads, and public edifices. The museum contains a noble collection of plans, charts, and models.

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*Ecole Royale Gratuite de Dessin.* Royal  
Free School of Design.

[Rue de l'Ecole, No. 5.]

THIS unique but useful establishment was founded by M. Bachelier, in 1767. Its purpose is to diffuse scientific principles among the lower classes of mechanics. Fifteen hundred persons often assemble here. Medals are distributed every month, and prizes every year. M. Lavit lectures every Monday on practical geometry, arithmetic, and admeasurement; M. Thierry, every Thursday on architecture; M. Defraisne, every Tuesday and Friday on the proportions of the human figure and of animals; and M. Jombert, every Wednesday and Saturday, on ornamental architecture.



*Ecole Speciale et Gratuite de Dessein pour les Jeunes Personnes.* Special and Free School for teaching Young Women to Draw.

[Rue de Touraine, No. 5.]

THE very establishment of this institution, although benevolent and judicious, has a French character. Young women, designed for mechanical professions, are gratuitously taught to draw birds, animals, and every species of ornament. There is an annual exhibition of the best performances, and medals are distributed to the deserving.

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*Ecole des Mines.* School of Mineralogy.

[At the Mint.]

THE invaluable collection of minerals which this school contains, will be described hereafter. Twenty pupils are admitted, and instructed in every art connected with metallurgy and the working of mines. Vauquelin is the inspector of the laboratory, and Haiïy the superintendent of the minerals.

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*Ecole Royale Vétérinaire d' Alfort.* The Royal Veterinary School at Alfort.

THIS excellent institution was founded by Bourgelet in 1766, and has since been peculiarly and deservedly fostered by government. Every department may send three pupils, and every regiment of cavalry one, who are boarded and instructed at the expense of government; but numerous pupils are sent to the college at the expense of their friends.

This institution is the noblest of the kind in Europe, and is conducted on principles which tend more to the improvement of the art than the emolument of the professors. Lectures are delivered, by seven of the most eminent teachers, on the anatomy and physiology of every domestic animal, the treatment of their diseases, and their management in the field and the stable; natural history, botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, the materia medica, the operations of the forge, veterinary jurisprudence, and the theory and practice of rural economy. A residence of five years is required before the student is authorized to practise as a veterinary surgeon.

The school contains a most valuable cabinet of natural history and comparative anatomy, admittance to which may be easily obtained by the stranger.

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### *Ecole Normale.*

[Rue des Postes.]

THIS singular and useful establishment has for its object to train up proper persons as professors in the different colleges, and instructors in the various seminaries of France. The course of study is exceedingly severe, and is adapted to elucidate the talent of the pupil for *communicating* as well as receiving instruction.

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*Maison Royale des Orphelines de la Légion d'Honneur.* Royal Establishment for the Orphan Daughters of the Legion of Honour.

[Rue Barbette, No. 2.]

THREE hundred orphan daughters of the officers of the Legion of Honour are here educated by Nuns.

*Institution Royale des Aveugles.* Royal  
Institution for the Blind.

[Rue de Charenton, No. 6.]

It is to the indefatigable toils and the warm philanthropy of Monsieur Haiiy that this very useful charity owes its foundation; and it is also indebted to the humanity of the government for its increased state of prosperity. By this meritorious establishment a great number of blind are not only rendered happy in themselves and useful to society, but are taught to execute many ingenious works with an accuracy and delicacy which the clearest sighted persons can rarely excel. Some are excellent musicians, others arithmeticians; others are printers, glove-makers, weavers; in short, there is no employment beyond the scope of their attainment. They are also instructed in reading, geography, and ciphering; and they have performed a well-written comedy in verse, the production of one of their blind companions, of the name of *Avisse*, who died in the tenth year of the French Revolution, and whose works are printed and published at Paris. The director of this institution takes infinite pleasure in displaying to the curious all the interesting productions of his pupils, and through his means a library has been procured for their use.

On the 26th of every month a public examination takes place, and presents to the man of feeling and humanity one of the most interesting spectacles that the imagination can conceive. Tickets of admission may be procured from the director of the institution, and will not be refused to any stranger.

*Institution Royale des Sourds-Muet.* Royal  
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

[Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.]

To the Abbé de l'Epée humanity is indebted for this noble institution. By methods as simple as ingenious, he has enabled those who were born deaf and dumb, not only to read and to write, but to understand the most complicated rules of grammar and the mathematics, and even to comprehend the abstract ideas of metaphysics. During twenty years he devoted himself to this benevolent pursuit. His time, his health, his fortune, were expended. The most complete success at length attended his labours. His benevolence and his constancy were rewarded by the patronage of government; and, placed at the head of this institution, a wider field of usefulness was before him.

One hundred and twenty children are now admitted, and 500 francs per annum allowed for the maintenance and comfort of each child.

To obtain admittance, the young person must not be less than 12 years of age, or more than 16. The certificate of a surgeon must attest that the candidate is actually deaf and dumb, and that the parents are unable to defray the expense of his education.

Children of more opulent persons are admitted into this institution at a stipend of 900 francs for every boy, and 800 for every girl.

At the death of de l'Epée, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard, his pupil, succeeded him as instructor, and still continues to direct the institution.

It is open to public inspection every Thursday, from eleven to one o'clock. At the end of every month a public examination takes place, at which it is presumed that no traveller of sensibility will omit to at-

tend. Tickets of admission may be obtained from the director of the institution.

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*Lyceums.*

THERE are four Lyceums or public schools, in which the pupils enjoy a complete course of collegiate education.

Lycée Louis-le-Grand. Rue St. Jacques, 123.

Lycée Henry IV. Place St. Geneviève.

Lycée Bourbon, Aux Capucins de la Chaussée d'Antin.

Lycée Charlemagne. Rue St. Antoine.

The pupils pay 1,000 francs per annum, and at a yearly meeting of the scholars of all the Lyceums numerous prizes are awarded.

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*Collège de St. Barbe.*

[Rue de Rheims.]

THIS is the largest private establishment in Paris, and probably in France. The universally acknowledged talent and parental care of M. Lanneau, have, during some years, attracted no less than 600 scholars. The stipend for boarders is 1,000 francs per annum.

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*Ecoles d'Equitation. Riding-Schools.*

THE best riding-school is that conducted by M. Franconi, of the Olympic Circus, Rue du Mont Thabor. There is another school, Rue St. Honoré, No. 339.

*Academies d'Armes.* Fencing Academies.

THE most celebrated professors of fencing are Me-nissier, Rue du Cadran, and Lebrun, Rue de Clery.

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*Conservatoire de Musique.* Conservatory of Music.

[Rue Bergère, No. 2.]

THE design of this establishment is to cultivate a taste for music, and to produce a succession of performers for the church, the army, and the theatre. It usually contains 400 pupils, who previously undergo a strict examination into the progress which they have made, and the hope which they give of future excellence. Lectures are delivered on the theory and practice of music, and on its connexion with the sciences. The distribution of the annual prizes is preceded by a concert, in which the most eminent performers assist.

Attached to this institution is a school for declamation, in which the celebrated Talma does not disdain to appear as one of the teachers.

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## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

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Academical Institution for the European Nations.

[Rue de Monsieur, No. 8.]

THE object of this institution is to unite, in an academy in Paris, a hundred students of the first families of the allied nations; to provide the most enlightened and deservedly esteemed teachers of the capital; to afford the students instruction suitable to the progress of the human mind, and conformable to the actual improvement of the sciences; to teach them every thing that religion, morality, or philosophy can do to improve the heart, or embellish the mind; to ground them, not only in the radical principles of instruction, but also to make them acquainted with the literature of the most distinguished nations of Europe; to give them a view of civil, political, and commercial history, from its earliest origin to the present day, the history of arts, their commencement, and progress; the natural sciences, both physical and mathematical, from the simplest elements to the most sublime theories; the law of nations, the civil codes of different nations, their diplomatic, agricultural, and commercial interests; universal grammar, physiology, and anatomy; and unite the useful and pleasing arts of writing, painting, music, declamation, dancing, equitation, fencing, and natation.

Each religion has its particular minister.

A physician and a surgeon will visit the students every morning, and make their report to the directors of the establishment.

Each division has its particular professors, its apartments, its places for recreation, and its private refectories.

Ten servants, speaking the several languages of Europe, are solely occupied in attending on the students.

The beauty, the extent, and well-chosen situation of the house, leaves nothing to wish for. A large garden, which surrounds the house, opens a beautiful prospect on the Boulevard des Invalides.

The directors of the establishment are M. de Mielle, Officer of the University of France, Doctor of the Faculty of Letters, formerly Professor of Literature in the Academy of Leyden; and M. de Salgues, formerly Professor of Eloquence, and Royal Censor.

The establishment is under the immediate protection of his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The tutors appointed by the parents, will be admitted with the students.

Terms..... 125 pounds sterling.

Furniture ..... 20 pounds sterling.

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## ACADEMY

For the Education of Youth of all Countries,

CONDUCTED BY M. ISIDORE GUILLET,

*Professor of the Ancient and Modern Languages.*

THIS Academy, which has been established for forty years, and which combines all the advantages of a large and well-aired house, is in the vicinity of the College of Charlemagne, and is known by the name of *Hôtel de Joyeuse, No. 9, rue St. Louis à Paris, près la place Royale.* The studies of the different classes of pupils in this institution are directed according to the course pursued in the above-mentioned college; and comprise, in addition to the knowledge of the ancient and modern languages, the various branches of the mathematics, rhetoric, and natural philosophy; and as the most eminent professors of Paris are employed in the respective departments, it is presumed that Foreigners, who wish their sons to finish their education in the French metropolis, will find peculiar advantages in this Seminary, where the health and

domestic comforts of the young gentlemen are objects of particular attention.

The hours of study, of recreation, and of the daily meals, are nearly the same as in the best regulated English schools; and in the event of occasional indisposition, the best arrangements are made not only for the cure, but against any further extension of illness, by means of separate rooms, an experienced nurse, and the first medical attention, as well as change of air, should it be found necessary. But in consequence of a system of exercise practised at the hours allotted for that purpose, and a minute attention to the quality as well as quantity of food used in the house, the visits of the physician, though regularly made twice every day, are very seldom required. In order to meet the wishes of parents with respect to religion, the Protestant pupils are instructed in the principles of their own church by a clergyman of that persuasion, and the Protestant church which they attend is in the neighbourhood.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that each pupil is accommodated with a separate bed; and may have the first masters in any or all of the polite accomplishments, as well as in the languages and sciences. M. and Mme Guillet attend personally at the meals, and superintend the various occupations of their pupils so minutely and constantly, that parents, at a distance, may place as much confidence in their care and attention, as if they were on the spot. The pupils are attended, both in the play-ground and in their walks, by the masters who reside in the house; and as there are no regular vacations, as in England, the studies of the respective classes are not interrupted.

### TERMS.

Board, including washing and mending of linen, for pupils under twelve years of age, forty pounds sterling per annum; and for those who are above that age, fifty pounds: to be paid quarterly, and always one quarter in advance.

A single bed, including sheets, five pounds per annum. A half-yearly payment of two pounds ten shil-

lings for each pupil is made to the Royal College of Charlemagne, as a remuneration for instruction.

Music, vocal and instrumental; Drawing, Dancing, and Fencing, are paid for quarterly, at the rate of eighteen shillings the month for each pupil.

The books necessary for education, if provided by the principal, must be paid for quarterly; and no deduction is made in any quarterly charges for occasional absence.

The pupils are permitted to visit their parents, or friends, on Sundays after breakfast.

A certificate of the age of each pupil must be produced at the time of entrance, when one pound six shillings is paid towards the wages of the servants, who are very numerous. Young pupils under ten years of age sleep in rooms exclusively superintended by females, who also take charge of their linen.

There are usually a few Foreigners residing in M. Guillet's family as parlour boarders, who pay each one hundred pounds sterling, and are treated as his own sons; but they must be well recommended, and their board guaranteed by some respectable banking-house.

It is expected that all new pupils, who have not had the small-pox, will bring with them some attestation of their having been *vaccinated*; and a notice of at least one quarter is requested before a final removal.

The wardrobe of each young gentleman must consist of a dozen shirts, a dozen napkins, two combing-cloths, four towels, a dozen pair of stockings, six night-caps, six white cravats and two of black silk, a dozen handkerchiefs, two coats and one great-coat, six waistcoats, three pair of cloth pantaloons, and four of nankeen; a hat, a cap, and three pair of shoes; all marked and properly numbered.

Parents and Guardians in England are requested to pay the quarterly advances to Messrs. Coutts and Co. London, to be forwarded to their Correspondents in Paris, Messrs. La Fitte and Co. who will cause the same to be paid to M. Guillet.

Any reference to Mr. LEIGH, 18, Strand, will meet with due attention.

# English, French, and Foreign Institution,

*Situated on the Domain of the Hermitage,*

RUE DE MAUREPAS, AT VERSAILLES :

Under the direction of

MESSRS. SENECHAL AND MITCHELL.

THE Hermitage is situated in Versailles, 12 miles from Paris, and was originally the residence of Count Maurepas, Minister, and latterly of the Princesses of France.

It is peculiarly adapted for an Institution of the first order, every attention having been paid to render it commodious and agreeable.

It consists of three large buildings, containing handsome dining and drawing-rooms, bed-chambers ; having hot and cold baths.

Attached to the Institution are extensive orchards, gardens, a park traversed by a rivulet, and a farm ; all enclosed within a high wall.

Versailles, formerly the abode of the Court, unites to the advantage of the purest pronunciation of the French language, that of possessing in its palaces and royal gardens a multitude of *chefs d'œuvres* in sculpture and painting, likely to inspire youth with a taste for the arts and sciences, and the study of ancient and modern literature.

The plan on which the Institution is conducted is simple, and at the same time efficient. The most eminent masters are engaged in the different branches of education ; while the directors have the superintendence of the Institution in all its several departments. The Classics are taught by English and French professors. The pupils are dieted in the English or French manner. half-boarders and day-scholars are received.

There is in the town an English Chapel of the reformed religion, where the pupils attend regularly, and the minister has charge of their religious instruction. The



attendance of an English physician may be had if necessary.

The local advantages of the city, the magnificence of the royal palaces, parks, gardens, and woods; the purity of the air; the diversity and beauty of the scenery, and the promenades in the environs, are too generally known to need any description.

## OBJECTS OF TUITION.

### *First Class.*

The English, French, Latin, Greek; and Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c.

For Tuition in the Languages and Sciences above specified—

600 Francs per annum, for pupils from six to eleven years of age.

800 Francs per annum, for pupils above eleven.

### *Second Class.*

In addition to the above, may have instruction in the Modern Greek, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages; Lessons in Drawing, Dancing, Natation, the Theory of Commerce, Mathematics and Book-keeping, for

800 Francs per annum, for pupils from six to twelve years of age.

1000 ditto for pupils from twelve to fifteen.

1100 ditto for pupils all above fifteen.

In consideration of 150 francs more for those of the first class, and 250 for the second, per annum, the Institution will charge itself with the dues of the University, will provide bed and bed-linen, a silver can, fork, spoon, books, and stationary, and will abide by every charge attendant on their board and education; the chaplain's dues and medical charges excepted.

The following articles of linen to be sent with the pupils; viz. twelve shirts, twelve pair of stockings, six napkins, six towels, eight cravats or neck-cloths; six night-caps, twelve pocket-handkerchiefs, and two combs, all properly marked with their name and number.



It would be desirable that every Pupil should have a correspondent in London or Paris, with whom the proprietors may communicate.

If parents and guardians do not wish to withdraw the pupils during the vacations, they may remain.

The expense on remittances to be borne by the parents.

Grown persons are received, and lessons given them as to the first class, for 72 guineas per annum, or seven guineas per month, payable quarterly or monthly in advance: they have their board with the principals, and a furnished room to themselves.

Lessons in any other science or language will be charged for extra, at the rate of 12s. 6d. for each master per month.

Prospectuses of the above Institution may be had of MESSRS. SENECHAL and MITCHELL, Versailles; Mr. A. MITCHELL, Translator of Languages, Agent. No. 25, St. Swithin's Lane, Lombard Street, London; M. GALIGNANI, Bookseller, No. 18, rue Vivienne, Paris; and Mr. LEIGH, 18, Strand, London.

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## MUSEUMS.

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*Jardin Royal des Plantes; ou, Jardin du Roi.*

The Royal Garden of Plants; or, King's Garden.

[Rue St. Victoire.]

THIS garden was founded by Jean de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII., but it is indebted for its present beauty and value to the assiduous labours of Buffon. The name "*Jardin Royal des Plantes*," ill expresses the real nature and interest of the place. In addition to a noble botanic garden, it contains a large menagerie, a museum of natural history and anatomy, and numerous halls in which public lectures are delivered on every branch of natural history and philosophy. Each of these divisions will afford inexhaustible amusement and information.

At the entrance of the botanic garden, several square enclosures are observed, more interesting probably to the agriculturist than to the casual visiter. The first contains a curious collection of every different soil and manure, exhibiting in an instructive manner their comparative fertility and value.

The second enclosure is occupied by specimens of every kind of fence, hedge, ditch, and ha-ha. It likewise exhibits the different methods of training espalier-fruits, ever-greens, &c. of every description.

Beyond these are specimens of all the culinary vegetables, and of every plant that has been appropriated to the food of man, with the most approved and successful mode of training each.

In the next enclosure are specimens, systematically arranged, of all the fruit-trees, with their numerous varieties, of which France or the neighbouring kingdoms can boast.

The visiter then arrives at the botanic garden. It consists of more than seven thousand plants, arranged according to the system of Jussieu. Every specimen is labelled; the beds are divided by little hedges of box; and a pleasing admixture of shrubs and small plants removes the appearance of formality which usually accompanies botanic gardens. A piece of water, supplied from the Seine, is appropriated to the aquatic plants.

The green and hot-houses will next attract attention. They are more than six hundred feet in length; and although their exterior presents nothing elegant, with the exception perhaps of the principal green-house, whose front is prettily ornamented with marble vases, the beautiful collection of flowers and shrubs within cannot fail to please not only the botanist, but the unlearned visiter. Every plant is here likewise labelled; the labels are placed in the most conspicuous situation, and changed as soon as they cease to be perfectly legible. The botanical student will here find some rare and unique specimens, the sugar-cane, and the bread tree.

As the traveller passes by the amphitheatre, he will see several of the more valuable trees and shrubs ranged before it. He will particularly notice the date-palm, and two other rare species near the gate.

Proceeding onwards, a path winds up an artificial ascent, on the summit of which is a temple supported by eight pilasters, and surmounted by an armillary sphere. The greater part of Paris is here presented to the view. A person is usually in attendance, who will explain to the stranger the different edifices which he sees around him. The garden is concealed by the surrounding foliage. Half-way down the hill is the cedar of Le-

banon, planted more than eighty years ago by De Jussieu. Although its head was lopped off in one of the strangely barbarous periods of the Revolution, it is yet a noble object. Near it is a marble pedestal that once supported the bust of Linnæus; but this, too, perished amidst the wreck of science and virtue. In every other respect the garden and plants escaped the ravages of that Vandal era.

On the second occupation of Paris by the Allies, the Prussians solicited that they might bivouack in this garden. Had they accomplished their purpose, every interesting object would have been trodden under foot. The spirited remonstrances of the celebrated traveller Humboldt preserved the place from total destruction.

The tourist may here pause, and prepare himself for an investigation of the remaining treasures of the garden; for at the foot of this hill are several little *caser-nes*, at which he may be supplied with fruit, eggs, milk, coffee, and tea.

The menagerie will probably be next visited. The traveller returns to the enclosures near the entrance, and, following a path on the right hand, arrives at the dens in which are confined the fiercer beasts of prey. Several lions, tigers, panthers, hyenas, and wolves, amuse or terrify the spectators by their howlings. A succession of wooden fences extends hence to the Cabinet of Anatomy. They are arranged with considerable taste, and many of them afford a very instructive lesson in Zoology and Botany. Where it could be accomplished, the trees and shrubs of the animals' native climes, or the vegetables in which they most delight, flourish within their enclosures. Several bears inhabit some sunken enclosures, and having been accustomed to confinement from their birth, appear to be reconciled to their fate, and often amuse the spectators by many clumsy feats of agility. Two camels are perfectly domesticated, and more than earn their subsistence by

turning the wheel of the machine which supplies the gardens with water. The varieties of antelopes, deer, and sheep, are numerous.

The aviary contains a collection of every bird known in France and the neighbouring kingdoms, arranged according to their species and habits, but does not boast of many rare specimens.

Having satisfied himself with the view of almost every living production of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, the traveller will probably postpone his visit to the superb Cabinet of Natural History until another opportunity; for it would be doing injustice to this invaluable museum to hurry over its contents in one or in many days.

The museum of Natural History is at the end of the garden. The building is more than 600 feet in length, and its external architecture is simple and plain.

The library is first visited; and although many of its richest treasures have been restored to their proper owners, it contains almost every publication in every language on the subject of natural history. To this subject it is limited. The manuscript figures of Aldrovandi, and the *Hortus-siccus* of Haller, are no longer to be seen; but the herbals of almost every celebrated French botanist are open to inspection. At the entrance is a statue of Buffon, with its well-known vain-glorious and profane inscription.

Five halls are occupied by an immense collection of minerals. The first room contains the earths and stones. They are arranged according to the classification of Haüy, and mostly by his own hand. Many of the calcareous spars, the gems, and the quartz crystals, are very beautiful. The collection appears to be complete, but similar specimens are rather too much multiplied.

In the second hall are the ores, and they present a most superb display.

The third apartment affords specimens of the primary and secondary rocks, with every variety of French marble.

In the fourth is an assemblage of peculiar interest. It is composed of the animal remains of the antediluvian world. The bones of the mammoth are perfect, and strike the beholder with astonishment. The skeletons of numerous animals, now unknown, or extinct, are exhibited here. Cuvier arranged the innumerable specimens of this division.

All parts of the world have contributed to this collection. Among other wonders, are the fragments of an elephant's tusk, which when complete, must have been at least eight feet in length. Several cases are filled with the bones of the Siberian mammoth, or elephant, the American mammoth, or mastodonton. There is a specimen of the hair of that mammoth which was found in 1805, preserved in a block of ice on the shore of the Icy Sea, in the country of the Tonguses in Siberia: when extricated, the dogs devoured its flesh, which must have remained in a state of complete preservation for a long period. After the bones of Rhinoceroses, Hippopotami, and Tapiirs, come those discovered by Cuvier in the plaster-quarries of Montmartre, and of which he has constituted several new genera of extinct quadrupeds.

In the next apartment is a more pleasing collection of a similar nature, comprising the vegetable remains of former times, and particularly the impressions of ferns, leaves, and plants, procured from coal mines, and establishing the vegetable origin or connection of this fossil. A part of this hall is occupied by numerous specimens of volcanic productions, principally from Naples, Sicily, and the Lipari islands.



Two other apartments on this floor belong to the museum of Zoology, and contain the reptiles and the fish tribes. The latter, as in most cabinets of natural history, are not in the best state of preservation.

The long gallery on the second floor is occupied by quadrupeds and birds, generally preserved in a most admirable manner. The collection is said to be complete; and the only fault that can be suggested is, that, as in the minerals, the specimens are multiplied too much. Some of the animals and a few of the birds are unique. They were introduced to the knowledge of Europeans, by Tournefort, Vaillant, and other travellers.

Few animals are wanting in the series of quadrupeds and birds. Of monkeys alone there are at least two hundred specimens, and often more of a single family of birds, as of the genera *Natacilla* and *Zanagra*.—To mention here a few of the leading objects would be to go far into the field of Zoology. There are the camelopard brought from Africa by Vaillant, the bison, the lama, and the vicugna of Peru. Many specimens have been presented by the late Empress Josephine. There is a regular arrangement of the whole, which adds considerably to their interest and value. In different parts of the gallery appear busts of Tournefort, Linnæus, Adamson, Daubenton, and Fourcroy. The only paintings are two—a lion tearing a goat, and an eagle pouncing on a lamb.

The insects principally occupy large cases in the centre of the gallery, where is likewise a pleasing arrangement of the eggs and nests of most species of birds, and a beautiful assortment of corals, and other marine productions.

There is here a great want of room, and many objects are too low to be seen with advantage. Among the insects, after the splendid papilios are glanced at, and the sphinxes, may be seen a series of the silk-worm, with their cocoons, and the caterpillars formed of wax

so as exactly to resemble the living animals. Near them are the gall-nuts, and woods pierced or formed by insects. Additions, illustrating the history and habits of the insect, are often procured; thus the cunning *formica leo*, or lion-ant, is placed at the bottom of its sandy pit, down the sides of which insects are crawling, unconscious of their danger.

When the restitution of the treasures plundered from neighbouring countries was determined on, it was rumoured that the Allies would not only reclaim what had originally belonged to them, but complete their cabinets at the expense of what really appertained to France. An amicable arrangement, however, took place, creditable to every party. Numerous minerals, and many zoological specimens, have been taken from the Austrian dominions in Italy. When a duplicate existed in the museum of the garden, the original article was restored; but when the restoration of the purloined mineral would render the French collection incomplete, another specimen of equal value, and of which the Austrian cabinets were not already possessed, was substituted.

The Dutch collection, and especially of minerals, had materially enriched the French museum. If it had been restored in its original state, the museum of the Garden of Plants would have been rendered sadly imperfect. A friendly and equitable arrangement was here likewise effected. The greater part of the purloined articles were left untouched, and a collection was formed out of the private store of the duplicates of the museum, more valuable than the original articles could possibly have been. It is said that 260 quadrupeds, 800 birds, 338 reptiles, 800 fishes, and 400 shells, were given to the Dutch, not one of which were drawn from the public cabinet.

The traveller now proceeds to the cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, originally founded by Daubenton,

and newly arranged, and much increased by Cuvier. It professes to contain, or will ultimately contain, a skeleton of every known animal, with a complete set of the bones of each separated, that they may be more easily compared with those of other species. This museum is truly valuable, yet probably not much superior to the private collection of an eminent surgeon in the British metropolis, (Mr. Brookes,) if he had more room scientifically and tastefully to arrange his numerous and well-prepared specimens.

On passing through the rooms where Cuvier continues his labours, the walls are covered, as in all French cabinets, with wooden and pasteboard boxes, in which he assorts and names the bones which he is constantly receiving. On the tables are the preparations on which he is immediately employed.

In the first of the public rooms are the mummies and skeletons of the human species; among the least pleasing sights. One Egyptian mummy, disengaged from its coffin and wrappers, is dry, dark brown, and with the thighs and arms almost exhausted of flesh. There are male and female mummies of the *Guanches*, the ancient inhabitants of Teneriffe, white and distorted. A mummy of the ancient Gauls is marked as having been found near Riom.

Among the skeletons is that of the assassin of General Kleber, who held for a short time the chief command of the French army in Egypt.—An extensive series of human bones illustrates the diseases to which they are subject. The skeletons which follow and crowd the apartments are all clean, and comprehend the greater number of quadrupeds. Those of the elephant and the rhinoceros present quarries of bones; and a tall man may walk under the belly of the camelopard without stooping. We see here, what combinations and forms of bones nature has employed to unite strength with activity in the tiger and the lion, or im-

part swiftness to the horse and the antelope. The skeletons of birds are not so numerous as those of the quadrupeds; there are many of the amphibia, and one of a crocodile; there are also many skeletons of fishes.

The wax preparations of fishes and shell fish follow, constructed with the nicest art, and displaying the true colours and position of animals, which it is impossible to preserve. The anatomy of the Chiton, for example, is fine. Snails in wax are attached to real shells, and caterpillars to leaves and branches of trees. In one case the anatomy of an egg is displayed in 24 preparations, from the appearance of the first speck of life, to the chicken bursting from its shell.

In the last room are the fœti and monsters. The wax preparations here are of the greatest beauty, and on a large scale; they embrace all parts of the human system, so that one may form ideas of anatomy, without the disgust that attends dissections. The most elegant additions are present; a child reclines on a silken couch, a lady and child are placed on an ornamented sofa, so as to give this science all the attractions of which it is perhaps susceptible.

To this succeeds a cabinet of human anatomy, resembling other cabinets of this nature, but probably unequalled in the number of the specimens, the skilfulness of their preparation, and the beauty of the wax models.

The Museum and the Library are open to the public on Tuesday and Friday, from three o'clock until night during the autumn, and from four o'clock until seven during spring and summer.

The garden and the Menagerie are open on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday from two o'clock until seven in summer, and from two to four in winter.

Public lectures are delivered in the Amphitheatre on every subject connected with this splendid institution. M. Laugier lectures on general chemistry, three times

every week, at nine o'clock. Lagrange, on pharmaceutical chemistry; and Vauquelin, on its application to the arts and manufactures. Desfontaines lectures on botany at seven; De Jussieu makes botanical excursions at eight. St. Hilaire lectures on the mammalia, and on birds; Lacépède, on reptiles and fishes; and Delamark, on the invertebral animals. Haüy lectures, at ten, on mineralogy. These lectures are perfectly open, and are usually well attended.

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*Cabinet de l'Ecole des Mines.* Cabinet of the School of Mineralogy.

[Hotel des Monnaies.]

THIS institution is situated in the principal court of the Mint, on the side nearest the quay. It was begun in 1778, with the collection of the famous chemist, Le Sage, who spent forty-three years in this particular pursuit. The centre of the cabinet contains an amphitheatre capable of receiving 200 persons. Large cases with glass doors enclose specimens of all the minerals, scientifically arranged. Four other cases, placed in compartments between the pillars, display various models of curious machines. One of the cabinets encloses the analysis of every specimen. Upon the first landing-place of the staircase conducting to the gallery, is a bust of Monsieur Le Sage, which was consecrated by the gratitude of his pupils. This gallery is surrounded with cases containing specimens of minerals, far too numerous to be placed in due order after those which are ranged in the lower cabinets. The cupola, which rises above, is finely enriched with painted pannels, and decorated with gilding. The interior of this museum is 45 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 40 feet in height.



This splendid museum was untouched by the Allies. The collection of medals, one of the most perfect that France contained, has been removed to the Royal Library. A few specimens, however, yet remain.

It is open to public inspection every day, except Sunday, from ten till two o'clock; and public lectures are delivered during five months, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon, beginning in November.

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*Musée des Monumens Français.* Museum of  
French Monuments.

[Rue Petits Augustins.]

THIS museum dates its origin from the year 1790, when, under the Constituent Assembly, the property of the church being confiscated for the use of the nation, many curious specimens of ancient art, which accidentally escaped from indiscriminate ruin, were deposited in the convent of the Augustins. Mons. Le Noir was principally active in collecting and preserving every relic of antiquity; and at length procuring the sanction and protection of the government, he completed this interesting museum.

Its exterior has a mean appearance. The gateway seems to belong to an hotel of the most inferior description. It admits into a court surrounded by antique buildings, tastefully ornamented with the fragments of many a religious edifice, that perished in the barbarous era of the Revolution.

The arrangement has been universally applauded. The different pieces of sculpture are classed according to their respective ages, thus giving a pleasing view of the progress of the art, and illustrating the successive periods of French history.



The monuments are distributed in different apartments, each numbered at the entrance, and containing the relics of a century.

The eye of a stranger is first arrested by the mouldering altars of the ancient Gauls,—altars probably stained with human blood. Passing over many of the rude vestiges of early times, he dwells with enthusiasm on the tomb of Clovis. He beholds that prince again humbling himself before the throne of the Eternal, and supplicating pardon for the atrocities which he had committed. He pauses on the remains of the cruel Chilperic; his attention is rivetted on the monument of the murderess Fredegonde, till he is roused by the martial air and menacing attitude of the illustrious Charlemagne, who, with brandished sword, appears to be dictating laws to the world. On these relics of remote ages time has committed many ravages; but, with all their mutilations, they are interesting to the historian and the artist.

An anachronism, not pleasing to the eye of taste, is admitted here, on account of its supposed effect. The beautiful mausoleums of Francis I., and Diana of Poitiers, equally versed in the mysteries of politics and love, form a striking contrast with the rude efforts of earlier ages. The statue of Corneille likewise occupies a place in this hall, with many other exquisite pieces of sculpture.

The apartment dedicated to the thirteenth century contains not much worthy of attention. We observe the tombs of Louis IX., his son Philippe, his wife Isabella of Arragon, and his brother Charles; but the art of sculpture has made little progress.

With the apartment containing the relics of the fourteenth century are found the effigies of Philippe le Bel and of John. The middle of the hall is enriched by the statue of Charles V., surnamed the Wise, the noble Du Guesclin, and his friend Sancere.

In the hall of the fifteenth century we perceive the

dawn of that light and elegant architecture which distinguishes modern times. The monuments, which are there preserved, interest by their number, and by the names with which they are connected. The connoisseur first pauses at the tombs of Louis d'Orleans, and his brother Charles the Poet. After which appear Renée d'Orleans, grandson of the intrepid Dunois, and Philippe de Comines, the father of modern history. The statue of Louis XI. is placed near that of his son Charles VII. ; and, not far distant, the heroic and unfortunate Joan of Arc stands by the side of Isabel of Bavaria. In the centre of this group the superb tomb of Louis XII. in the form of a Gothic chapel, is one of the noblest specimens of the improved taste of the 15th century. His recumbent figure, characteristic of death, reminds the spectator of that melancholy hour, when thousands of his weeping subjects, following his remains to St. Denis, exclaimed, " Our good monarch Louis XII. is dead. In him we have lost our father and our friend."

The hall of the sixteenth century contains the statues of Francis I. and Claude his queen, the good Henry, the brave Coligny; the witty, but immoral, Rabelais, the sage l'Hôpital, the unprincipled Catherine de Medicis, and many others. Some painted glass, representing the history of Psyche, although beautifully executed, does not quite accord with the solemnity of the place.

Entering the hall appropriated to the seventeenth century, the stranger is bewildered amid the crowd of philosophers and heroes which present themselves to his view. He contemplates the form of Richelieu resting in the arms of Wisdom, Turenne reposing in those of Immortality, and Mazarino suppliant at the throne of Heaven. The names of Corneille, Molière, La Fontaine, Racine, Fenelon, Pascal, and Boileau, fill him with pleasing veneration. In the centre of the hall is

placed the exquisitely finished statue of Louis XIV., rendered still more sublime by the immortal geniuses which surround him. The tombs of Le Brun, the French Apelles; Poussin, the painter of philosophers and poets; Colbert, the profound financier; Descartes, the antagonist of Newton; De Thou, the philosophical historian; Bossuet, the eloquent preacher; Coysevox, the inimitable statuary; and Lenostre, to whom the most beautiful gardens of France owe all their elegance, will not be overlooked.

The eighteenth century presents us with the illustrious names of Voltaire, Crebillon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Maupertuis, Coustou, Lepautre, Saxe, Helvetius, Fontenelle, Buffon, and D'Alembert. The remarkable difference in the design and execution of the monuments of Maupertuis, Caylus, and the Marechal d'Harcourt, and those which decorate the extremity of the hall, shows the rapid progress of the art during the last century.

The garden is converted into a kind of Elysium, where, shaded by the cypress and the willow, repose the ashes of Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Descartes, Massillon, and Montfaucon; the warrior De Guesclin, and the monarch Dagobert. In a small sepulchral edifice, constructed with materials from the very mausoleum which enshrined them, were deposited the bones of Abelard and Eloisa; but they have been removed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

This museum is open to the public from ten till four on Sunday, and from ten till two, on Thursday, in summer; and from eleven till three on Sunday, and eleven till two on Thursday, in winter. Strangers have free access every day, on producing their passports.

This museum, containing no predatory acquisitions, was not disturbed by the Allies.

*Musée Royale.* The Royal Museum.

[At the Louvre.].

THE Louvre, in its present state, consists of one thousand one hundred and four pictures ; and the gallery of sculpture consists of three hundred and fifty-five fine specimens of the art, with various degrees of merit.

This museum was lately the boast of Paris, and the wonder of the world. It contained almost every celebrated work of art that the continent of Europe possessed, and might be considered as a magnificent temple, to which every votary of taste would resort, and offer his adorations.

The establishment was founded on injustice, and enriched by spoliation : it has therefore felt the hand of retribution, and has been shorn of its principal glory. The imperishable remains of the genius of former ages, which it contained, have been restored to their rightful owners ; the halls of sculpture, which were thronged to confusion with the chef-d'œuvres of Rome and of Greece, are nearly deserted ; and the twelve hundred inimitable paintings of the great gallery were reduced to little more than two hundred and fifty. They have now recovered the walls of the Louvre with a fine collection of pictures from the Luxembourg, Versailles, and other royal residences, and partly from private collections. The catalogue also consists of paintings and specimens of foreign sculpture.

Let not, however, the traveller suppose that the Louvre is despoiled of every object of attraction. Many of the treasures of foreign states, indeed, of which they once boasted, are seen no more ; but the paintings which adorned the numerous churches that were profaned by revolutionary barbarism, have found an asylum

here, and every department of France has lately contributed something to render the gallery of the Louvre an interesting and valuable museum.

The works of the noblest masters of the present French school all remain; and, in addition to them, the amateur may yet study some of the most exquisite performances of Albano, Berghem, Caracci, Champagne, Corregio, Cortona, Cuyp, Del Sarto, Dominichino, Guercino, Guido, Murillo, Raphael, Rembrandt, Romano, Rubens, Ruysdael, Salvator, Snyders, Teniers, Tintoret, Titian, Vandyck, Paul Veronese, and Leonardo da Vinci.

The first saloon presents a curious collection of the very earliest works of the French and Italian artists. The conception is sometimes strong, but the execution is strangely rude; yet these pieces are valuable, as shewing the commencement of the art.

The next saloon contains the deservedly celebrated battle pieces of Le Brun. They are some of the noblest performances of that excellent painter.

The traveller now enters the great gallery. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the effect formerly produced on the mind, on entering this magnificent apartment, 1,400 feet in length, and crowded by 1,200 paintings of the most eminent masters of every school. The apparently interminable length of the gallery continues to excite surprise, and the skilful arrangements of the paintings that remained, and of many others that have been added to them, certainly do not convey that feeling of nakedness and desolation which the stranger might expect, and which some travellers have described. Although the gallery has irreparably suffered in value, it has not lost so much as might be imagined in appearance.

It must, however, be confessed, that the place is not altogether suitable to the purpose to which it is devoted. The light being admitted on both sides of the



gallery renders it difficult to find the proper situation to examine some of the performances, and concealing all the nicer touches, displays nothing but the varnish of others.

Among the performances of Le Brun, the traveller will notice that in which the wife of Darius presents her son to Alexander, the moving expression of her countenance, and the confusion marked on that of Sysigambis, who had mistaken Hephestion for the monarch, are admirable.

The defeat of Porus, by the same artist, is in a different style, and is justly considered to be his *chef-d'œuvre*.

The works of Nicolas Poussin were not eclipsed amidst the constellation of excellence by which they were surrounded; they are now brought into more prominent notice, and will not fail to please. The Israelites gathering Manna in the Desert is deserving of considerable praise; and the Sketch of the Rape of the Sabines will not be viewed without interest. The Judgment of Solomon will be deemed a yet more excellent performance; the fine expression of the face of the monarch is very striking. Superior to this is the Institution of the Eucharist; and the Deluge breathes the truest sublimity.

The dark broad character of most of the paintings of Valentine will please the instructed alone; but, in his Concert, the varied and striking expression of the performers, and the strong character of the soldier in the fore-ground, will make a deep impression on every spectator.

Philip de Champagne was one of the greatest ornaments of the Flemish school. Among the paintings which adorn this gallery, three will not pass unnoticed. The Institution of the Eucharist is one of his best works. The Apostles are said to be portraits of the anchorites of the Port Royal. The immense picture of



St. Ambrose is equally deemed by the connoisseur and the uninitiated, one of the noblest ornaments of the gallery. Its companion, representing the same Saint removing the bodies of the martyrs Gervais and Protasius, is scarcely inferior. The figure and countenance of the lunatic possess all the wildness of his supposed character.

Some paintings of Rubens display all that artist's excellencies, with a less than usual portion of his characteristic defects. His Diogenes looking for an honest man, and his Thomyris with the head of Cyrus, are his best. The organization of the figures is perfect, with less want of taste, or perhaps a nearer approach to good taste, than Rubens often displayed.

Of the performances of Ruysdael, his Tempest will be acknowledged to be the best. It is truly grand.

Berghem has very few pieces remaining, but the gallery yet boasts of his *chef-d'œuvre*. It is a landscape diversified with masses of trees and rocks. The road presents several travellers and cattle. A woman on horseback, to whom another female is presenting an infant, is admirably executed.

Among the excellent portraits of Vandyke, or Vanduyck, that of Charles I. will be particularly distinguished.

The most perfect work of Snyders is to be seen here. It represents different kinds of fruit and vegetables, with some squirrels, an ape, and a parrot.

The Italian school, lately so numerous, contains only a few specimens; but they are inestimable. The St. Jerome and St. Agnes, of Dominichino, are no more seen; but the Æneas, accompanied by his son Ascanius, bearing on his shoulders his father Anchises, will give a sufficient idea of the talents of this great master. The Adoration of the Shepherds by Espagnoletto, is in his best style. Guido, whose works are yet as glowing and fresh as when they received the last touches of

the artist, continues to enrich the museum with several admirable works. The Rape of Helen displays all his grace and expression: but his Hercules contending with Achelous, and killing the Centaur Nessus, surpass all praise. The Loves of Venus and Adonis, by Albano, are exquisitely beautiful, particularly the first piece, which represents Venus contemplating herself in a mirror. Annibal Carracci furnishes a painting of hunting and shooting, not inferior to his best works. Paul Veronese contributes his noblest performance, the celebrated marriage at Cana. The Saviour is seated in the centre of an immense table, and at his side the Holy Virgin, who, having just pronounced the words, "There is no wine," is eagerly listening to hear the orders which he may give. On either side are the newly-married couple, who, as well as the numerous guests, are portraits of the great personages of the painter's time. A large group of musicians displays the portraits of all the celebrated artists of Venice. Paul Veronese himself appears habited in white, and playing on the violoncello. In the back ground is a great balcony; while the distance is ornamented with colonnades and palaces, whence a crowd of persons are seen observing the feast.

The Witch of Endor raising the ghost of Samuel has all the grandeur and sublimity of Salvator Rosa. The Antiope, with Jupiter in the form of a Satyr, contains all that sweetness of expression, that refined beauty of the female form, and harmony of colouring peculiar to Correggio. The Jesus on the knees of St. Ann, and the Jesus supported by an angel, are pleasing efforts of the pencil of Leonardo-da-Vinci. Titian has many portraits with all his peculiar colouring; his Disciples at Emmaus is a splendid performance; but his Entombment of Christ is without a rival. The divine Raphael has two works remaining in the gallery; it is said that more will be added from other collections. The St. Michael van-

quishing Satan will perhaps make no great impression: It was not the happiest of Raphael's productions, and it has been defaced by the profane daubings, vulgarly called repairs, of modern artists; but the Holy Family, although stippled, scrubbed, and mutilated, at once proclaims its author, and the more diligently it is studied, appears more worthy of his genius. The fond affection of the Virgin, who is extending her arms to receive the infant Jesus, and the softened veneration of Elizabeth, are admirably pourtrayed.

It would be impossible to enter into a description of the numerous pictures: we must refer the reader to the Catalogue, which has been translated into English.

The noblest productions of ancient sculpture crowded the halls of the ground-floor; but the restitution of every work to which the French could plead no better right than that of war, robbed "the Gallery of Antiques" of almost every valuable specimen, and left it desolate and naked. It has received wonderful accessions. The statues are now re-arranged, and the French have filled the sad and dreary void with the best works that other collections can spare, and with models of many of those transcendant pieces, which are now lost to them for ever.

The entrance into the halls which formed the Gallery of Antiques is on the left of the stairs leading to the gallery of paintings. They are eight in number, each bearing an appropriate name.

First is the vestibule; its ceiling, painted by Barthelemy, represents the origin of sculpture, when the first statue was fashioned by Prometheus.

The four medallions allude to the four principal schools of sculpture, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and France. The bas-relief over the entrance describes the Genius of Art; and that over the portal, leading to the first hall, the union of the three branches of design.

Next to this is the Hall of the Emperors, whose

ceiling is painted by Meynier, and represents the Earth receiving from the Emperors a code of law, dictated by Nature, Wisdom, and Justice. In two tablets of bronze, by the same artist, Trajan is seen planning the Roman roads, and erecting the aqueducts. The bas-reliefs at the angles are the Eridanus, the Tiber, the Nile, and the Rhine. This hall once contained the Minerva of Villettri, the Antinoüs, and Hercules, and the beautiful Tomb of the Muses.

The ceiling of the Hall of the Seasons was painted by Romanelli, and contains the history of Apollo and Diana. Here was the celebrated Indian Bacchus, the Venus coming from the Bath, and the Ariadne, surnamed the Cleopatra.

The Hall of Peace is decorated by eight antique pillars of granite, which formerly enriched the nave of the church of Aix-la-Chapelle. They were claimed by the Prussians; but it was found that they could not be taken down without serious injury, and some statues were given in exchange. The three allegorical paintings depict the Arts, Peace, and Commerce. Here were the exquisite statues of Zeno, Demosthenes, Trajan, Phocion, Menander, and Posidippus.

The ceiling of the Hall of the Romans is painted by Romanelli, and exhibits History and Poetry celebrating the successes of Bellona. Four other paintings represent the deputies of the senate offering the purple to Cincinnatus; the Rape of the Sabines; the courage of Mutius Scævola: and the Continnence of Scipio. This hall contained many rare specimens of the antique. Among them were the Germanicus, the Ceres, the Marcus Junius Brutus, and Lucius Junius Brutus, the expiring Gladiator, the Antinoüs of the Capitol, the spotted Faun, the Tiberius, and the fragment of the colossal statue of Hercules.

The next apartment was called the Hall of the Laocoon, but now the Hall of the Centaur. Its ceiling

contained the French Hercules conquering the fury of Party; the Arts celebrating the Victories of France; Study and Fame; and a Group of Genii. It is here that the traveller perceives the full extent of the retribution with which France has been visited. The inimitable and affecting Laocoon, the fascinating Venus de Medicis, the finely-modelled Cincinnatus, the majestic Jupiter, the spirited Meleager, the exquisite Cupid and Psyche, and the much-admired figure of the Youth extracting a thorn from his foot, are no longer to be seen.

Four columns of red oriental granite, taken from the tomb of Charlemagne, adorn the Hall of Apollo. The Belvidere Apollo, the sublimest sculpture that has escaped the ravages of time, once occupied a conspicuous place in this hall. It was surrounded by the Belvidere Antinoüs, the Antinoüs of Egypt, the Ariadne of the Capitol, the Nurse of Bacchus, the Commodus Hercules, the Capitoline Juno, the Alexander Severus, the Alexander of the Capitol, the two Sphinxes, and the beautiful Candelabra.

The ceiling of the Hall of Diana represents her imploring Jupiter to permit her to remain among the number of the virgin goddesses. It is the performance of Prodhon. The surrounding paintings describe different events in the life of that deity. There is also the Hall of the Candelabra, the Hall of the Tiber, Hall of the Gladiator, Hall of Pallas, Hall of Melpomene, Hall of Isis, and the Hall of the Caryatides. Every work of art was swept from this beautiful hall. They have been replaced by a great variety of new subjects.

This museum is open to the public on Saturday and Sunday, from ten o'clock until four; but students and foreigners are daily admitted, on producing their passports.



An exhibition of the productions of living artists takes place every two years in the grand saloon.

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*Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.* Conservatory of Arts and Machines.

[Abbey of St. Martin, in St. Martin Street.]

FEW museums are more interesting, none more instructive or valuable, than this. It is an immense collection of all the machines invented by French genius and industry, in every kind of manufactory, and every branch of art. It is a collection peculiar and highly creditable to the metropolis of France, and cannot fail of being productive of the most beneficial effects. It undoubtedly has diffused through France a knowledge of mechanics, and a skilful adaptation of the simplest implements to the most complicated purposes, unknown in every neighbouring country: but the peculiar character of the French has confined this to trifling and almost contemptible objects, to mere toys and gewgaws, while those higher branches of the arts, which are connected with the support and comfort of human life, have been comparatively neglected.

The first apartment of this spacious conservatory contains specimens of spinning-jennies, and wheels, and carding-mills, employed in the manufacture of cotton thread. They are simple and ingenious; but valuable improvements on them have been recently introduced into the British manufactories.

The second apartment is chiefly filled with the inventions of Vaucanson, the prince of French mechanics. The traveller will particularly notice the enormous machine for spinning cotton. It was much



celebrated at its first invention, but the English and German artists have simplified its construction. A more pleasing, but not equally striking object, is the machine for unravelling the web of the silk-worm. Various looms for weaving tapestry and embroidery on stuffs and silks are likewise exhibited. The inhabitants of Lyons having treated some of these inventions with undeserved neglect, Vaucanson attached an ass to one of the looms, who executed a piece of tapestry infinitely superior to any thing which the most skillful Lyonese manufactures could produce. A pattern of it is shewn here.

In the cases that surround the room are specimens of different kinds of wheels, and instruments of wrought and cast iron, principally connected with these machines.

The hall which is next entered is of a different description. It is devoted to improvements in architecture, and contains models of public and private buildings of every description, beautifully executed in wood and ivory.

The stranger is next introduced into the church of the ancient priory. It is principally filled with hydraulic machines. Among them is the ingenious and simple contrivance of Montgolfier, to raise water, commonly called his Ràm. Different kinds of fire-engines are next in succession, with some interesting models of fire-ladders and fire-escapes. Numerous mills and ploughs fill the remaining part of the church; but the improvements which the English have made in the latter, have left the boasted agriculture of France far behind. In another part of the museum is a greater variety of ploughs.

The traveller is next shewn models of every vessel of earthen or stone ware, as appropriated to economical or culinary purposes. To these succeed an infinite variety of lamps, of every form and principle. That

which is known in London by the name of the hydrostatic lamp was copied from one preserved here. In another lamp the oil is curiously raised by clock-work. The shades of the lamps of many different materials, and of an endless variety of patterns, will amuse and please. The embellishments on some of them are executed with inimitable taste and elegance.

The steam-engines next succeed; but the Englishman who has seen the grand improvements of Watt and Bolton, will scarcely deem them worth his notice. Numerous syphons, and contrivances for decanting liquors, are ingenious.

The implements of agriculture are now once more brought under review. A great variety of ploughs, harrows, clumsy threshing and winnowing machines, and wine-presses, offer themselves in long succession, interspersed with models of pales, fences, gates, &c. &c.

The next division possesses considerable interest. It is a long range of grates, stoves, chimneys, and furnaces of various constructions, and on almost every principle. New improvements have, however, superseded the greater part of them.

A handsome staircase conducts to numerous apartments above. The first object which presents itself is an immense model of the machine of Marli. To this succeeds a long range of models, superior in interest to any thing which the traveller has yet seen. It is a display of every kind of art and manufacture. Small houses, resembling the buildings in which the manufactures are usually carried on, are open in front, and exhibit in their different apartments the various implements and machines employed in each and every stage of the business, from the first operation on the rough material, to its transformation into some elegant or useful article. Nothing can be conceived more pleasing, instructive, and useful than this. No young person should visit Paris without devoting one or two morn-

ings to the Conservatory, and especially to this division of it. From the most complicated and important manufactory, to the shop of the carpenter, and the forge of the blacksmith, every thing is perfect; not the most insignificant tool is omitted, nor one process forgotten.

Having satisfied his curiosity here, if indeed one or many visits can satisfy it, the stranger is conducted to the models of telegraphs, pile-engines, waggons, carts, carriages of every kind, windlasses, and boats.

Next follow specimens of china, earthenware, and glass; numerous varieties of paper, coloured, stamped; or beautifully cut; types, letters, ornaments for printing and book-binding; contrivances for remedying deficiencies or distortions in the human shape; artificial legs, arms, and eyes; more cotton and silk machines, with a superb and matchless assortment of ribands and silks, not interesting merely to the female visiter, but a pleasing object to every eye; fans of mother-of-pearl and steel; models to facilitate the study of perspective; models of pulpits, objects of much importance in every French religious edifice; balances of every description; turning lathes, with exquisite specimens of their effects; thermometers, barometers, magnets, and bronze ornaments; watches, chronometers, and clocks of every construction. One clock is much admired; it sets in motion an organ, and has on its top an armillary sphere, with a small orrery in the centre, beautifully displaying the motions of every planet.

Every Frenchman is compelled to deposit in this museum a model of all the instruments or machines which he may invent or improve, with a detailed account of their construction and use, and the whole process of the manufactories in which they are employed.

In one of the halls is a superb library, containing every publication, in every language, on the different subjects connected with this excellent institution.

To render the establishment yet more useful, lectures are delivered by the ablest professors, on geometry and natural philosophy, as applied to the arts and construction of machines, and the processes of different manufactures. These lectures, however, are confined to pupils, who are recommended by the minister of the interior.

The Conservatory is open to the public on Sunday and Thursday, from ten to four; but foreigners are admitted every day, except Friday and Saturday, on producing their passports.

The Conservatory was religiously respected during the occupation of Paris by the Allies.

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### *Musée d'Artillerie.* Museum of Artillery.

[Rue de l'Université, No. 13.]

THIS is the dépôt of every machine invented for the destruction of human beings. It likewise contains a valuable collection of the different kinds of armour used in every period of French history. Among them is the complete armour of Joan of Arc, Godfrey de Bouillon, Francis I., Louis XI., Henry IV., and Louis XIV.

Admittance may be obtained on Sunday from eleven until two, by written application to the director.

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### *Depôt of the Models in fortified Towns.*

At the Hospital of the Invalids is preserved a beautiful collection of models of all the fortified towns in France. They are said to be accurately, and are certainly very elegantly, constructed, and give a bird's-eye view of the town, and the fortifications by which it is

surrounded. Some of the seaports are peculiarly striking. This museum has suffered from the fortune of war. The Prussians have taken from it the models of all the towns situated on their frontiers.

Admission to this dépôt is not at all times easily obtained. A particular recommendation from some of the ministers, or some person in authority, is necessary.

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*Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle.* Cabinet of  
Natural History.

[In Paon St. Victor Street.]

THIS is the finest private cabinet of natural history which is known to exist. It may be considered as an excellent abridgment of the Museum of Natural History in the Garden of Plants. It is equally rich in the productions of the three kingdoms of Nature. The specimens of cornelians, agates, and jaspers, are particularly splendid. Some of the shells are unique, and undescribed. The sportive paintings of Nature on some of the minerals are extremely curious. A little Negro is shewn delineated on an agate, an exact profile of Louis XVI., and the eruption of a volcano.

This cabinet likewise contains many vases, medallions, and other choice remains of antiquity.

It is open every day: the price of admission is one franc.

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*Cabinet de Physiologie de M. Bertrand.*  
Cabinet of Physiology.

[Rue d'Amboise.]

THIS cabinet will not be overlooked by the medical

or scientific traveller. It contains models in wax, beautifully and accurately executed, of every part of the human body, both in its healthy and morbid state. It is open from nine till six: price of admission two francs forty cents.

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At No. 17, Rue de Lille, is a very interesting private collection of paintings of the twelfth and two following centuries. There exists no other of the kind even in Italy. After having admired the noblest productions of modern times in the splendid gallery of the Louvre, it is pleasing to contemplate here the first essays of the infancy of the art. The connoisseur will perceive in many of these paintings a brilliancy of colour, a force of expression, and a delicacy of touch, which he did not expect.

The proprietor has great pleasure in exhibiting the beauties of his gallery to the curious stranger.

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## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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EXTENSIVE and valuable collections of books are attached to almost every public institution and every public building in Paris. Access to them is easily obtained by the inhabitants of Paris, and every facility is afforded to the traveller.

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### *Bibliothèque Royal.* The Royal Library.

[Rue Richelieu, No. 58.]

THE exterior of this edifice is exceedingly plain, and gives no indication of the treasures that it contains. Neither the windows nor the principal entrance have the least ornament. An archway admits to a court, 500 feet in length, and entirely surrounded by buildings, the architecture of which is uniform, simple, and elegant.

The Royal Library dates its origin from a very early period. King John collected ten volumes; six on science and history, and four on religion. To them, his son Charles V., surnamed the Wise, added more than nine hundred volumes. These constituted a library which, at that age, might justly be deemed worthy of the royal collector. It was deposited in a tower of the Louvre, called *la Tour de la Libraire*, the Library Tower. The apartment was illumined at night by thirty small chandeliers and a silver lamp, that the student might pursue his researches at every hour. It appears to have been afterwards neglected, and almost de-

stroyed; for, when it was purchased by the Duke of Bedford, for 1,200 livres, in 1429, it was found to contain but 150 volumes.

Louis XI. collected the scattered remains of this library, and replaced them in the tower.

The art of printing, which was now discovered, enabled him greatly to enlarge it. Charles VIII. contributed what the conquest of Naples enabled him to collect; Louis XII. added to it the library of Petrarch; Francis I. enriched it with numerous Greek MSS.; and Henry II. secured its progressive and rapid increase by the decree which compelled the booksellers to present the royal libraries with a copy on vellum of every work which they published. Colbert augmented it with more than 60,000 volumes. Cardinal Fleury sent many literati, at an enormous expense, to the Greek islands and Asiatic continent, who brought home numerous curious and invaluable morsels of antiquity. It was, however, under the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., that it attained that degree of splendour and magnificence which renders it the first library in Europe.

The ground-floor is appropriated to the printed books, of which there are 360,000.

Tables are placed in different parts of the room for the accommodation of visitors, who may call for whatever books they please, and before whom the scarcest prints, the rarest medals, the most valuable manuscripts, are unhesitatingly placed at the first requisition.

Busts of the most celebrated French literati occupy several niches.

In one of the rooms is a curious model of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, accurately preserving their proportions, and ornamented by a well-executed grove of palms, with a caravan of travellers.

On the second floor, to the right, is the French Parnassus, by Titon du Tillet. It represents a little

mountain, covered with bronze figures of the most celebrated poets and musicians of France. Louis XIV. appears under the figure of Apollo.

This floor contains the MSS., of which there are 80,000. Thirty thousand of these relate to the history of France, principally subsequent to the reign of Louis XI. Twenty-five thousand are in learned and foreign languages. Several letters of Henry VIII. are here preserved, and letters from Henry IV. of France to one of his favourites, Gabrielle d'Estrees.

The manuscripts found by Denon in the mummies of the catacombs at Thebes will not be forgotten by the traveller; nor the celebrated tablet of Isis, incrusted with silver, and filled with undeciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics; the MS. of Telemachus, in the hand-writing of Fenelon; and Memoirs of Louis XIV. by the same excellent author.

The libraries of the Vatican, at Rome, and St. Marc, at Venice, lately enriched this collection with many invaluable MSS.; but these, with all the revolutionary spoils, have been restored to their rightful owners.

The inestimable MS. of the history of Josephus, on papyrus; Petrarch's MS. of Virgil, with numerous notes in his own writing; the MS. of Galileo on the tides; the mathematical tables of Haller, with corrections by himself: all the ancient and rare editions of the Vatican, the Ambrosian library, and that of the university of Pavia, are now lost to the visiter.

Among other curiosities contained in this apartment, is an ibis, brought from Thebes, the plumage of which is fresh and perfect, although three thousand years have passed since it was first enclosed in its case. The silver shield, attributed to Scipio and Hannibal, are seen here, with the brazen chair of king Dagobert, and the heart of Anne of Britanny, enclosed in a golden vase.

On this floor are likewise five great rooms, con-

taining the genealogies of every noble French family. These fill 5,000 portfolios.

On the same floor is the Cabinet of Medals, which well deserves the attention of the curious. The voyages of Dumonceau and Le Vaillant were principally undertaken to complete this superb cabinet. Le Vaillant, zealous to execute his commission, swallowed twenty medals of gold, to preserve them from the Algerines, into whose power he had fallen. Three admirable paintings, by Notaire, adorn this apartment, representing Thalia, Calliope, and Terpsichore. There are also three beautiful productions of Carlo Vanloo.—Psyche conducted by Hymen, the Inventress of the Flute, and the three Patrons of the Muses.

On the third floor is the Cabinet of Antiquities, containing busts, vases, inscriptions, and instruments of sacrifice, collected by the celebrated Caylus.

Near this are two apartments, containing Etruscan vases, bathing vessels of porphyry, and many fine specimens of ancient art.

The Repository of Engravings comprises 5,000 volumes, divided into twelve classes. The first contains sculpture, architecture, and the portraits of engravers; the second, emblematical and devotional subjects; the third, Greek and Roman antiquities, with fabulous and mythological subjects; the fourth, medals, coins, and heraldry; the fifth, public processions, banquets, and tournaments; the sixth, natural philosophy and the mathematics; the seventh, romantic and ludicrous subjects; the eighth, natural history; the ninth, geography; the tenth, plans and elevations of ancient and modern buildings; the eleventh, portraits to the number of 50,000, among which is included every celebrated character who has flourished in any country during the last 600 years; the twelfth, represents the costume, manners, and amusements of every region of

the habitable globe. It comprises a very extensive and complete history of the costume and manners of the French from the era of Christ to the present period. Most of these engravings are coloured, and are copies from ancient windows, tapestry, and monuments.

In another part of the building are two large globes, thirty feet in diameter. They were constructed by Coronelli, in 1682, are accurately delineated, and supposed to be the largest extant. The index of the horary circle is a yard in length.

The librarians are MM. Capperonnier and Van Praet, for the printed books; Langlés, for the oriental manuscripts; La Porte du Thiel, for Latin and Greek; Dacier, modern languages; Miller and Gosselin, for the medals, and Joly, for the engravings.

Lectures are delivered here by M. Langlés on the Persian and Malay languages, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at two o'clock; on Arabic, by the Baron de Sacy, on Tuesday and Thursday, at half past one; on Turkish, by Jaubert, on Thursday, at half past three, and on Tuesday and Friday, at eleven; and on Armenian, by M. Arbied, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six.

The Library is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten o'clock until two. To students and foreigners it is open every day, except during a vacation of six weeks, commencing on the first of September.

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*La Bibliothèque de la Ville.* The City Library.

[Rue St. Antoine, No. 110.]

THIS library is principally devoted to botany. It



contains every splendid work on that subject, and numerous accurate and beautiful drawings of plants.

It is open every day, except Thursday and Sunday, from ten until two o'clock. The ceiling, painted by Gerardini, is universally admired. M. Rolle is the principal librarian.

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*Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.* Library of the Arsenal.

[In the Square of the Veterans, at the Entrance of the Quay of the Celestins.]

THIS magnificent collection was purchased by the Count d'Artois, from the celebrated Paulmy d'Argenson. It now forms part of the library of the Peers. It contains 75,000 printed volumes, and 6,000 MSS. Many of the missals are beautifully illuminated on vellum. The brilliancy of the colours almost compensates for the tameness of design and poverty of expression.

This library contains a magnificent collection of works on the military art: but it is not confined to them; it is rich in general history, foreign literature, and Italian poetry.

When the Prussians arrived in Paris, on their second expedition, they appeared to be disposed to despoil this library of its most valuable works. M. Treneuil, the librarian, and even the French minister of the interior, interfered in vain; but the energetic remonstrances of the celebrated Humboldt preserved it from destruction.

The traveller will regard with veneration the apartment of the great Sully, the ornaments and furniture of which are religiously preserved unchanged.



The building was erected in 1584.

The library of the arsenal is open to the public every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock until two; but from the 16th September to the 1st November it is shut.

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*Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève.* The Library of  
St. Geneviève:

[Place Ste. Geneviève.]

THIS library occupies the upper part of the ancient abbey of Ste. Geneviève, and contains 80,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts. It is in the form of a cross, lighted by a small dome in the centre, the cupola of which was painted by Restout, the elder, in 1730. It delineates the Apotheosis of St. Augustin.

The painting at one extremity of the building is by Lejoux, and forms a complete illusion. Many busts of eminent men, from the chisel of Girardon, Coysevox, Coustou, and other sculptors, ornament this library. At the entrance of the Cabinet of Antiques is a plan of the city of Rome, in relievo, and coloured, the work of Grimani, in 1776.

This library is open every day from ten o'clock till two. M. Treneuil is the principal librarian.

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*Bibliothèque du Palais Royal.* Library of  
the Royal Palace.

[Palais Royal.]

THIS library was appropriated to the use of the members of the Tribunate, and the chief officers of

state. It was formed in the eighth year of the Revolution, with books collected from the literary dépôts at Paris. It has been since augmented by the contributions of many living authors and booksellers.

This collection was first placed in the Thuilleries, but afterwards removed to the Palace of Bourbon.

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*Bibliothèques des Ministres.* Libraries of the Ministers.

EVERY minister of state had a library annexed to his situation, which was deposited in the chambers of his office, for his own particular use.

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*Bibliothèque du Pritanée Français.* Library of the French Pritaneum.

THE books belonging to this institution were deposited in the College of Louis the Great, called during the Revolution, "*The College of Equality*." These works were particularly intended for the use of the young students of the Pritaneum.

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*Bibliothèque Mazarine, ou des Quatre Nations.*

Mazarine Library, or, Library of the Four Nations.

THIS collection was appropriated by Cardinal Mazarine, on the 6th of March, 1661, to the use of men

of science and letters. It was originally formed by Gabriel Naudet. It contains 60,000 volumes, comprising every thing that can be esteemed most rare and curious, on every subject, and in every language. It now occupies one of the pavillions of the College of Four Nations. It is open every day, except Thursday, from ten till two. M. Petit Radel is the principal librarian.

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*Bibliothèque de l'Institut.*

Library of the Institute, at the Palace of the  
Fine Arts.

THIS library is open every day to the members of the Institute, and the associates; and to the public on Tuesday and Thursday. It contains about 16,000 volumes.

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*Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine.*

Library of the Medical School.

[Rue de l'Ecole.]

THE school of medicine possesses a well-selected and numerous library, comprising every subject that bears the remotest connexion with the healing art. It is open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten o'clock until two. M. Moreau de la Sarthe is the principal librarian.

*Bibliothèque du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.*

## Library of the Museum of Natural History.

[At the Royal Garden of Plants.]

THIS library, rich in every work relating to natural history, has already been described in the account of the Royal Garden of Plants.

The collection of herbals and paintings, and designs of plants, is immense. It is open to the public on Tuesday and Friday, from three o'clock until night in winter, and from four to seven in spring and summer.

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## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

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THESE societies appear to accord well with the peculiar character of the French nation. Of the almost countless number that exist I shall mention only the following.

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*Académie Royale.* The Royal Academy, lately called the Institute.

[Palace of the Fine Arts.]

THE justly acquired reputation of this institution, and the obligations which French and European literature owe to it, are universally acknowledged.

It was established during the reign of Louis XIV., and is composed of the most distinguished philosophers, literary characters, and artists of France, and corresponds with the learned of every nation.

It is divided into four classes, which may be considered as forming so many distinct societies. The vacancies are supplied by the nomination of the remaining members, but it is necessary that the king should approve of the election. Each member has a salary of 1,500 francs per annum, and the costume which they wear at their meetings is black bordered with green silk. Each class has its separate meetings; but four times in every year the whole academy assembles, and a general report is made of the labours and progress of the institution.

The hall in which the general meetings are held is a noble apartment. Its sides are adorned with magnificent pillars, and its ceiling is finely painted. Between them are the statues of some of the most celebrated men that France has produced, viz. Sully, Bayard, Turenne, Vauban, Condé, Tourville, Fenelon, Descartes, Catinat, Daguesseau, Duquesne, l'Hôpital, and Bossuet. At each extremity is a statue representing Rollin and Pascal. In the anti-chambers are the statues of Molière, Racine, Corneille, La Fontaine, and Montesquieu.

The tables of the members are arranged along the centre in four divisions, corresponding with the four classes of the institution. The president is seated at the upper end, and by his side is a tribune for the orators. A railing encloses the area appropriated to the members, around which are benches for the visitors.

The first division of the Academy has for its objects natural philosophy, chemistry, and the mathematics. It is composed of 63 members, and 100 corresponding members. It holds its sittings every Monday, at three o'clock. At a public sitting in the month of January in every year, a prize of 3000 francs is awarded for the most useful discovery. Sir Joseph Banks, and Drs. Herschel and Jenner, are honorary members of this class.

The second division is employed on French literature and the French language. It was sometimes called the Ancient French Academy. Its number is forty. It holds its sittings every Tuesday, at the same hour. The first sitting in April is public, and a prize of 1,500 francs is awarded.

The third class is occupied by history and ancient literature. It was formerly named the Academy of Inscriptions. It consists of forty members, eight associates, and sixty correspondents. Its private meetings are every Wednesday. The annual public meeting is



in July, when a prize of 1,500 francs is given to the successful candidate. Major Rennel is an honorary member of this division.

The fourth is devoted to the fine arts. It consists of twenty members, eight associates, and thirty-six correspondents. It meets every Friday, and its public sitting is in the month of October; prizes are then distributed for the best production in painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. The successful candidate may likewise travel to Rome, at the expense of government, and spend six months there in the prosecution of his studies. West is an honorary member of this class.

The distribution of the prizes is accompanied with much ceremony, and the hall is crowded with spectators.

The Academy has a large room for a collection of machines and models. It contains more than twenty models of machines, intended to facilitate the escape of persons from the upper parts of buildings on fire.

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### *Athenée des Arts.* Athenæum of Arts.

[At the Oratory of St. Honoré Street.]

THIS society was instituted in 1792, during the dreadful convulsions of the Revolution, and has uniformly maintained that prudence and moderation, in the course of its most active labours, which should ever characterize the proceedings of the friends of science and the arts. The destructive fire at the Circus, in the garden of the Palais Royal, where this institution held its sittings, compelled its removal to the Oratory of St. Honoré. It embraces every scientific and literary topic; but its principal object is the

encouragement of the arts and manufactures. Medals and crowns are distributed to the authors of useful discoveries. No institution has more benefitted society, or acquired higher or better-deserved reputation.

The labours of the society are divided into six classes, to the consideration of each of which particular days are devoted.

Literature and political economy occupy the Tuesday; the pleasing and fine arts are discussed on Wednesday; and the mathematics and physics on Thursday.

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*Athenée de Paris.*    Athenæum of Paris.

[Rue de Valois, No. 2.]

THIS institution was established in 1784, by Pilatre de Rozier, under the title of the "First Museum." The extensive patronage which this infant society received, induced the most eminent men in every department of science to unite themselves to it. It then assumed the name of Lyceum; and it was at this period that La Harpe first read his admired lectures on general literature, and Delille had occasionally recited his exquisite verses. It was afterwards called the Athenæum of Paris.

The annual subscription is four guineas, and for this are given lectures on every branch of science, with occasional concerts.

The subscribers have access to a valuable library, and to well-selected cabinets of natural history, mineralogy, and chemistry. Spacious rooms are open from nine in the morning till eleven at night, frequented by the best company, and containing the newspapers of the day, and every French and foreign journal.

*Athénée des Etrangers.* Athenæum of  
Foreigners.

[Rue du Hazard Richelieu, No. 14.]

THE very name of this institution is interesting to the traveller; nor will an intimate acquaintance with it lessen the interest which its name creates. The most eminent professors deliver courses of lectures on every branch of science and literature, and in every language. General meetings of the society are held every month, for the consideration of literary topics. Original compositions in prose and verse are then read by the authors, and their merits discussed: monthly concerts are given, in which the orchestra is filled by the most eminent amateur performers; and in the winter are three balls every month. Reading-rooms are open every day from ten o'clock in the morning till ten at night. Here are found every foreign and French periodical publication; and the rooms are frequented by all the literary characters of the day. It is impossible to recommend this institution to the notice of the stranger in too strong terms.

The subscription is sixty livres a year, thirty-six for six months, and a louis for three months.

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LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c.

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SCIENTIFIC institutions are much patronized in the French capital; but, as they are very numerous, it would be extending the subject too far to enter into a minute detail of the pursuits of each. The author will therefore content himself with giving the names of the following, as well as the places where they hold their respective meetings:—

*Bureau des Longitudes*, Committee of Longitude; at the Observatory in the suburb of St. James. The labours of the learned men who compose this society have for their object constant astronomical observations at the Observatory, and in the Military School; and for this purpose they have at their disposal all the instruments of which government is possessed. They correspond with other Observatories in France and abroad. They are charged with the publication of the "Connaissance des Temps," for the use of astronomers and navigators, and with bringing to perfection the discovery of the longitude, and the most scientific way of making and recording astronomical and meteorological observations, &c.

The bureau is composed of two geometricians, four astronomers, with four assistants, two retired naval officers, a geographer, and three artists.

*Société d'Encouragement*. Royal Society for the Encouragement of National Industry. Rue du Bac, 42. This society, which has not existed more than twenty years, comprises most of the ministers of state, many public functionaries, the first men of property, and the most celebrated literary characters. Its object is to second the efforts of government, for the improvement of French manufactures, agriculture, and industry. At an annual meeting in July numerous prizes are distributed. The more private meetings of the society are held on every alternate Wednesday.

*Société des Belles Lettres*. Society of Belles Lettres. Held at the last-mentioned building.

*Société d'Institution*. Society of the Institution. This establishment which existed prior to the Revolution, was then called "*Bureau Académique d'Écriture*." Academical Court of Composition. A l'Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré. At the Oratory, St. Honoré Street.

*Société d'Agriculture*. Agricultural Society, at the

**Hotel de Ville.** It is composed of fifty resident members, thirty French, and twenty foreign associates. It is the centre of correspondence for all the agricultural societies in the kingdom, and is occupied, under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, with every thing relative to the improvement of agriculture. It holds its sittings on the first and third Wednesday in every month. The king is the patron, and the Comte Neuf-Chateau the president.

*Société Royale Académique des Sciences.* Royal Academical Society of Sciences. At the Oratory, St. Honoré Street. This society devotes itself to the improvement of the sciences, the arts, and literature, and comprises many of the most celebrated literati of France. The Duke of Angoulême is the patron, and the late Duke of Berry was an honorary member.

*Société de Médecine.* Society of Medicine.—At the last-mentioned place.

*Société des Négocians.* The Merchants' Society.—Rue Richelieu, No. 1,245.

*L'Académie Celtique.* The Celtic Academy, Hotel Bullion, Rue J. J. Rousseau. This society confines its labours to the language, customs, manners, and monuments of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Gaul, and the neighbouring countries.

There are other societies, whose ambition appears to be limited to the promotion of gaiety, wit, and good fellowship. A society of this kind, termed *Caveau Moderne*, is held at the Rocher de Concale, Rue Montorgueil, on the 20th of every month. After a few days, the public are presented with the couplets, epigrams, and bon-mots, to which the champagne has given birth.

A similar, and not inferior, society is termed *Les Soupers de Momus*. It meets on the first Saturday in every month, at M. Beauvilliers', Rue Richelieu.



## READING ROOMS, &c.

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THERE are numerous cabinets or reading-rooms, where the stranger may peruse the papers of the day. At M. Rosa's, in the Court of the Palais Royal, he may occupy himself for three hours in reading the journals, every periodical publication, and the most interesting fugitive pamphlets, for the small sum of six sous. The monthly subscription is more economical.

If to these he wishes to add the journals of his own country, and the works of the most esteemed British writers, he will find them at M. Galignani's, 18, Rue Vivienne, where is now published an English daily newspaper.

At M. Foulon's, 3, Rue des Francs Bourgeois St. Michel, he will, in addition to the French and foreign journals, have access to a well-compiled and numerous library, containing every established work on every subject of literature or philosophy.

The best circulating libraries are M. Renard's, 12, Rue Caumartin, and 16, Rue de l'Université, and M. Lenoir's, Rue de Richelieu.

Mr. Octavius Mitchell very recently formed an establishment at No. 17, Rue de la Paix, near the Thuilleries, where are kept a regular series of English newspapers, magazines, and new publications. It is now conducted by Mr. Collie.

Messrs. Bossange and Masson, in Rue Tournon, have a very choice collection of elegant works in foreign languages; but their business is chiefly wholesale, and they are connected with all the eminent booksellers and publishers in Europe and America. They have a splendid establishment in Great Marlborough Street, London.

The celebrated establishments of Messrs. Didot are well worthy the notice of strangers; also that of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, who have likewise an establishment in London, and at Strasbourg.



## PARIS NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

**Galignani's Messenger** (an English daily paper,) 25 fr. for three months.

**Galignani's Repertory, or, Literary Gazette, and Journal of the Belles Lettres** (an English Sunday paper,) 13 fr. for three months, No. 18, Rue Vivienne.

**Moniteur Universel** (le), 28 fr. for three months, No. 6, Rue des Poitevins.

**Journal du Commerce, de Politique, et de Literature,** 18 fr. three months, Rue de Vangirard, No. 15.

**Journal de Paris,** 18 fr. three months, 17, Rue de la Monnaie.

**Journal des Debats,** 18 fr. three months, 17, Rue des Prêtres St.-Germain-L'Auxerrois.

**Gazette de France,** 18 fr. three months, 5, Rue Christine.

**Annales Politiques, Morales et Littéraires,** 18 fr. three months, 51, Rue St. André des Arts.

**La Quotidienne,** 18 fr. three months, 3, Rue Neuve des Bons Enfans.

**Journal Général de France,** 18 fr. three months, 6, Rue Ste.-Hyacinthe.

**L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi,** (twice a-week,) 8 fr. three months, Le Clerc's, 35, Quai des Augustins.

**Journal des Maires,** thrice a-week, fr. three months, 14, Rue de Pot de Fer.

**Le Narrateur,** 13 fr. 50 c. three months, 315, Rue St. Honoré.

**Journal des Compagnes,** thrice a-week, 8 fr. 50 c. three months, 38, Rue des Bons Enfans.

**Journal Général d'Affiches,** 16 fr. three months, 55, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré.

**Prix Courant des Marchandises en Gros,** every day, 9 fr. three months, Bailloul, 71, Rue St. Anne.

**Prix Courant Généraux du Commerce et des Manufactures,** twice a-week, 12 fr. three months, 33, Rue de la Sourdière.

- La Minerve, once a-week, 14 fr. three months, 18, Rue des Fossés St. Germain des Prés.
- Archives Philosophiques, Politiques, et Littéraires, monthly, 30 fr. a-year, at Fournier's, 10, Rue Maçon.
- Jurisprudence Commerciale, monthly, 17 fr. a-year, 20, Rue J. J. Rousseau.
- Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, monthly, Huzard, 7, Rue de l'Eperon.
- Annales des Arts et Manufactures, monthly, 11, Rue de la Monnaie.
- Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie, every Saturday, 20 fr. a year, 5, Rue Christine.
- Journal Général de la Littérature Etrangère, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, 17, Rue de Lille.
- Journal Général de la Littérature de France, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, 17, Rue de Lille.
- Journal de Médecine, monthly, 22 fr. a-year, Migneret, Rue du Dragon.
- Gazette de Santé, 3 times a month, 18 fr. a-year, 23, Rue du Cherche Midi.
- Journal des Sciences Médicales, monthly, 20 fr. six months, Mequignon Marvis, 9, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.
- Journal Général de Médecine, Chimie et Pharmacie, monthly, 23 fr. a-year at Croullebois, 17, Rue des Mathurins.
- Bulletin de Pharmacie, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, Colas, 14, Rue du Petit Bourbon St. Sulpice.
- Journal de Pharmacie, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, same address.
- Annales Cliniques de la Société de Montpellier, monthly, 20 fr. a-year, Mequignon Marvis, 9, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.
- Bibliothèque Medicale, monthly, 25 fr. a-year, same address.
- Journal du Palais, monthly, 27 fr. a-year, 55, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré.
- Recueil Général des Lois et Arrêts, monthly, 27 fr. a-year, 19, Rue d'Enfer St. Michel.
- Journal des Audiences de la Cour de Cassation, monthly, Bavaux, 4, Rue Git-le-Cœur.

Jurisprudence du Code Civil, monthly, same address.

Nouvelles Causes célèbres, monthly, 20 fr. a-year, Verneur, 7, Boulevard des Italiens.

Causes célèbres, monthly, 22 fr. a-year, 62, Rue du Temple.

Annales de Legislation et de Jurisprudence du Notariat, monthly, 22 fr. a-year, 51, Rue Beaubourg.

Journal des Notaires et Avocats, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, Ripert, 315, Rue St. Honoré.

Journal des Avoués, monthly, 18 fr. a-year, 41, Rue St. Jacques.

Journal de la Lyre, ou Guitare, monthly, 15 fr. a-year, Missonnier, 182, Rue Montmartre.

Journal d'Euterpe, or Nouveau Journal du Chant, monthly, 26 fr. a-year, Garaudé, 108, Rue St. Honoré.

Journal Hebdomadaire de Musique, every Monday, 25 fr. a-year, Leduc, 78, Rue Richelieu.

Journal des Savans, monthly, 37 fr. a-year, 17, Rue de Bourbon.

Annales de l'Agriculture Française, monthly, 25 fr. a-year, Huzard, 7, Rue de l'Eperon.

Annales de Physique et Chimie, monthly, 20 fr. a-year, Crochard, 3, Rue de Sorbonne.

Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts, monthly, 27 fr. a-year, Courcier, 12, Rue du Jardinot.

Bibliothèque Physico-Economique, instructive, et amusante, monthly, 12 fr. a-year, Bertrand, 23, Rue Haute-fenille.

L'Agriculteur Français, twice a-month, 10 fr. a-year, same address.

Hermes Romanus, ou Mercure Latin, 15 fr. a-year, 4, Rue Cloître Notre Dame,

Journal d'Education, monthly, 21 fr. a-year, Colas, 14, Rue du Petit Bourbon St. Sulpice.

Bulletin des Sciences, monthly, 13 fr. a-year, Mequignon Marvis, No. 9, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

Annales Encyclopediques, monthly, 36 fr. a-year, 12, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs.

Annales de Mathématiques, monthly, 21 fr. a-year, Courcier, 12, Rue du Jardinot,

Journal Militaire, monthly, 30 fr. a-year, Magimel, 9, Rue Dauphine.

Annales des Batiments et de l'Industrie Française, monthly, 20 fr. a-year, 6, Rue Ste. Croix de la Bretonnerie.

Journal des Dames et des Modes, every five days, 9 fr. three months, Mesangere, 183, Rue Montmartre.

Bibliothèque Universelle, monthly, 54 fr. a-year, Magimel, 9, Rue Dauphine.

Annales Forestières, monthly, 10 fr. a-year, Bertrand, Rue Hautefeuille.

Journal de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines, three times a month, 18 fr. a-year, 13, Rue du faubourg Montmartre.

Annales du Magnetisme Animal, twice a month, 9 fr. three months, 15, Rue de Latour d'Auvergne.

Le Publiciste, weekly, 12 fr. three months, 5, Rue Pagevin.

Le Spectateur Politique, weekly, 13 fr. three months, 27, Rue Coquillière.

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## MANUFACTORIES.

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### *Manufacture Royale des Gobelins.* Royal Manufactory of the Gobelins.

[At the corner of Mouffetard Street.]

THIS manufactory stands at the southern extremity of Paris, on the margin of the little river Bièvre, so well known from the numerous mills of every description which are set in motion by its current. It was originally founded by one Gobelin, a dyer, from Rheims, who established himself at Paris in the reign of Francis I. He, however, confined himself to simply dyeing the worsteds. The celebrated Colbert established the grand work, the weaving of tapestry, in imitation of that of Flanders; and it is but justice to say, that the tapestry of the Gobelins now infinitely surpasses that of which it was at first an humble imitation.

The principal subjects on which their looms are employed, are copies of the most celebrated paintings of the French and Italian schools: and for brilliancy of colour, and delicacy of execution, their productions are often not far inferior to the originals. The simplicity of the machinery, and the grandeur of the building, are well worthy the attention of the inquisitive traveller.

A single piece of tapestry sometimes requires the labour of two years, and has cost nearly 300*l.* sterling; even then the manufacturers are inadequately remunerated for their skill, industry, and expense.

The manufactory now belongs to government, and is supported by the nation.

A dye-house at the back of the manufactory deserves the attention of the chemist; and a school is established here to instruct the workmen in the principles of their art.

A similar manufactory is found at Beauvais, and is said to rival the parent institution.

At Quai Billy, No. 50, is a manufactory of carpets, on the same principle, and of very great ingenuity. Both this and the Gobelins are open to the inspection of the public every day, from ten o'clock until one.

The productions of these elegant establishments are necessarily confined to the houses of the most opulent classes of society; or rather, in the present impoverished state of France, they are almost without purchasers.

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### *Manufacture des Graces.* Manufactory of Plate Glass.

[*Rue de Reuilly, Faubourg St. Antoine.* Reuilly Street, Suburb of St. Anthony.]

IN this establishment are polished and perfected those large plates which are formed at St. Gobin and Cherbourg. Colbert established this manufactory also; prior to which, plate glass was only to be procured at Venice; but now the largest sizes are the production of French artizans. In his time, indeed, the manufactory of St. Gobin was confined to blown glass, the greatest size of which did not exceed ten or twelve square feet; but since M. de Néhou has invented a method of casting the plates, they are sometimes produced ten feet in length, and six or seven in breadth, containing sixty or seventy square feet, and valued at 250*l.* or 300*l.*



*Manufacture Royale des Porcelaines.* Royal  
Porcelain Manufactory.

[Sèvres near Paris.]

THE exquisite productions of this establishment are well known. A few of them have found their way to Great Britain, particularly the service of china presented to Lord Liverpool by Buonaparte. In delicacy of execution and brilliancy of colour, except perhaps in a deep rich purple, some of the English manufactories equal that at Sèvres. In proof of this I need only refer to the admirable performances that decorate the windows of some of the china warehouses in Bond Street, Piccadilly, and Coventry Street. I would, however, strongly recommend the traveller to visit the porcelain works at Sèvres, and can promise him the highest gratification.

A manufactory resembling that at Sèvres, and not a great deal inferior to it, may be seen at M. Dilh's, 137, Rue du Temple. A third establishment belongs to M. Olivier, and is to be seen at Rue de Reuilly. It resembles that of Wedgewood, in the British islands, and in some respects equals, or even surpasses it. M. Olivier is principally celebrated for his imitation of Etruscan and other ancient vases, and for porcelain figures, which are accurate copies, in miniature, of some of the most exquisite statues of former times.

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*Manufacture des Papiers Peints.* Manu-  
factory of Painted Papers.

[*Au coin de la Rue Louis le Grand, sur le Boulevard.* At the corner of Louis the Great Street, on the Boulevard.]

Two hundred workmen are daily employed in this

maunfactory, who execute, in the greatest perfection, every ornament resembling painting, sculpture, or architecture. These productions are in much request, for adorning public chambers, galleries, and theatres.

The fancy papers of the most celebrated London makers are greatly inferior to those at Paris.

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*Manufacture des Cristoux.*      Manufactory of  
Crystals.

[*Besson Rue Montorgueil, No. 1018, Divison des Invalids.*  
Besson Montorgueil Street, No. 1018, Division of the  
Invalids.]

THE art of engraving on glass has never been carried to higher perfection than here.

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*Manufacture de Velours à la Turque.*      Manu-  
factory of Turkish Velvets.

[*Faubourg St. Antoine, près les Enfants Trouvés.*      Suburb  
St. Anthony, near the Foundling Hospital.]

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*Manufacture d'Horlogerie.*      Manufactory of  
Clock and Watch-Making.

[*Rue du Buisson Louis, Faubourg du Temple.*      Buisson  
Louis Street, Suburb of the Temple.]

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*Manufacture d'Armes.*      Manufactory of  
Arms.

THE finest establishment of this kind in Europe was

that of Versailles, where the stranger was much gratified by inspecting the various departments of the manufactory, and the celerity with which the artisans completed the several engines of destructive warfare.

It was destroyed by the Prussians on their second occupation of Paris. It is, however, again re-established, but not on its former scale of magnificence.

The Prussians likewise destroyed the manufactory of powder at Essone, and carried off all the machines and implements, some of which were of a new and improved construction.

## MODES OF CONVEYANCE, &c.

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### *Fiacres.* Hackney Coaches.

THESE are even more numerous in Paris than in the British metropolis; and many of them are more disgusting in their appearance, and the horses are more wretched than in London. They are hired either by the *course*, i. e., as often as the vehicle is stopped, or by the hour. The fare is 30 sous (1s. 3d.) per course, whether it be a quarter of a mile or three miles; or two francs (1s. 8d.) for the first hour, and 30 sous (1s. 3d.) per hour afterwards. After midnight the fare is doubled. These vehicles are strictly regulated by the police, and the least complaint for exorbitant charge or uncivil behaviour is promptly attended to. Should the stranger inadvertently leave any thing valuable, or the most trifling article, in a fiacre, he has only to go to the police-office, on the following morning, even without knowing the number of the coach, and if the article be not already deposited at the office, it will be speedily restored to him.

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### *Cabriolets.* One-Horse Chaises, with a Head.

THESE are generally better horsed than the fiacres, and will be usually preferred by the single traveller. They are subject to the same regulation as the fiacres, but the fare is only 25 sous, (1s. 0½d.) for the course, or 30 sous (1s. 3d.) for the first hour, and 25 sous per hour afterwards. It is usual, in both the fiacre and the

cabriolet, to give the coachman a trifling *pour-boire*, (something to drink), but nothing can be legally demanded.

The traveller should be informed that the regulations respecting the fare extend only to the barriers; and that, should he prolong his drive beyond them, he will be completely at the mercy of the driver, unless he has previously made a specific agreement with him.

Other cabriolets, and carriages of various descriptions, stand in different parts of Paris, and carry passengers to the villages in the environs. There is no fixed price, but the competition keeps it sufficiently moderate. On festivals, however, advantage is taken of the eagerness of the Parisians, and the fare is considerably enhanced. Cabriolets for Versailles, St. Germain, St. Cloud, and most places to the west of Paris, are stationed at the end of the quay of the Thuilleries; those for St. Denis, Montmorency, and the villages on the north, at the streets d'Enghien and Mably; to Vincennes and the east, at Rue Amelot; and to Sceaux and the south, at Rue d'Enfer.

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## MESSAGERIES ROYALES.

(ROYAL DILIGENCES.)

*Rue Montmartre, and Rue Notre Dame des Victoires.*

THIS establishment has public carriages on all the roads of France.

It is customary to pay, on being booked, one half of the fare, and a ticket is given indicating the day and hour of departure.

It is necessary that the person's passport should be obtained before the place is taken, because the money paid is never returned.

Persons coming from, or returning to, Calais, should be particular in booking their places by the English coach, it being much lighter, and twelve hours less on the road.

There are three other establishment of Diligences for the roads to Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre, viz :

*Establishment St. Simon*, No. 24, Rue du Bouloy. Rouen 15 fr. inside, 12 fr. cabriolets.—Havre 27 fr. inside; 25 fr. cabriolets.—Dieppe, 23 fr. inside; 18 fr. cabriolets.

Sets off every day at five in the morning, and seven at night.

They go in 11 hours to Rouen, and in 24 to Havre. The morning coach goes direct to Havre; the evening coach is changed at Rouen.

*Establishment Lebourgeois*, Rue de la Jussienne. Rouen 15 fr. inside; 12 fr. outside in front; 12 fr. behind.

Havre, 27 fr. inside; 25 fr. outside in front; 20 fr. outside behind.



Dieppe, 23 fr. inside ; 18 fr. outside.

They set off at 6 o'clock every evening, and at midnight. They go in twelve hours to Rouen.

*Establishment of the Jumelles*, 9, Rue du Bouloy. The carriages called *jumelles* (twins), set off at seven o'clock every evening, and perform the journey to Rouen in 11 hours.

Rouen, 18 fr. inside ; 14 fr. outside.

Havre, 50 fr. ditto      24      ditto.

Dieppe, 26 fr. ditto      21      ditto.

### *Batelets, ou Coches d'Eau.*      Passage Boats.

At the bottom of the gallery of the Louvre, in front of the gate Marigny, are passage-boats, which depart every hour for Meudon, Sèvres, and St. Cloud. A boat likewise starts every day for St. Cloud, from the foot of the Royal Bridge. The passage occupies about two hours ; the company is usually above the lower class ; and the scenery of the river is delightful. The fare is 16 sols.

The watermen are forbidden to take more than sixteen persons.

### *Fallots.*      Torch-bearers.

At all hours of the night persons are seen in the streets of Paris with torches or lanterns. They are regularly appointed and paid by the police. Their principal office is to observe the actions of suspected persons ; and they deliver a faithful bulletin, in the morning, of every thing that has taken place during the night.

To the stranger they offer material assistance. If he should have lost his way at night, when no fiacres are on the stands, he may confidently commit himself to the care of one of these men, who, for a trifling gratuity, will conduct him the nearest way to his hotel. He should, however, be careful that there is nothing suspicious in his appearance or manner, for immediate intelligence of the hotel to which he has been conducted will be given to the police, and he may possibly be roused by a domiciliary visit before the morning.

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## THEATRES

AND

## PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.



It has already been stated that the French are a dramatic people. The numerous theatres which are open and crowded every night, and the superior manner in which the business of each theatre is conducted, are sufficient proofs of this. At one period of the Revolution not less than thirty houses were nightly filled; and it is said that two thousand new pieces were offered to the public in one year, of which not more than a twentieth part survived the first representation. Government, at length, prudently interfered, and limited the number of the great theatres to four, and the minor houses to six.

The traveller will not fail to observe the superior attention which the French pay to the genuine simplicity and legitimate dignity of the drama. No false or meretricious allurements are employed to fill the houses, or extort applause.

Even in the construction of the play-bill there is somewhat to commend. It contains a simple announcement of the performance, with the names of the actors; but not one of those contemptible quackeries, and sometimes absolutely false assertions, which would be discreditable to a minor house, and which excite mingled surprise and disgust when resorted to by the managers of a national theatre. In the *getting-up* of the pieces, the memory of the author and the good sense of the audience are not outraged by unnecessary and often ill-placed pageants; no quadruped performers; but the

director of the theatre relies on the sterling interest of the piece, and the unadulterated dramatic taste of the spectators.

Possibly this may be carried too far. Pomp and show may be too much disregarded; and it may be forgotten that the intensity of interest and feeling may occasionally be pleasantly relieved by a brilliant and not inappropriate spectacle. The Englishman will probably complain, that at the French theatre (*Le Théâtre Français*), although every attention is paid to the classical propriety of the scenery, yet it is seldom magnificent.

In another respect the French stage is certainly superior to the English. Very few of the plays have an immoral tendency; and vulgar and gross double-entendres would excite universal disapprobation. It is a problem which I leave to the metaphysician or the moralist to elucidate, that while in France all the principles of private and domestic virtue are plainly and proverbially loose, their theatrical pieces breathe the purest sentiments, and inculcate the noblest maxims; yet, in England, where the domestic virtues have established their peculiar empire, the moral of many of the most favourite dramas is worse than equivocal, and female delicacy is too frequently shocked with the most vulgar and palpable ribaldry.

Connected with this is another circumstance, the explanation of which I likewise leave to others. In England, where female chastity is justly considered as the sex's point of honour, and a lapse from it is never, can never be, forgiven, the managers of the national theatres have built accommodations expressly for the most degraded class of society. They nightly encourage scenes offensive to delicacy, and subversive of good morals, and may truly be said to share, not only in the gains, but in the very business of the brothel-keeper. In France, however, where fidelity to the marriage

vow is little regarded,—where the female who has forgotten the duty which she owed her husband, and dishonours herself, is on that account treated with no contempt, and excluded from no so society,—the theatres are perfectly free from the intrusion, or, at least, from the disgusting conduct of the women of the town.

The behaviour of a French audience forms a striking contrast with the noisy inattention which a British theatre too frequently discovers. Notwithstanding the usual volubility and the natural frivolity of the Parisians; instead of that incessant buz, occasionally swelling into a hoarse and grating murmur, by which the lower tones of the actor are overpowered, the attention of those who would listen distracted, and the charm and illusion of the piece destroyed, the most perfect silence pervades the whole house, like that which the soul-subduing O'Neill occasionally produced within the walls of Covent-Garden.

The representation of French comedy is infinitely superior to that of tragedy, and seems to be a faithful picture of the manners of former and better times; and the actors, much to their credit, form themselves on this school. They are free from grimace and affectation; and, while they presented a strong contrast with the character and manners of the present age, they depict every thing that used to be engaging and amiable in the French people. The comedies are equally devoid of the puling sentimentality and the low buffoonery of many of the English plays. I shall be understood as principally speaking of the Théâtre Français, to which, as to the Theatres of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden in London, we must look for the real dramatic character of the age; yet, even in the smaller houses, there are very few pieces corresponding with our farces, nor do the performers so insufferably overact every part of levity or humour.

In French tragedy the traveller will probably feel little interest, unless he should fortunately witness the exertions of the justly celebrated and terrific Talma. It is well known that all the French tragedies are written in heroic verse; and it may be easily imagined, that, to an English ear at least, the constant recurrence of the rhymes is completely destructive of theatrical illusion. The actors are aware of this; and it is their evident object, by irregular and often unnatural pauses, by varied intonations, and by frequent and sometimes ill-placed bursts of passion, to slur over the rhymes, and conceal the uniformity of the measure.

Another peculiarity of French tragedy is the unconscionable length of the speeches. The authors are not content with the genuine and powerful expression of feeling in a few emphatic words, but every idea is wire-drawn, and every sentiment is amplified to insufferable tediousness. The English tragedies are often distinguished by variety of incident, and usually by strong delineation of character. A French tragedy is valued as a display of eloquent declamation.

The consciousness of this defect has produced an unnatural and offensive mode of acting in most of the tragic performers. Either they endeavour to conceal the tedious length of the speeches by a hurried delivery, that leaves both the speaker and the auditors breathless; or they strive to relieve the dull uniformity of the protracted dialogue by affected bursts of passion, which the subject does not authorize, and which the performer cannot really feel. The consequence of this is, that the French tragic actors have a strangely mingled whining bombastic enunciation, as ludicrous as it is fatiguing and disgusting. Even Talma is not exempt from it, except when he occasionally bursts from his trammels, and exhibits all his natural pre-eminence of strong feeling, sublime conception, and interesting and harrowing representation.



A few minor circumstances may be mentioned before I proceed to a description of the different houses.

Sentinels, more numerous than at the English theatres, guard all the avenues, and preserve order in the interior. The visitors who await the opening of the doors are regularly arranged in files of two or three abreast; and, although the crowd probably consists of several hundreds, no pressure or inconvenience is felt, and every person is gently and quietly admitted in his turn. At leaving the theatre not the smallest confusion or uproar takes place. No person is permitted to call his carriage until he is actually waiting for it at the door; and, should not the owner step into it in an instant, it is ordered off by the police, and makes way for another. By this arrangement, the company is dispersed in an inconceivably short space of time.

No very profuse decoration is bestowed on the interior of the Parisian theatres; and the mode of lighting them has some resemblance to that at Astley's amphitheatre, which is now adopted at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane. An enormous chandelier, or rather a double row of Argand lamps, is suspended from the centre, which diffuses a gentle and agreeable light through the whole house. The light is not so brilliant as at the London theatres, nor so favourable to the display of female beauty which the boxes occasionally exhibit; but it much increases the effect of the scènic representation.

When a favourite actor appears at the commencement of his part, he is usually greeted, as in London, with enthusiastic applause; but according to the proper etiquette of the French stage, he seems to be perfectly insensible to the rapture with which he is hailed. He returns not the slightest gesticulation, but stands in the proper attitude of his character until the accla-

mations subside, and he can be heard. But, when he has finished his part, and is again summoned on the stage once more to receive the applauses of his admirers, when he is no longer the monarch or the hero, he can, without impropriety, express his genuine feelings, and he acknowledges the kind patronage of the audience by many a bow of respectful gratitude.

After the successful performance of a new piece, the name of the author is loudly demanded, and his appearance on the stage required. The moment he is seen, the house rings with acclamation; he replies with a few humble *congés* and retires.

The manner of remunerating the authors of successful pieces deserves notice. They are allowed a certain share of the profits during life, and the benefit descends to their family for ten years after their decease. This regulation extends through every theatre in the whole French empire. No provincial manager can exhibit the production of a living author without making him this allowance. The proportion depends on the celebrity of the author, and the specific agreement between him and the manager. It sometimes amounts to one-sixteenth, but occasionally does not exceed a sixtieth. A few authors, as Dacis and Picard, derive a handsome revenue from this source.

The boxes at the principal theatres usually contain six persons; but a small party may take any box on paying for five places. A ticket is immediately placed on the door stating that it is let, and no other person is permitted to intrude during the whole of the night, although the box may not be occupied by more than two or three.

*L'Opéra, ou Académie Royale de Musique.*

## The Opera, or the Royal Academy of Music.

[Rue Richelieu, No. 7.]

CARDINAL MAZARIN first introduced the Italian Opera into Paris, for the amusement of Ann of Austria, in 1646. The present house has nothing remarkable in its exterior but a heavy colonnade of eight arcades. The interior presents a far more splendid appearance than either of the other theatres, but is decidedly inferior to the national theatres in London.

This theatre presents a striking exception to the remark which I have made on the want of variety in the scenery. Nothing can exceed its splendour or beauty, or the adroitness with which it is managed.

The performances of the opera resemble those of the house of the same name in London, except that the poetry and music are frequently French. The orchestra is decidedly superior to that in London, and probably unequalled in Europe; but the singing is scarcely above mediocrity. This will be easily accounted for when it is recollected that few Italian singers are engaged here.

For the beauty and splendour of the ballet, and the excellence of the dancing, the opera is deservedly celebrated. It is far superior to any thing which the rest of Europe can afford. France is the native land of dancing, and in her grand national theatre we may expect to see the very perfection of the art; nor will that expectation be disappointed. The principal charm of the ballets of the opera consists in the uniform excellence of all the performers, but it is only where dancing is an object of universal and passionate admiration that

we may hope to see almost every figurante on the boards displaying an elegance, agility, and knowledge of the art, which would apparently enable her to fill the most important parts.

It must, however, be confessed, that the French taste is much degenerated with respect to this art. The effects of that degeneracy have reached every neighbouring country, and have weakened the interest and destroyed the illusion of the ballet. Gracefulness of attitude, and elegance of motion, are now mere secondary considerations, or are completely disregarded; and the whole of the art is confined to a display of agility and muscular power. Although the dancer may have executed his part with inimitable grace, and most touchingly expressed the sentiments of his character, not one voice applauds; but if, after having whirled himself round with inconceivable velocity, until even the spectator becomes giddy, he suddenly stops, and remains immovable on one foot, the whole theatre rings with acclamations.

The most delightful ballets are those which represent rural scenes, and the adventures of some rustic shepherd and his inamorata. The French give to these a peculiar and exquisite interest. I would advise my reader not to lose an opportunity of witnessing them; particularly *L'Épreuve Villageoise*, and *Collinette à la Cour*. Among the more splendid operas are *Ossian*, and *Le Corasmera de Caïro*.

The prices of admission are: balcony, 10 francs; first and second tier of boxes in front, amphitheatre and orchestra, 7 francs 10 sous. First and second boxes at the sides, and third boxes in front, 6 francs. Third tier of boxes at the side, 4 francs. Fourth and fifth boxes, and pit, 3 francs 12 sous. The doors open at six, and the opera commences at seven.

*Théâtre Français.* The French Theatre.

[Rue Richelieu, No. 6.]

THIS theatre likewise presents nothing striking in its exterior. Its peristyle towards the street Richelieu is of the Doric order, and is composed of eleven intercoluminations, forming ten arcades. Above are pilasters of the Corinthian order, whose entablature is cut by a range of small windows. The principal saloon is of an elliptical form, and is surrounded by three rows of Doric columns. The first row is coupled; the two others are isolated. The ceiling is adorned with sculpture and arabesque ornament. Four staircases ascend from the saloon to the different divisions of the house. The theatre is 69 feet wide, and as many in depth, and the stage presents an opening of 38 feet. The internal decoration of the house is far from attractive, and consists principally of a dingy yellow marble.

This theatre is consecrated to the exhibition of the classical productions of the best French writers. Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Crébillon, and Molière, are the sources from which its most frequent and most approved performances are selected; and no attempt has been made to disgrace the immortal productions of genius, by false ornaments, and contemptible pageants.

In the delineation which I have given of the French stage, in the introduction to this section, I have depicted the true character of this theatre; and it only remains to present the reader with a slight sketch of the principal performers.

First in fame, and first in real merit, stands Talma. In person he is rather below the middle size; his countenance is not prepossessing, though capable of strong and irresistible expression; but his voice is the finest



with which Nature ever gifted an actor. The rich and mellow tones in which it displays affection, tenderness, and pity, instantaneously find their way to the heart; and it expresses, with equal ease, all the harrowing emotions of remorse, despair, and madness. The actor has it under perfect command; and when he forgets the vicious habits of the French tragic school, and abandons himself to all the genuine influence of the sentiments which he utters, it is never in the slightest degree harsh or unnatural, even in its most sudden and violent transitions.

The Englishman will, probably, listen to his recitation with mingled displeasure and admiration. His artificial, violent, rapid, and abrupt enunciation will excite astonishment, and sometimes disgust; and possibly will, now and then, have an almost irresistible effect on the risible muscles. But before the auditor has time to embody or to express either of these sensations, some passage of interest or feeling occurs;—the shackles which long habit, or the mechanism of the French school, had imposed upon him, are burst asunder; the genius of Talma stands confessed, and every latent sentiment of displeasure is lost in enthusiastic and uncontrollable admiration.

When the warmth of friendship is displayed, when deep or intense suffering is depicted, or when the mind is abandoned to the wildness of despair, Talma is unequalled and irresistible. No actor on the British stage, not even the impressive Kean, can produce that harrowing effect on the whole audience which Talma uniformly does, when, in *Hamlet*, he vainly flies from his father's ghost; when, in *Orestes*, he is tortured by the dreadful vision of the furies; or when, in *Ædipus*, all the horrors of his fate burst at once upon his mind.

The theatre presents no other tragic actor whose name deserves to be recorded next to that of Talma, except, perhaps, St.-Prix, who has long held a distin-



guished rank as a tragedian, or Lafond, who is natural, impressive, grand, and, like his master, too frequently monotonous, or bombastic, or ridiculous.

At the head of the tragic actresses stands Madame Duchesnois. She is the only uniformly natural tragic actress on the French stage, and is nearly exempt from the mingled whine, and cant, and fustian of the school. Who has not wished that her features were less harsh; who has not felt, that if they could lend more aid to the impressive intonations of her voice, she would be, like Talma, irresistible?

Mademoiselle Georges was the handsomest woman of her day; and in the delineation of strong feeling, rage, grief, horror, madness, or despair, she is yet without a rival.

Mademoiselle Volnais will always please by the deep interest which she evidently feels in the business of the play, and the ease with which she perfectly abandons herself to the full influence of the sentiments which she expresses.

Except the traveller perceives either of these names in the play-bill, I would not recommend him to witness a tragic representation at the Théâtre Français; and these names appear not so often as both the stranger and the Parisian desire.

Our list of comic actors is more extensive. The accomplished and elegant Fleury, the perfect model of a gentleman, has lately retired. Armand, the favourite of the ladies, and the very prince of lovers. Baptiste, junior, the chastest and the most truly comic actor on the stage. Derivis, who knows so well to express the genuine feelings of an honest and benevolent heart; and Damas, who, with much coarseness of acting, inimitably personates the passions of avarice, fear, suspicion, and jealousy.

Among the females, Mademoiselle Mars occupies the most conspicuous place. She is now approaching the

meridian of life, but the imagination can scarcely picture any thing more completely lovely than she must once have been. In every walk of genteel comedy, and in the hoyden, so far as the French stage will admit the character, she is pre-eminent. The playful winning sweetness of her smile will never be forgotten by him who has once felt its power.

Second only to her, and treading in the same walk, is Mademoiselle Leverd. It is often difficult to determine the palm of merit between them. I cannot give a better idea of the peculiar excellence of each, than by stating, that Mademoiselle Mars has all the rich and sportive vivacity of a Jordan, mingled with much of the elegance of a Farren; while Mademoiselle Leverd possesses all the grace of the latter, with no inconsiderable portion of the spirit and playfulness of the former. Messrs. Michelot and Colson likewise perform at this theatre. Our limits will not admit of a more extensive notice of performers.

Prices of admission.—Balcony, orchestra, and first boxes, 6 francs 12 sous. First gallery and second boxes, 4 francs 8 sous. Third boxes, 3 francs 6 sous. Pit, 2 francs 4 sous; and second gallery, 1 franc 16 sous. The doors are here likewise opened at 6 o'clock, and the entertainments commence at 7.

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### *The Odeon,*

Burnt down, March 20th, 1818, but now rebuilt.

[Faubourg St. Germain, near the Luxembourg.]

A FRENCH company played here five times every week; but the performances could not boast of the sterling excellence of the Théâtre Français. The situation of the house is not favourable. It is on the south of the river, and is seldom crowded.

On two nights in the week an Italian company perform here. The principal singers are frequently changing. Madame Fessi, well known on the London stage, was engaged from the Odeon.

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*L'Opéra Comique.* The Comic Opera, or  
*Theatre Feydeau.*

[Rue Feydeau, No. 19.]

THE exterior of this theatre is almost concealed by surrounding buildings. The interior much resembles that of the French theatre. Its name well expresses the entertainments that are usually given here. They are principally operas, representing country scenes, like the English operas of *Rosina*, *Love in a Village*, &c. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the French give an interest to these rural pictures seldom felt on the English stage. Much unnatural sentimentality is omitted in the higher characters, and all rudeness and grossness are banished from the lower. The best performances of *Lesueur*, *Cherubini*, *Daleyrac*, and *Mehul*, may frequently be witnessed at the Comic Opera.

The stranger may at all times depend on much amusement at this theatre.

Prices:—First and second boxes, and orchestra, 6 francs 12 sous. First gallery and the third boxes, 4 francs 8 sous. Second gallery, 2 francs 15 sous. Pit, 2 francs 4 sous.

The doors are opened at six, and the play begins at seven.

*Théâtre Favart, or Théâtre des Italiens.*

[Rue Favart.]

THIS edifice was erected by M. Heurtier, in 1782, on the site of the Hotel de Choiseul. A peristyle of six columns, of the ancient Ionic order, forms the only ornament of the façade. The proportions of the columns are grand, but altogether without decoration. The entablature has a heavy appearance.

Some years ago this little theatre was taken by Madame Catalani, who engaged a small company of Italians, and exhibited here her unrivalled powers of voice. The speculation did not prove so lucrative as she expected.

Prices:—First boxes, 10 francs; second boxes, 6 francs 14 sous; pit, 3 francs 12 sous; and amphitheatre, 5 francs 10 sous.

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*Théâtre Vaudeville.*

[Rue de Chartres, St. Honoré.]

THE performances of this theatre are various, often singular, and always attract crowded audiences. They principally consist of very short, yet interesting comic sketches, filled with little songs, (Vaudevilles,) either amatory, sentimental, or epigrammatic. These songs are usually furnished by a club of wits, whose meetings are known by the name of Les Diners du Vaudeville. The passing events or occurrences of the day often form the subject of little comic or serious pieces. Happy parodies are frequently given of the spectacles of the larger houses. Occasionally, however, the performances assume a superior character.

Joly is decidedly the best comic actor.

Prices:—First boxes, 3 francs 10 sous; second boxes, 3 francs; third, 2 francs 4 sous; fourth, 1 franc 10 sous; pit, 1 franc 13 sous. The doors open at 6, and the play begins at 7.

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### *Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique.*

[*Boulevards du Temple.* The Boulevards of the Temple.]

THIS little theatre, of an oval form, is very tastefully decorated, and devoted to the performance of melo-dramas, with dancing, and short comic pieces. Its motto, *Sicut infantes audi nos*, was perfectly unnecessary. We can assure the traveller that the expectations which the perusal of the Judgment of Solomon may have raised will not be disappointed.

Prices:—Stage boxes, 3 francs 12 sous. First boxes, 2 francs 8 sous. Second boxes, 1 franc 16 sous. Pit, 1 franc 4 sous; and third boxes, 12 sous.

The doors are opened at five, and the performances commence at half-past five.

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### *Théâtre du Boulevard St. Martin.*

THIS house was originally designed for the opera; but it was afterwards considered to be too distant from the court. It is now appropriated to the same kind of performances as the Ambigu Comique. The interior of the theatre is peculiarly elegant.

The favourite melo-drama of the Maid and the Magpie was brought out here, and attracted crowded audiences, at the period when the cannon of the Allies could be distinctly heard from the Boulevards.

Prices:—Stage boxes and first boxes, front, 8 francs

12 sous. First boxes, sides, and first gallery, 2 francs 8 sous. Orchestra, and second boxes, 1 franc 16 sous. Pit, 1 franc 4 sous. Third boxes and amphitheatre, 12 sous.

The doors open at half-past five, and the entertainments commence at six o'clock.

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### *Théâtre de la Gaieté.* Theatre of Gaiety.

[Boulevard du Temple.]

THE performances of this theatre are not different from those of the two preceding, and at either of the three the representation of the melo-drama is decidedly superior to that of any of the minor houses in London.

The dancers at this house are supposed to be superior to those at either of the two preceding theatres.

Prices:—First boxes, 5 francs 12 sous. First and second boxes in front, 2 francs 8 sous. Orchestra and front gallery, 1 franc 16 sous. Second gallery, front, 1 franc 10 sous. Pit, 1 franc 4 sous.

The doors open at five, and the entertainments commence at half-past five.

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### *Théâtre des Variétés.* Theatre of Varieties.

[Boulevard Montmartre.]

THIS little theatre, designed for pieces of a burlesque and popular kind, was built by Cellier, in 1807. The exterior has four Ionic over four Doric columns, crowned with a triangular pediment. The style of building is simple, light, and theatrical.

The pieces performed here profess not to rank higher than farces; although divested of all the coarse-



ness of the English farce. Let not this, however, deter the traveller from visiting it; for he may be assured that he will generally be pleased, and never disgusted.

The broad comic acting of Potier and Brunel, and the grotesque caricatures of Tiercelin, will be found irresistible; and Mesdemoiselles Pauline and Aldegonde will interest, the former especially, by their simple and unaffected style of acting.

This theatre is said to be the favourite resort of courtezans; they do not, however, offend by their obtrusive, noisy, or indecent behaviour.

Prices:—Orchestra, first boxes, and second boxes, front, 3 francs 12 sous. Second boxes, sides, 2 francs 8 sous. Third boxes, 2 francs. Pit, 1 franc 13 sous. Fourth boxes and gallery, 1 franc 5 sous.

The doors open at half-past five, and the performances begin at six.

### *Théâtre de Bienfaisance.* Theatre of Benevolence.

[Rue St. Denis. Saint Denis-Street, at the corner of Lombard Street.]

THE pieces represented in this structure are performed by blind persons; and the profits are appropriated to the support of this unfortunate and interesting part of the community.

### *Théâtre de la Nouveauté.* Theatre of Novelty.

[Rue de Grenelle.]

NUMEROUS chemical and philosophical experiments are exhibited here every evening; but they are calculated more for amusement than instruction.

*Cirque Olympique. The Olympic Circus.*

[Rue Faubourg du Temple.]

THE entertainments exhibited on this stage resemble those at Astley's, and are scarcely inferior to them. The house is spacious and elegant, and the whole is under the direction of M. Franconi, whose family are the principal performers.

The intelligence, docility, and activity of two young stags, are much admired.

Prices:—Stage boxes, 4 francs. First boxes, 3 francs. Circular boxes, 2 francs 8 sous. Second boxes, 1 franc 16 sous. Third boxes, 1 franc 4 sous.

The doors are opened at six, and the entertainments commence at seven.

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*Théâtre Pittoresque et Mécannique de M. Pierre.*

Picturesque and Mechanical Theatre of M. Pierre.

[Rue Montesquieu.]

M. PIERRE, the inventor of this pleasing exhibition, is dead, but his former assistants continue it with undiminished attraction. It was exhibited in London, at the Sans Pareil Theatre in the Strand, but did not excite the attention which it merited.

It consists of a representation of landscapes, cities, sea-ports, &c., the different parts of which are in relief, and admirably contrived to render the perspective complete, and the general appearance of the whole highly interesting. This scene is enlivened by numerous animated figures; carriages of every description

cross the bridge; boats sail up the river; pedestrians crowd its banks; the sun gradually rises; the appearance of the sky perpetually changes, and occasionally the grand accompaniments and effect of a storm are portrayed. The traveller will doubtless acknowledge that one evening at least can be agreeably spent here.

The exhibitions are changed every month, and a pleasing panorama is given of all the principal cities in Europe, with the peculiar costume of each.

First places, 3 francs. Second, 2 francs. Third, 1 franc.

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### *Panorama.*

[Boulevard Montmartre.]

THIS exhibition is on the same principle as that in Leicester Square in the British metropolis, and not inferior in size or effect. The views are changed as frequently as the rapid pencil of the artist will permit.

It is open from ten o'clock in the morning until night. Admittance 2 francs.

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### *Panstéréoma.*

[Beyond the Barrière du Roule, No. 43.]

THE principal cities of Europe are here represented, painted in relief, in a pleasing and striking manner.

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### *Cosmorama.*

[In the Stone Gallery of the Palais Royal, No. 231.]

THIS is a somewhat similar, and not less pleasing exhibition. It comprises picturesque views of some of

the most celebrated cities and constructions of ancient and modern times. The view of the island of Elba and Porto-Ferrajo is much admired. It has also a view of St. Helena, and of the Seven Wonders of the World.

It is open every night from five o'clock until eleven. Admittance, 1 franc 10 sous.

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### *Plans en Relief.* Plans in Relief.

[In the same Gallery, No. 55.]

THIS is not unlike the former, but principally confined to the grand appearances of nature. The views of the Alps, St. Gothard, and the Lake of Geneva, are among the best.

Voltaire's villa at Ferney, Gibbon's at Lausanne, and Necker's at Copet, give an interest to the borders of the beautiful lake.

There is separately a model on a large scale, of Voltaire's house and gardens, and of the interior of his bed-room, the whole forming a very interesting sight. This exhibition is daily open from noon till ten o'clock at night. Admission, 2 francs.

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### *Exhibition of Paintings.*

[Rue du Coq-St. Honoré, No. 7.]

HERE are to be seen, gratis, some very valuable paintings, and other curiosities for sale, which are well deserving inspection.

*Gregoire's Manufactory of Silk Velvet.*

[Rue de Charonne, No, 47, Faubourg St. Antoine.]

THESE are imitations of paintings.

Exhibition gratis, from ten till three.

*Modèles des Ruines Antiques. Models of Ancient Ruins.*

[Palais des Beaux Arts.]

HERE is a beautiful, interesting, and curious model, on a large scale, of the ruins of Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Desert, built by Solomon; a city famous for its founder and for its fall, as well as for its unrivalled magnificence. That city, which Gibbon calls "the seat of arts, of sciences, and of Zenobia," exhibits, even at this distance of time, a forest of majestic columns, such as are not to be seen in any other part of the world. There are some other curious models of ruins to be seen, by application at the Palais des Arts.

*Fantasmagorie. Phantasmagoria.*

[Rue de Porte aux Chevaux. Faubourg St. Germain.]

SPIRITS, ghosts, and every species of optical delusion are here displayed for the entertainment of the visiter, while the ventriloquist also contributes his powers; together with the invisible girl, and the exquisite music of the Harmonica, &c.

It is open every night at six o'clock.

*Spectacle Instructif de Robertson.*

## Robertson's Instructive Spectacle.

[Boulevard Montmartre, No. 12.]

THIS is an exhibition similar to that which Bologna attempted in Lent. The electrical, galvanic, and optical experiments, although not new, are the most brilliant which those branches of philosophy present. Some of the acoustic machines are curious. The Chinese shades are superior to those usually seen, and the Phantasmagoria is sufficiently terrifying.

It is open every night at half-past six.

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*Spectacle de M. Olivier.*

[Rue Neuve des Petits-Champs, No. 15.]

MANY of the most popular and striking deceptions in legerdemain are exhibited here, with feats of strength and address, in which M. Olivier is surpassed by no one. His sleight of hand will astonish the illiterate, and puzzle the most intelligent. Admittance, 1 franc.

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*Spectacle de M. Comte.* Mr. Comte's  
Exhibition.

[Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré, No. 55.]

THE amusements of this little theatre are similar to those of the preceding, and, if we may judge, from the crowded audiences, not inferior. It consists of sleight of hand and ventriloquism. M. Comte is supposed to be the first ventriloquist in Europe; and he has the happy



art of amusing his audience for nearly three hours by his individual and unassisted exertions.

The entertainments commence at seven o'clock. Front seats, 3 francs. Second seats, 2 francs. Back seats, 1 franc.

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*Ombres Chinoises de Séraphin.* Seraphin's  
Chinese Shadows.

[Palais Royal, Stone Gallery, No. 151, Boulevard du Temple.]

THE nature of this exhibition is well known. The story of the broken bridge and the enchanted forest, have amused all my readers in the years of childhood, and will still please from the association of early ideas. Front seats, 15 sous. Second seats, 12 sous. Back seats, 6 sous.

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*Théâtre de Marionnettes.* Puppet Shows.

[Boulevard du Temple.]

THE adventures of Punch and Joan, and his satanic majesty, are here represented with more than common humour.

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*Combats des Animaux.* Combats of Animals.

[Near the Barrier St. Martin.]

THIS singular and disgraceful spectacle is more frequented than is honourable to the humanity of the Parisians. It consists of an enclosure surrounded by a gallery, under which are the dens of various wild and ferocious animals. At a short distance are kennels

containing fighting dogs of every description. Any person who wishes to try the courage of his dog, may, for a certain gratuity, select an antagonist from the kennels.

But on Sunday, and every festival, a public exhibition takes place, when it is crowded by gentlemen of a certain description, and by those whose education and rank in society should have taught them better feelings.

The entertainments commence about five o'clock by various dog-fights. To these succeed bull-baiting, bear-baiting, wolf-baiting, and wild ass-baiting; hyænas, wild-boars, &c., are added to the sport. The humanity of the spectators, or the avarice of the proprietors, usually interferes to preserve the lives of the various animals, but they are often sadly worried and mutilated. The amusement usually concludes, on grand festivities, with a ludicrous, but cruel scene. A bear is compelled to climb a poll. He is then surrounded with fire-works, which not only terrify him by their explosions, but evidently torture him by their flames. He is afraid to escape by one bold leap, and he is equally afraid to slide down through the fires which are blazing underneath him. The clumsy and grotesque attitudes by which he expresses his terror and his pain, excite shouts of pleasure from the greater brutes with which the galleries are thronged. The baited animals are fastened with ropes to a ring in the centre of the amphitheatre, and the keepers manage them with wonderful dexterity.

## HORSE RACES.

ON the 8th and 12th of September there are horse races, in the Champs de Mars. The prizes are 50*l*. After a few day's repose, the Paris winning horse runs against the best horse from the departments, for 2,000 francs, and on the following Sunday for 4,000. The amusement is much inferior to sports of this kind in England.

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## LOTTERIES.

EACH lottery consists of 90 numbers, of which only five nominally, and in reality but four, are entitled to prizes. The system is simply this: Suppose you gain an *extrait*, which is when only one of the numbers you may have chosen comes up a prize, you gain fifteen times what you have placed. If two numbers come up, that is an *ambe*, 270 times what you stake. If three should also be prizes, your gains amount to 5,500 times what you have placed in the compartment appropriated to the *terne*. And should you have the extraordinary (but by no means unexampled) good fortune to have your four numbers drawn prizes, you gain 75,000 times the sum you placed on the *quaterne*. There are five national lotteries, viz. Paris, Strasbourg, Lyons, Lille, and Bourdeaux, each of which are drawn three times a month.

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## MOUNTAINS.

THERE were several of these novel places of amusement in the French metropolis, and the eagerness with which they were resorted to, fully justified the speculation of the proprietors.

THE SWISS MOUNTAIN was in the Jardin Filard, at the corner of the Boulevards Enfer and Mont-Parnasse. It was principally frequented by the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain. On the summit of a wooden rock was a kind of coach-house for the cars, whence the company set out on a descent of about 200 feet.

THE RUSSIAN MOUNTAINS were situated in the Rue du Faubourg du Roule.

THE FRENCH MOUNTAINS were large and elegant structures. They were situated near the Barrière d'Etoile, in the centre of the garden of the Folie Beaujon, and were the rendezvous of fashion.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA were at the Jardin Rugieri.

THE LILLIPUTIAN MOUNTAINS were situated in the Jardin des Princes, Boulevard du Temple.

THE MOUNTAINS OF BELLEVILLE were at Belleville.

In consequence of several accidents having occurred at these mountains, the police suppressed them, but it is probable that they will again be opened.

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## BALLS.

IN the native land of dancing, it may be expected that public balls and assemblies will be held every night, and almost in every street.

A ball is given at the opera-house every Saturday during the season, and sometimes on Thursdays. Admittance, 6 francs. It usually commences about midnight, and frequently continues until the bells toll for early matins. The company is usually masked, and many appear in fancy dresses.

The utmost order and decorum prevail, although it is said that many a young man has cause to lament

the seducing acquaintance which he has formed at this ball.

Regular balls are given at the Olympic Theatre, Rue de la Victoire, No. 30, every Sunday and Thursday. Ticket, 3 francs.

At the Hermitage, Rue de Provence, on Sunday. Ticket, 2 francs.

Circus of the Muses, Rue St. Honoré, opposite to Rue du Four, on Sunday. Ticket, 1 franc, 16 sous.

Carré St. Martin, on Sunday. Ticket, 1 franc.

Salon des Redoutes, Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré, on Sunday and Thursday. Ticket, 15 sous.

The Garden of the Princes, Boulevard du Temple, on Sunday and Thursday. Ticket, 10 sous. And at

The Grand Saloon, Rue Coquenard, on Sunday and Thursday, gratuitous.

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### *Jeux de Paume.* The Tennis Court

THE several buildings erected for this amusement are situated as follows:—

Boulevard du Temple.

Rue Mazarine.

Rue des Ecouffles.

Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré.

Rue Beaurepaire.

Place St. Michel.

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### *Exhibitions on the Water.*

THE watermen of the Seine formerly amused the people on every Sunday evening with rowing and sailing matches, opposite the Gros Caillou. The amusements terminated with an exhibition of fire-works, but they have been for several years discontinued.

*Gaming Houses.*

The following is a detailed account of the public gaming-tables in Paris:—

STATE OF THE ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE GAMES  
AT PARIS.

Under the present administration there are

- 7 Tables of Trente et un,
- 9 Ditto of Roulette,
- 1 Ditto of Passe-dix,
- 1 Ditto of Craps,
- 1 Ditto of Hasard,
- 1 Ditto of Biribi.

—  
20 Tables divided into nine houses; four of which are situated in the Palais Royal.

To serve the seven tables of trente et un, there are

	<i>Francs.</i>
28 Dealers at 550 fr. a-month, make.....	15,400
28 Croupers at 380 ditto .....	10,640
42 Assistants at 200 ditto .....	8,400

Service for the nine Roulettes and one Passe-dix,

80 Dealers, at 275 fr. a-month .....	22,000
60 Assistants, at 150 ditto .....	9,000

Service of the Craps, Biribi, and Hasard,

12 Dealers at 300 fr. a-month .....	3,600
12 Inspectors at 150 ditto .....	1,800
10 Aids .... at 100 ditto .....	1,000
6 Chefs de Partie at the principal houses, at 700 fr. a-month .....	4,200



*Francs.*

3 Chefs de Partie for the Roulettes, at 500 fr. a-month .....	1,500
20 Secret Inspectors, at 200 fr. a-month.....	4,000
1 Inspector General, at.....	1,000
130 Waiters, at 75 fr. a-month .....	9,750
Cards, a-month .....	1,500
Beer and Refreshments, do .....	3,000
Lights..... do .....	5,500
Refreshments for the grand saloon, including two dinners every week, per month .....	12,000

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Total expense of each month....114,290

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Multiplied by 12, is.....	1,371,480
Rent of 10 houses, per annum .....	130,000
Expense of offices.....	50,000

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Total per annum....1,551,480

If the privilege is.....	6,000,000
If a bonus of a million is given for six years, the sixth part for one year will be.....	166,666

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Total expenditure....7,718,146

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The profits are estimated at, a-month .....	800,000
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Which yields per annum.....	9,600,000
Deducting the expenditure .....	7,718,146

The annual profits are.....	1,881,854
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Which produce at the expiration of the lease..	11,291,114
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# PROMENADES

AND

## PUBLIC GARDENS.

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### *The Boulevards.*

THE Boulevards were formerly the boundaries of Paris; but, as that city gradually extended itself on every side, parts of them were at length found in the very centre of the population. They consist of a road, or rather of a superb street, as wide as Portland Place, with a row of elms on each side. This road extends through the whole of the city, and nearly round it, forming a circumference of almost seven miles. Little of the natural luxuriance of the elms is pruned; and, arching over head, they form a pleasing shade. Some of the walks are carefully gravelled for the accommodation of foot-passengers; and on each side of the malls is an uninterrupted succession of noble mansions, splendid hotels, cafés, restaurateurs, theatres, shops, booths, tea-gardens, flower-gardens, and fountains.

The Boulevards on the north, which are called the Great Boulevards, were planted in 1660. The trees have therefore attained a majestic size. Some of those on the south were not completed until 1761; but the walks are wider, and the trees more luxuriant. The Boulevards were formerly covered with turf, and were much resorted to for playing at bowls; hence the derivation of the name, "*bouler sur le vert*," to bowl upon the green.

The principal charm of the Boulevards consists in the gay and festive crowd which constantly fills them, and the inexhaustible fund of amusement which every step supplies. From noon until night they are the

favourite resort of the Parisians of every description. In the heat of the day, and the early part of the evening, the walks are lined with a double or treble row of chairs, occupied by various groups, reading, chatting, drinking, smoking, or gazing on the pedestrians. The Parisian *petit-maitre* is always to be seen here, carelessly lolling with his legs on one chair, while a second supports his body, and his arm is, with studied negligence, thrown over a third. The chairs are hired at a sous each.

At the side of the malls is a motley and indescribable group, which contributes not a little to the amusement and interest of the scene. Ballad-singers, dancing-children, and dancing-dogs, tumblers, posture-masters, conjurers, puppet-showmen, merry-andrews, players, and fortune-tellers, stand in long and interminable succession; each unweariedly exerting himself to please, and thankful for the few sous which are occasionally thrown to him. Intermixed with these, are stalls glittering with a gaudy display of toys and trinkets; tables at which the scribe, with the pen of a ready writer, will indite a letter, or a memorial of any length, and on any subject; women, professing to perform every kind of operation on the dog, with their instruments ostentatiously arranged before them; flower-girls by dozens, who will take no denial; musicians, performing on every instrument which the art of man has invented, to please or torture the ear; professors of natural philosophy, who contrive to make their hydrostatic experiments sufficiently impressive on the visages and clothes of their auditors; manufacturers of orgeat and lemonade; the sage diviners of the lucky numbers of lottery-tickets; men with castles inhabited by white mice, who play a thousand antics in the different apartments; fortresses, guarded by a regiment of canary-birds, who perform their different evolutions with the precision of veterans; and last, not least, caricaturists, or grimaciers, who

change the human face divine into a rapid succession of odd and inconceivably grotesque forms, which no risible muscles can possibly withstand.

Towards night the crowd increases, and almost the whole extent of the northern Boulevards, from that of the Capuchins to St. Antoine, forms one closely-wedged moving mass. Dancing now commences in the booths, and the gardens by the side of the walks; every angle and nook of the Boulevards, on which the crowd does not press, is occupied by a group lightly tripping to the music of some guitar or violin. The stalls are tastefully, if not splendidly, lighted up. Each candidate for public favour displays his lamp or his candle, and redoubles his efforts to attract attention. The face of every passenger is clothed with smiles; the Parisian has forgotten the vexations and fatigues of the day, and abandons himself to the dominion of pleasure. No city in Europe habitually presents so lively and amusing a spectacle. It is only exceeded by the carnival at Naples or at Venice.

The southern Boulevards are not so much frequented, and will be visited by the stranger when he wishes for a pleasant and more solitary walk.

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### *Champs Elysées.* Elysian Fields.

THIS vast enclosure was planted by Colbert, in 1670, and extends from the square of Louis XV., as far as Chaillot on the east, and to the extremity of the suburb of Roule on the west. The suburb of St. Honoré borders it on the north, and the Queen's Course on the south. Its principal walk extends from the square of Louis XV. to the bridge of Neuilly. Its entrance from the square is ornamented by two lofty pedestals supporting the figures of restive horses, by Coustou. Few parts of Paris afford a view comparable to that

which this spot presents. In front is the Palace of the Thuilleries and its magnificent garden; on the left are the noble hotels of the suburb of St. Honoré; on the right is the river, and, behind, the picturesque barrier of Neuilly.

This vast extent of ground is planted with trees in various avenues, and composing different forms.

The principal avenue of the Thuilleries, on the side of the terrace of the Feuillants, is now the most frequented spot. Swings are erected in various places; numerous parties are at all hours joining in the graceful dance. The pavillions are filled with bourgeois enjoying themselves after the labour of the day; and every kind of pastime is displayed for the amusement of the promenaders.

The PAVILLON DE FLORE is a very handsome building; it is fitted up as a café, and contains an immense circular room for dancing, waltzing, &c. A good band is regularly kept there. It is well worthy the notice of the stranger.

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### *Cours de la Reine.*    The Queen's Course.

THIS, when the roads are not too dusty, is as pleasant a promenade as any that Paris affords. It is on the south of the Elysian Fields, and extends nearly a mile along the bank of the Seine, from the corner of the square of Louis XV. almost to the unfinished palace of the King of Rome. It was planted by Mary de Medicis, in 1628. The trees do not afford so much shade as might be expected, and in dry weather the dust is apt to be troublesome. There are four rows of trees, twelve feet from each other, forming a grand principal walk, and two smaller ones.

*Allée des Neuves.* The Widows' Walk.

AN avenue of trees bearing this name extends from the star of the Elysian Fields to the west extremity of the Queen's Course. It is crowded with guinguettes and tea-gardens, and is much frequented by the middle and lower classes of Parisians. One hotel, called *Les Douze Maisons*, is always filled.

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*Champ de Mars.* The Field of Mars.

THIS vast expanse reaches from the front of what was formerly the Military School to the banks of the Seine. It is bordered by a double avenue of trees, and surrounded by a fossé, and a lofty wide embankment. It was the scene of the celebrated *Champ de Mai*, at the close of the second usurpation of Buonaparte.

The troops quartered in the city are frequently reviewed here. Ten thousand men can easily manœuvre in the *Champ de Mars*. Chariot, horse, and foot races are exhibited here on public festivals. A great proportion of the spectators are accommodated on the surrounding embankment, whence they have an uninterrupted view of the sports, without the possibility of accident or danger.

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*La Veillée.* The Evening's Rendezvous.

[*Place du Palais.* Square of the Palace.]

THIS establishment, situated in the centre of Paris, presents a most interesting display of blooming verdure, even in the winter months, when the frost and snow seem to defy the powers of vegetation. It does not consist of a suite of apartments, where, notwithstanding



variety of decoration, richness of furniture, and display of luxury, the observer is wearied with a continued monotony. The scenery changes at every step, and nothing has been omitted to render La Veillée a complete fairy-land. New and superb decorations, costumes the most brilliant, pleasing and variegated scenery, amusements without number, every thing here unites to rivet the attention, and give an additional zest to gaiety.

Two orchestras are placed in the building for the accommodation of the youthful dancers; even children are captivated with amusements adapted to their time of life; while in two apartments, artfully constructed, are to be found those resources from reading and conversation which are calculated to interest the mind of age. Within this fascinating edifice are also two theatres, in which are represented light and playful pieces. In a rustic cot a dairymaid sells cream. In various grottos every cooling liquid is to be procured. A restaurateur offers every kind of refreshment. Shops, playfully contrasted, exhibit arms and millinery, books and toys.

Notwithstanding, however, all this display of diversified allurements, the establishment was not capable of supporting itself. It is now seldom open, except at periods of public rejoicings, and during the season of the winter balls.

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*Tivoli.*

[Rue St. Lazare, No. 78.]

THIS delightful garden is open only during the summer. It has been termed the Vauxhall of Paris. It is infinitely superior to that celebrated place in the day, but certainly yields to it in the decorations which it

presents at night. It has none of the formality of the English Vauxhall. The walks, bordered with roses, honeysuckles, and orange-trees, pleasingly wind in various directions, discovering an interesting succession of objects at every turning. The lawns exhibit rope-dancers, mountebanks, grimaciers, groups riding at the ring, or playing at shuttlecock, and innumerable parties in the little bowers around, gazing on the amusements, and sipping their lemonade or orgeat.

In the centre is a stage for dancing. The waltz is the favourite dance; nearly two hundred couples may sometimes be seen following each other through the giddy and voluptuous whirls of this fascinating but dangerous amusement. The visiter must bring his partner with him, or he will not easily meet with a fair one willing to admit a stranger to the freedoms which this dance allows.

Several little canals intersect the garden. Several diminutive boats are on the bank, with which the visiter may amuse himself, while the shallowness of the water secures him from every danger beyond that of a complete ducking.

In the evenings these gardens are splendidly illuminated,—a tolerable concert is given,—additional bands of musicians await the command of the dancers, and an exhibition of fire-works takes place at ten.

On gala and festival days, additional decorations and amusements are presented. The price of admission in the day is one franc, three francs at night, and five francs on festivals.

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### *Jardin Marbœuf.* Garden Marbœuf.

[*Grille de Chaillot dans les Champs Elysées.* Grate of Chaillot, in the Elysian Fields.]

AN Englishman, of the name of Jansen, formed these

pleasure-grounds after the taste of his native country. They combine much that is agreeable and picturesque.

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### *La Muette.*

[*A l'entrée du Bois de Boulogne, du Côté de Passy.* At the entrance of the Wood of Boulogne, on the side of Passy.]

IN this garden are immense parterres, whence the prospect reaches even to the mountains of Saunois. There are also the most refreshing groves, a very extensive and level lawn, orange-trees, and shady avenues to the principal routes through the wood.

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### *Jardin Biron.* Garden of Biron.

[*Rue de Varennes, Faubourg St. Germain.* Varennes Street, Suburb St. Germain.]

IN this delightful and extensive walk the stranger admires the agreeable variety and beauty of the flowers, the extreme neatness which is every where observable, the magnificence of its decorative arbours, and the fine kitchen garden that forms its termination. This garden is the *rendezvous* of elegant company; and in the summer there is dancing, and every amusement consonant with that season of the year.

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### *Jardin Turc.* The Turkish Garden.

[*Boulevard du Temple.*]

THIS is one of the largest and most frequented tea-gardens on the Boulevards. A principal recommendation is, that in most of the little arbours or alcoves that

surround it, an uninterrupted view is obtained of the amusements of the Boulevards, while the visiter is removed from the crowd and confusion. The garden is prettily laid out, and is brilliantly illuminated at night.

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*Jardin des Princes.* Garden of the Princes.

THIS is almost contiguous to the preceding; is as neatly and elegantly laid out, and boasts of its own company of rope-dancers and conjurors to attract and amuse the company.

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*La Chaumière.*

[Boulevard du Mont Parnesse.]

THIS garden, situated on the southern Boulevards, is not inferior to the most attractive which the Boulevards of the north of Paris can boast.

A little band of rope-dancers, tumblers, and professors of legerdemain, is engaged here to add to the attraction of the place. These are seen gratuitously, and the charge of refreshments is moderate. The garden contains a café, and a restaurateur.

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*Vauxhall d'Eté.* Summer Vauxhall.

[Boulevard du Temple, near the Chateau-d'Eau.]

THIS is open on Monday, Thursday, and Sunday. It has a pretty rotunda, and is famous for dancing; but is far inferior to the establishment of the same name near London.

*Jardin Ruggieri.*

[Rue St. Lazare, No. 20.]

EVERY advantage has been taken of the irregularity of the ground to render this garden most beautiful and picturesque. It is open every Sunday and Thursday, and the amusements bear much resemblance to those at Tivoli. The price of admittance on common days is 3 francs 60 cents, and 5 francs on grand festivals.

It has a mountain, for a description of which see the article "Mountains."

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*Jardin des Marronniers.* The Chesnut-Tree Garden.

[Faubourg du Temple.]

THIS garden, which possesses its regular, although not very numerous or skilful, orchestra, is principally frequented by the lower classes of Parisians. It may be worth visiting once, to observe the gay assemblage of mechanics, and their lasses, in their holiday clothes, and all of them displaying holiday countenances. It will not be difficult for the visitor to obtain a partner, if he is inclined to dance at the chesnut-tree garden.

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*Wood of Vincennes.*

THIS park, which contains about 2,000 acres, is situated a mile from the barrière du Trône, and was enclosed in 1183, by Philippe-Auguste, to contain the animals presented to him by the King of England; it is regularly planted in long walks. There is an oak, under which Saint Louis used to render justice to his subjects; and in the grand walks is a place where cannon are proved.

*Prés-St.-Gervais.*

NATURE has made this fit for a promenade as well as the wood of Romainville. On Sunday it is much frequented.

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*Garden of Mouceaux.*

[Rue de Mantoue, No. 4, Faubourg du Roule.]

THIS sweet garden was constructed in 1778, by Mr. Barmontel for the Duke d'Orleans : it is planted in the English taste. Gothic and Greek ruins, superb peristyles, statues, obelisks, and every thing curious or elegant ornament this garden.

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*Guinguettes et Bastringues.*

THE guinguettes are the gardens in the suburbs or environs of Paris, to which the lower classes are accustomed to resort on Sundays and festival days, and regale themselves at a trifling expense. Provisions of every kind may be procured here, ready dressed.

When a guinguette adds an orchestra and a room for dancing to its other attractions, it is called a Bastringue.

The most celebrated are—the Grand Saloon, Faubourg Montmartre; the Hermitage, at the foot of Montmartre; Fanchon la Veilleuse, Boulevard du Mont Parnesse; La Salon de Varlet, Boulevard de l'Hôpital; and the Great Rotunda, in the Elysian Fields. The stranger will probably occasionally look in at some of these places, for there he will form the most correct idea of the real characters and manners of the mass of the French people.



## ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

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**ARCUEIL.**—About three miles from Paris stands the village of Arcueil, on the little river Bièvre, where is a magnificent aqueduct, the architecture of which may be compared with the finest specimens that Italy can afford. Mary de Medicis caused this fabric to be built after the designs of Jacques Desbrosses, to convey the waters of Rougis for the use of the inhabitants of Paris. The aqueduct consists of twenty arches. It is 400 yards in length, and 24 in height.

At some distance on the road from Paris to Gentilly, are the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, which is said to have been erected by the Emperor Julian to convey water to his palace of Thermes, situated in the Rue de la Harpe, at Paris.

A spring in the neighbourhood of Arcueil has the property of depositing a stony crust on small bodies immersed in it. Little pieces of wood, apples, and peaches, are frequently thrown into it, which in a short time assume the appearance of pleasing petrifications.

Cabrioles for Arcueil stand in the Street d'Enfer, near the Square of St. Michael.

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**ARGENTEUIL** is a large market town, about six miles from Paris, nor is there any place in the environs of that capital so renowned in the page of history. Argenteuil is of very remote antiquity, and has frequently been the scene of fanaticism and bloodshed. Its abbey was rendered conspicuous by having had for its prioress the far-famed Eloisa, as celebrated for beauty and wit as for her misfortunes. From Argenteuil, accompanied by some faithful sisters of the order, she retired to the Paraclete, which was given up to her by Abelard, when he removed to Ruys. Argenteuil is noted for the excellence of its

grapes and figs. Great crowds used formerly to resort to it, to see a robe of Charlemagne without seam, found in a wall, in which it had been concealed more than 200 years.

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ARNOUVILLE is a league from St. Denis, on the bank of the little river Cran. The park, which contains about 300 acres, is beautifully diversified with groves, lawns, cascades and sheets of water. The appearance of the village is much admired. All the streets centre in a spacious lawn, ornamented by a noble fountain.

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ASNIERES is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Seine, a league and a half from Paris. It contains a great number of elegant country-seats, and particularly a chateau formerly belonging to the Comte d'Argenson.

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AUTEUIL.—This village, about three miles from Paris, dates its origin from very remote antiquity, and was formerly celebrated for the excellence of its wines. If it has, however, lately lost much of its reputation on this score, it will never be deprived of the fame which it derives from having been the retreat of numerous persons eminent for their talents and their virtues; among whom may be reckoned the satirist Boileau, the learned Helvetius, the inimitable La Fontaine, the witty Molière, and the tragedian Racine. In the churchyard is a pleasing monument to the Chancellor d'Aguesseau.

The fête is on August 15th, and concludes with a ball, and an exhibition of fireworks. The best restaurateur's is at the Grille du Bois. Cabriolets for Auteuil stand at the quay of the Thuilleries, near the square of Louis XV.

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BAGATELLE.—This beautiful structure stands on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne, and near the banks of

the Seine, about four miles from Paris. It was built by Bellanger, whose designs unite at once grandeur and grace. Three court-yards lead to the pavillion, from the innermost of which a flight of steps conducts to the grand entrance, splendidly embellished with columns. The saloon is ornamented with exquisite bas-reliefs, and other specimens of art in the Italian style. On the left of this apartment is the bathing room, fitted up in the most tasteful manner, and decorated with several large paintings from the pencil of Robert. The second apartment is a boudoir, embellished with six pictures by Collet. The mansion also contains a handsome billiard room. The furniture of the sleeping apartment is completely *en militaire*, consisting of trophies, and every attribute connected with war. The inscription on the portal gives the true character of the place. *Parva sed apta*. The different windows present the most enchanting views in every direction, comprising the windings of the Seine, the abbey of Longchamp, the bridge of Neuilly, and the Valerian Mount. The garden always delights by the variety and beauty of the objects which it presents. Temples, grottos, busts, are scattered with tasteful profusion, and nothing is wanting to complete the beauty of the scene.

Bagatelle, which was the property of the Count d'Artois, suffered during the reign of revolutionary fury; but it has since been restored to all its original perfection, and is again become the property of its ancient possessor.

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BAGNEUX is pleasantly situated on a plain overlooking the road to Orleans, four miles from Paris. It contains numerous chateaux, the most superb of which belong to Messrs. Bailly and Cordier.

Cabriolets for this place stand in the Rue d'Enfer.

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BAGNOLET is a mile and a half from Paris, on the road to Pantin, and has many pleasant country-houses. The fête of the patron saint is on the first Sunday in September.

**BELLENILLE.**—This village is at no great distance from the barriers of Paris, and its delightful situation has doubtless conferred upon it the name which it bears. Belville is erected upon an eminence which commands a noble view of Paris. The descent of the hill is decorated with pretty country seats, built in a style of simple, but elegant architecture, each possessing a terrace, whence the eye wanders over an immense tract of country, studded with hamlets and villages. On the S. E. the gloomy towers of Vincennes rise above the forest, and on the west the spires of Paris are occasionally discerned through the openings of the wood.

Not far distant is St. Gervais, one of the most beautiful country walks in the world. Strangers should walk here on Sunday, to see the motley and joyous crowd which the city then pours out.

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**BELLEVUE.**—Walking on the banks of the Seine, Madame de Pompadour was so struck with the noble prospect which this spot affords, that she immediately determined to erect a chateau here, and make it her favourite residence. Louis XV., enchanted with the delightful situation of the place, prevailed on her to yield it to him. The architecture of the building is at once simple and grand. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the winter saloon.

The park and gardens are tastefully laid out, particularly that denominated the English garden. The prospect to the north has little comparable to it in the environs of Paris. Plains and woods, hills and villages, are most agreeably interspersed. Paris and the Bois de Boulogne form an admirable contrast. The Seine, which, with beautiful meandrings, alternately appears and disappears from the view, seems to return from the remotest distance to water the hill of Bellevue. All that is enchanting in nature and in art is combined to embellish this delightful retreat. Bellevue was inhabited by the aunts of the late unfortunate monarch, and shortly after their departure from France it was transformed into a prison. The fur-

niture and all the exquisite works of art were wantonly defaced or destroyed, or sold. The saloon alone escaped the general destruction, being used by the commanding officer of the day as his apartment.

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**BERCI** is charmingly situated on the banks of the Seine, two miles from Paris. The principal chateau is very superb. The park, laid out by the celebrated Lenostre, affords a delightful view of the Seine, the neighbouring villages, and the metropolis.

The annual fête is on the Sunday after the 8th of September, and is much frequented. Prizes are contested at archery, horse and foot racing. The cabriolets for Berci stand at the gate of St. Antoine.

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**BONDI** is two leagues from Paris, on the road to Meaux. It has many pleasant houses. The road is prettily studded with the country residences of the Parisian merchants. Chilperic was assassinated in the neighbouring forest; and many marvellous and tragical tales of the atrocities committed in this neighbourhood are related by the peasants.

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**BOIS DE BOULOGNE.**—The village of Boulogne, about six miles from Paris, was well known in the annals of superstition. Certain pilgrims, on their return from a holy journey to the chapel of Our Lady, at the seaport of the same name, founded a religious house here, and gave the present village, then called *Mêmes le St. Cloud*, the appellation which it now bears. It is from this village that the adjoining forest derives its name, being formerly called the Forest of Rouvnet.

The name of the Bois de Boulogne would lead the traveller to expect lofty trees, and luxuriant foliage; but much of the fine wood which once adorned it is destroyed,

and it is now merely an extensive copse, thinly scattered with young plants.

The annual procession, called the promenade of Long Champ, draws together the Parisians of every rank. In former times nuns from the neighbouring convent went in grand procession through the wood. It is now nothing but a long string of coaches, carts, cabriolets, and horsemen. Every one puts on all his finery, and seems determined to be gay and merry.

This wood is frequently the scene of the royal hunt: and to the English sportsman a more tame and ludicrous business can scarcely be conceived. The park is sufficiently enclosed on every side to prevent the possibility of the escape of the animal from its narrow limits; it has innumerable avenues of trees, and in every principal avenue a person is placed to watch the direction which the deer takes, and communicate the intelligence to the royal hunters. The sport, therefore, consists in galloping up and down these walks, without the possibility of a leap in a run of many a mile. When the Prussians pitched their tents on this spot they destroyed much of the timber for fire-wood, during their encampment there. The wood or park is a fashionable morning ride for the Parisians.

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**BOURG LA REINE.**—This village is six miles south of Paris, on the road to Orleans. Henry IV. had a palace here, to which he retired as often as he could escape from the cares of government. This palace is now a seminary for the education of young ladies. The room in which the monarch used principally to reside is still shown.

Cabriolets for the above place stand in the Rue d'Enfer.

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**BRIE SUR MARNE.**—This village is beautifully situated on the summit of a little hill on the banks of the Marne, nine miles from Paris. The principal chateau is an elegant building. The park is extensive, and affords some extremely picturesque views.



**CHAILLOT.**—This benevolent institution is beautifully situated about two miles from Paris, commanding a most extensive view of the city, the Seine, and the Champ de Mars. The plan on which it is established is singular and excellent. Persons above seventy years of age can by right place themselves in it, to pass the remainder of their days in comfort and repose. In order to acquire this right, they must pay a subscription of ten-pence per month, from ten to thirty years of age; one shilling and three-pence from thirty to fifty; and one shilling and eight-pence per month from fifty to seventy. These different payments will amount to forty-five pounds. Should any person wish to become a subscriber, who is more than ten years of age, he must, at the time of subscription, deposit the sum which would have been paid if the subscription had commenced at ten.

The establishment usually contains about 100 persons of both sexes. Each has a separate bed-chamber, and a common parlour between every two, for the reception of their visitors and friends. Neatness and simplicity are the characteristics of these apartments. At one o'clock a plentiful dinner is served up in the hall for the whole society, and at seven they again assemble to supper. In case of sickness they are removed to a comfortable infirmary, and provided with every medical assistance. At their decease they are decently interred at the expense of the society,

Their time is at their own disposal. They may employ themselves in any occupation which does not interfere with the cleanliness or quiet of the house, and the profit of their industry furnishes them with pocket-money. There is no unreasonable restriction on any of their amusements.

This establishment has the strongest claim on the attention of the stranger. Its plan is equally benevolent and wise. A subscription, so inconsiderable as to be scarcely noticed, much less felt, in the bustle of life, secures to old age and infirmity a respectable dwelling of independence, open to them as a *right*, and as the fruit of their own prudence and economy.

CHANTILLY.—This interesting place has been already described.

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CHARENTON is two leagues from Paris, on the road to Troyes. It contains a benevolent institution for the reception of lunatics, of which there are frequently nearly 400. An ancient castle in Charenton once belonged to the celebrated Gabrielle d'Estrées. Most of the chateaux afford a pleasing prospect of the surrounding country.

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CHATILLON is charmingly situated three miles S. E. of Paris. The prospect, although not very extensive, is pleasingly diversified, presenting the course of the Seine, Mount Valerian, Vincennes, the heights of Montmartre, and the city of Paris. It is crowded with chateaux.

Its annual fête is on the Sunday following the 1st of May.

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CHOISY is situated about five miles from Paris, on the banks of the Seine. It is defended by hills from the scorching winds of the south. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the view is agreeable and picturesque. It contains more than three hundred elegant houses, built in the same style of simple architecture.

A magnificent palace formerly decorated Choisy, which, after passing into the possession of several of the noblesse, was purchased by Louis XV. It was occasionally visited by Madame de Pompadour, accompanied by her royal lover. Of this sublime structure and its beautiful gardens not a vestige now remains; but manufactories of earthenware, Spanish leather, and mineral-acids, occupy its site.

The fête is at the end of August, and is superior to most in the neighbourhood of Paris. Boats go to Choisy from the bridge of the Garden of Plants, and cabriolets stand at the gate of St. Antoine.

CLICHY is a pretty village about two miles from Paris, and lying between the right bank of the Seine and the road from St. Denis to Versailles. The ancient kings of France often resided here. Dagobert held a solemn council in his palace at Clichy.

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**SAINT CLOUD.**—The village and palace of St. Cloud are situated about five miles from Paris, on the banks of the Seine. This place derives its name from very remote antiquity. Clodoald, or St. Cloud, grandson of Clovis, having escaped when his brothers were murdered, retired to this place to escape the persecution of his uncles, and founded a monastery at the village of Nogent, now called from him St. Cloud.

The palace of St. Cloud is justly celebrated for its beautiful prospect, its gardens, its park, its cascades, and the master-pieces of painting and sculpture which it contains.

It stands on a steep declivity overhanging the Seine, and commands an extensive prospect of mingled wildness and beauty. The situation is picturesque and romantic, and worthy of becoming the favourite residence of the monarchs of France.

The entrance to the palace is by an extensive court, composed of a great range of buildings, and a façade 144 feet in length, and 72 in height. Two pavillions at the extremity form the commencement of two wings less elevated. The ascent to the state apartments is by the grand staircase to the left, the pillars and balustrades of which are composed of the choicest marble.

The principal apartments are distinguished by the following titles, and are embellished by corresponding ornaments.

First, is the Saloon of Mars. It contains twenty columns of the Ionic order, and each composed of a single piece of marble. The paintings, by Mignard, are deservedly reckoned among his best. On one side are the Forges of Vulcan; and on the other Mars and Venus, surrounded by the Loves and Graces. The ceiling repre-

sents the Assembly of the Gods, called by Vulcan to witness his dishonour.

The apartment to which this conducts is denominated the Gallery of Apollo. The painting of the ceiling is likewise by Mignard. It is divided into nine compartments. Apollo, or the Sun, is seen issuing from his palace, accompanied by the Hours, Aurora is seated in her car, a Cupid scatters flowers before her, and the break of day chases the last constellations of the night. The Seasons attend on this superb scene. Spring is represented by the marriage of Flora and Zephyrus; and Summer by the festival of Ceres; the sacrificer is in the act of immolating the victim. Autumn is described by the festival of Bacchus; Ariadne and the rosy deity are seated in a car drawn by panthers. Winter is represented by Boreas and his children: Cybele implores the return of the sun; and the ocean, although agitated by a storm, has its shores covered with ice. Some most magnificent porcelain vases are seen in this gallery, and a collection of paintings, yet interesting and valuable, although the hand of retribution has here likewise been felt, and many of the chef d'œuvres are restored to those from whom they had been unjustly purloined.

Next is the saloon of Diana. The centre of the ceiling represents Night, and four other paintings describe the chase, the bath, the sleep, and the toilette of Diana. Some beautiful specimens of Gobelin tapestry will not be overlooked, particularly the one depicting the Rape of Helen.

The ceiling of the saloon of Louis XVI. is painted by Munich, except the figure of Truth, in the centre, by Prudhomme. The damask hangings are of Lyonese manufacture, and cost 2,500*l*.

The saloon of the Princess was likewise painted by Munich. The tapestry, of arabesque design, cost 600*l*.

The ceiling of the Grand Crimson Saloon is by Munich, except the figure of Aurora, in the centre, which is by Ducq. The hangings of crimson and purple velvet cost 4,500*l*., and the magnificent chandeliers are valued at 500*l*. each.

All the apartments are adorned with a magnificence

becoming a royal residence. The late Empress Maria Louisa's chamber is a fairy palace, and her boudoir the cabinet of the Graces.

The gardens are universally admired. Nature and Art combine to render them highly picturesque and beautiful. Antique and modern statues, temples, altars, sheets of water, groves, and parterres of flowers, are tastefully arranged in every direction; while an extensive and pleasing landscape opens to the view, and the whole city of Paris displays itself, intersected by the Seine, whose innumerable windings give peculiar interest to the prospect.

The most striking object is the cascade. It is divided into two parts. The upper cascade is 108 feet wide, and the same in height. Its head is decorated by sculptures of a river-god, and a naiad, representing the Seine and the Marne. The sheets of water which proceed from them unite as they fall into a great shell in the centre, whence flow nine other sheets, which, in their descent into a large basin, assume many fantastic forms. An alley divides the upper from the lower cascade. Three distinct sheets of water here fall into a circular basin, thence into a second and a third, and lastly into a canal ornamented with a variety of jets. In the intervals between the cascade are enormous leaden figures, representing dolphins, frogs, &c., which spout large quantities of water to an immense distance. In one place a number of jets intersect each other in a pleasing manner, and on the right a single jet rises to the height of 97 feet.

St. Cloud is much frequented, especially on the Sunday. An *auberge* at the foot of the bridge affords rest and refreshment.

This place was the favourite residence of Buonaparte. Here he projected all his plans for the glory of France and the subjugation of the world; and here the second capitulation of Paris was signed, which for ever blasted his schemes of aggrandizement, and eventually devoted him to imprisonment on the rock of St. Helena. The annual fête is on the three first Sundays after the 7th of September. The gardens are then filled with booths of every description, and the whole population of Paris



crowds to a scene at all times delightful, and now enlivened by joy and festivity. Cabriolets for St. Cloud stand at the quay of the Thuilleries.

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**COURBEVOIE.**—This village contains many pleasant country-seats, and a magnificent barrack for the royal guard. It is situated on one of those delightful eminences which diversify the left bank of the Seine, and is about four miles from Paris, on the road to St. Germain.

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**SAINT CYR.**—This village, situated about three miles from Versailles, was long celebrated for an Institution established by Louis XIV., under the title of the Royal Society of St. Cyr, for the education of the female nobility. Its first abbess was the famous Madame Maintenon, who there ended her days. This institution was abolished after the Revolution, and the building appropriated to the reception of wounded soldiers. It has since been converted into a school of public instruction.

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**SAINT DENIS.**—This city, about six miles from Paris, derives its name from the cathedral so called.

A noble Christian lady named Catullis, caused a chapel to be built near the spot on which the present church stands, wherein she deposited the remains of the martyred St. Denis and his companions, which she had purchased from the executioner. The chapel was successively enriched by Clotaire, Chilperic, Dagobert, and numerous ancient monarchs, until it arrived at the acmé of its greatness. This once beautiful cathedral was, during the Revolution, reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The tombs of Gueselin and Turenne, the oriflamb of Clovis, the sceptre and sword of Charlemagne, the portrait and sword of the maid of Orleans, the bronze chair of Dagobert, and an immense number of reliques and curiosities



disappeared. The royal dead were torn from the repositories of departed greatness, the bones of heroes were made the playthings of children, and the dust of monarchs was scattered to the wind.

Towards the close of the reign of the late emperor this venerable structure was repaired. The royal vaults were cleared and improved. The subterranean chapels were re-established, and fitted up with exquisite taste; and the church of St. Denis will probably ere long resume its ancient majesty.

Two expiatory altars have been erected on the right; one for the race of Merovingian monarchs, the other for the descendants of Charlemagne. On the left is an altar consecrated to the kings of the third dynasty, whose names are inscribed on a beautiful column.

The annual fête is on the 7th of October.

Cabriolés for this place stand in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis.

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**EPINAY-SUR-SEINE.**—This village is pleasantly situated two miles from Paris, on the road to Ronen. The kings of the first dynasty had a country residence here. Dagobert assembled a great council of the nobles, and died in the palace: the remains of which are scarcely visible. Among the numerous châteaux, that of Comte Lacépède is the most beautiful.

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**FONTAINEBLEAU.**—About forty miles from the capital stands the palace of Fontainebleau, a spot mentioned in some of the earliest records of France. The edifice, which is a large irregular building, composed of numerous squares, is much indebted for its magnificence to the refined taste of Francis I., who was greatly delighted with this charming retreat. Henry IV. also contributed to its further embellishment. It has experienced the effects of revolutionary anarchy. There is, however, sufficient left to compensate for a visit to this sumptuous residence of some of the most accomplished and cele-

brated sovereigns that wore the crown of France. It will long be celebrated as the place where the abdication of the throne of France and Italy was signed by Buonaparte, April 3, 1814.

The palace is situated in a small plain in the centre of the forest of Fontainebleau, and where that forest most exhibits its peculiar wildness and grandeur. No part of France can boast of more picturesque and romantic scenery than the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau.

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**FONTENAY** is six miles S. E. of Paris. The metropolis is supplied with the greater part of its roses and other flowers from the neighbourhood of this village. In the latter months of spring the country round Fontenay is completely covered with flowers.

Cabriolets for this place stand in the Rue d'Enfer.

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**GENTILLY.**—This village, situated on the banks of the little river Bièvre, a mile from the barrier of Italy, is one of the most ancient in the environs of Paris. The kings of the first dynasty had a palace here, and the beautiful Diana of Poitiers long inhabited a chateau in the neighbourhood. These royal residences are now no more; but numerous country-houses are seen, and the guinguettes are crowded on every festival.

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**SAINT GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.**—Twelve miles from Paris stands the city of St. Germain-en-Laye, which derives its name from the adjoining forest of Laye. It is, like many other places in the environs of the capital, of the greatest antiquity. The old palace was appropriated to receive the kings of France when they took the diversion of the chase in the forest of Laye, the largest and finest in the kingdom, containing 5,700 acres. Henry IV. built what was called the New Palace, which is now

converted into a military school. The situation is peculiarly beautiful. The palace stands on the edge of a steep declivity hanging over the Seine, and a terrace stretches from it along the heights that border the river for more than a mile. The declivity is clothed with vineyards and fruit-trees. Beyond the Seine is an immense plain, diversified with chateaux and woods, with the towers of St. Denis in the remote distance. Behind is the noble forest of St. Germain.

The city of St. Germain-en-Laye is well peopled, the houses commodious, the streets wide and well paved, with several fine squares. It consists of one parish only, and, prior to the Revolution, contained some celebrated religious houses. That of Pères des Logis, situated in the forest, is well worthy of observation. It was founded by Anne of Austria, the consort of Louis XIII., in 1644. The Hotel de Noailles likewise deserves the stranger's attention; it was built on a very grand scale, from the design of Mansard. St. Germain was for many years the residence of James II., after he abdicated the English crown. He ended his days here in 1700, worn out with grief and the vicissitudes of fortune.

The fête is held in September; and, next to that of St. Cloud, is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. It is held in the forest; and the peculiarity of the situation gives to it a highly pleasing and picturesque appearance. It concludes with the favourite amusement of the French, a splendid ball.

Cabriolets for St. Germain stand at the quay of the Thuilleries.

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Issy is a village situated on a little hill about a mile from Paris, and not far from the Seine. It derives its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Isis, no vestige of which now remains, except some Roman building in the cellars of the seminary of St. Sulpice may be considered as part of it. The ancient palace of Childebert yet stands on an eminence opposite to the church, and is an interesting Gothic structure.

Here the admirable actress Mademoiselle Clairon re-

sided, and was often visited by the most celebrated characters of the times. It was here that the Cardinal de Noailles, Bossuet, Fenelon, and Tronson assembled, to hold those meetings known under the name of the Conferences of Issy.

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IVRY is on the summit of one of the little hills that enrich the left bank of the Seine. It is crowded with country-seats; the most elegant of which belongs to Comte Jaubert. The annual fête is on the first Sunday in May.

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LIVRY is twelve miles from Paris, on the road to Meaux. The chateau was once a place of strength and importance. Louis-le-Gros besieged it in the wars which he carried on against the Count of Champagne. He mounted to the assault himself, and was wounded in the thigh by a pike. This redoubled the ardour of the besiegers, and the place was taken and dismantled. Malherbes and Madame de Savigny inhabited Livry. It was under its delightful shades that this amiable woman composed those letters to her daughter, which are a model of elegance and delicacy.

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LUCIENNES.—This chateau, near the machine of Marly, and ten miles from Paris, was built by Le Doux, in three months, for the residence of Madame du Barry. The delightful prospect which the place affords, the talents of the architect, the sculptures, the paintings and decorations, all united to make Luciennes a model of magnificence, elegance and beauty. Since the Revolution, however, almost every moveable has been sold, the bas-reliefs have been mutilated, the fine cornices broken, and the hand of anarchy has left its destructive traces on every work of art.

The entrance presents a peristyle of four pillars with niches, in which are marble statues, and a bas-relief re-

presenting a group of Bacchanalian Children. From the sumptuous saloon the eye is gratified by the view of an extensive tract of country. On the left is St. Germain, on the right Paris, and in front Vesinch and St. Denis, with the river Seine in all its delightful meanderings.

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**MALMAISON.**—This building, which was long the residence of Buonaparte, is by no means well constructed. It contains too many apartments, but they are all decorated with the finest specimens of painting and sculpture. A few years since two pavillions were built at the entrance of the avenue conducting to the edifice. It is surrounded by a park, and has fine gardens attached to it, containing seventy-five acres. The gardens are well watered, and their situation extremely picturesque. Previously to Napoleon's possessing this mansion, it was falling to ruin, but it has been completely repaired by Percier and Fontaines. The Abbé Delille has immortalized the rivulet of Malmaison. It is not, however, the stream which flows through the gardens that has employed his pen, but a little rivulet winding through a long avenue of spreading chesnut-trees.

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**SAINT MANDE.**—This village is composed almost entirely of the country houses of the Parisian merchants, and has a very pleasing appearance. The annual fête is on the 15th of August.

Cabriolets for St. Mande stand in the square of the Bastile.

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**MARLY.**—About ten miles from Paris is the village of Marly. At the foot of a superb cascade, and below the most delightful gardens, formerly stood a sumptuous chateau, the residence of Louis XIV. It was demolished during the reign of revolutionary fury. On its site now stands a cotton-mill. The park and gardens,

however, still retain much of their original beauty, and will not disappoint the traveller's expectations.

The principal curiosity of the place is the machine of Marly, to supply Marly and Versailles with water from the Seine. It was constructed by Renneguin Sualem. It raises the water to the astonishing height of 600 feet, and discharges nearly 30,000 hogsheads in twenty-four hours. The limits of our work will not permit us to give any adequate description of this complicated machine. Proper persons are stationed on the spot, who will accompany the traveller, and give him every necessary information.

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SAINT MAUR is situated a short league from Paris, in a peninsula formed by the river Marne. It is celebrated in history on account of the massacre of the Christians by the troops of Attila. The witty and licentious Rabelais here composed his *Pantagruel*. In this place the Brothers of the Passion first performed their mysteries.

The chateau was built by Catherine de Medicis. The front towards the garden still retains its ancient architecture, but the rest of this palace is modern, and decorated in the most sumptuous manner; while the gardens which were embellished by the famous Le Notre, are laid out in a style that confers honour upon his acknowledged talents.

A canal has been commenced here, to shorten the navigation of the Marne. The tunnel through a hill more than half a mile in length is almost completed.

The annual fête is on the 10th of August, and affords every kind of amusement. Cabriolets for St. Maur stand at the gate of St. Antoine, and at the square of the Bastille.

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MEUDON.—About six miles from Paris stands the village of Meudon, dating its origin from the earliest period of antiquity. The palace stands upon an eminence commanding an extensive view of Paris and its environs. The stranger arrives at the edifice by a very fine avenue,



at the end of which is a superb terrace, serving as a court-yard to the building, which was originally erected by the Cardinal de Lorraine, in the 16th century, after the designs of Philibert de Larma. When Monsieur de Louvois became the possessor of Meudon, he employed Mansard to superintend the formation of the terraces, moats, and the grand entrance of iron-work.

The front of the palace presents a most majestic *coup d'œil*. It is ornamented with arcades and pilasters. The centre pavillion, which is rounded off at the extremities, projects from the main façade of the edifice, and is adorned with a second order of pilasters and bas-reliefs, representing the four seasons. The whole terminates with a pediment, upon which are two recumbent statues, and an octagonal vaulting which supports a terrace. The apartments of this palace are numerous, and decorated in the most sumptuous manner; while the gardens, which were embellished by Le Notre, are laid out in the very best style of that celebrated French gardener.

Delille has immortalized them in his beautiful poems. The view from the terrace is one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The village of Meudon is very mediocre, and would indeed be altogether unworthy observation, were it not rendered conspicuous from having had the celebrated Rabelais for its curate, before his removal to St. Maur.

Meudon is much frequented by the Parisians in the summer. Cabriolets for this place stand in the square of Louis XV.

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MONTMARTRE is a village on a hill at a short distance N. N. W. of Paris. Its name was probably derived from a temple dedicated to Mars, the remains of which were to be seen here two centuries ago. Many persons, however, trace its name to the martyrdom of St. Denis, which took place here.

It is remarkable for its limestone quarries, and the windmills which crown the top of the hill. The inhabitants of Paris often climb this hill to admire the distinct and complete view which it affords to their city.

Montmartre contains many pleasant country-houses, and numerous guinguettes.

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MONTMORENCY is a little village ten miles from Paris, placed on an eminence which gives it an extensive prospect and a salubrious air. All that remains of the magnificence of the dukes of Montmorency is found in the church, which affords a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture.

Montmorency was the residence of J. J. Rousseau. It is much frequented by the Parisians on every festival. The White Horse is the best inn. Cabriolets for Montmorency stand at the gate of St. Denis.

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MOULIN JOLI.—The gardens of Moulin Joli, in some little islands of the Seine, five miles from Paris, well deserve the traveller's attention.

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NANTERRE is seven miles from Paris, on the road to St. Germain's. It is celebrated for its excellent sausages and cakes; but more so as the birth-place of the humble shepherdess who became the patron saint of Paris.

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PONT DE NEUILLY.—This village, situated upon the banks of the Seine, on the road from Paris to St. Germain, has acquired much celebrity on account of its magnificent bridge, delightful gardens, and the interesting views which it commands. In 1606 there was only a ferry at this village, but an event which nearly terminated the lives of Henry IV. and his suite, led to the construction of the bridge. The monarch was returning from St. Germain with his queen, and several of his noblesse. On approaching the river, the horses, frightened by

a thunder-storm, precipitated themselves into the water, dragging the vehicle into the deepest part; and had not the most timely assistance been given, that great king and his companions must inevitably have perished. The bridge which was built upon this occasion only lasted thirty-five years; after which period the present superb structure was planned and executed, being 750 feet long, and composed of five arches, each 120 feet wide, and 30 feet in height. It was erected after the design of Peronnet. It was opened with great ceremony in 1772, in presence of a vast concourse of people, and Louis XV. was the first who drove over it in his carriage. This spot has to boast of many noble houses, which belong to the opulent and fashionable inhabitants of the French metropolis. The numerous little streams which descend from the hill contribute much to the embellishment of the gardens.

The annual fête is on the 24th of June.

Cabriolets for Neuilly stand at the quay of the Thuilleries.

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**NOGENT-SUR-MARNE** is a large village agreeably situated on the summit of one of the little hills that border the Marne, six miles from Paris. The annual fête is on Whitsunday. The Parisians deliver themselves up to amusements and pleasures of every kind, and prizes are distributed to the most skilful archers.

Cabriolets for Nogent stand at the gate of St. Antoine.

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**NOISY-LE-SEC.**—This village is beautifully situated on an eminence, five miles eastward of Paris. It contains a great number of agreeable chateaux.

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**ST. OUEN-SUR-SEINE.**—Should the traveller pass through this village, which is about five miles from Paris, on the banks of the Seine, he will acknowledge that, al-

though it is situated on a plain, the number of chateaux, the pleasing views of the river which they command, and the picturesque arrangement of the gardens, render it one of the most inviting retreats for the rich merchants and citizens of Paris.

On the 24th of August a fair is held here, which continues three days, and is much frequented by the Parisians.

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**PASSY.**—This delightful village is situated upon an eminence on the banks of the Seine, a short league from the centre of Paris. Its vicinity to the capital, the Bois de Boulogne, and the river, renders it peculiarly interesting. It is likewise esteemed for its mineral waters, the salubrity of its air, and the most charming views in every direction.

In this village are many handsome houses, one of which was the residence of the celebrated Dr. Franklin after his return from America. At the extremity of Passy is a spacious esplanade covered with turf, whence the view of several fine structures present a most agreeable contrast with the wavy verdure of the Bois de Boulogne, which in this direction assumes a very picturesque appearance.

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**PIERREFITTE.**—This village is seven miles on the north of Paris, on the road to Beauvais. It is situated on the declivity of a small hill, and contains the chateau of M. Faucompret de Vieuxbanc, celebrated for its valuable collection of rare and beautiful plants.

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**PLESSY-PIQUET** is eight miles south of Paris, on the road to Châtillon. The castle belonging to the Duc de Massa is worth seeing. The terrace commands a noble prospect, extending as far as Paris.

The annual fête is on the 24th of July.

The peasants assemble on a beautiful lawn, and amuse

themselves with dancing, and various recreations. Cabriolets for Plessy stand in the Rue d'Enfer.

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**PUTEAUX** is five miles eastward of Paris. The neighbourhood of the village is one uninterrupted garden, delightful both to the eye and smell. It is celebrated for its early vegetables and asparagus. Some beautiful chateaux adorn the banks and islands of the Seine.

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**RINCY** is thirteen miles from Paris, on the road to Strasburgh. The chateau, belonging to the late Duke of Orleans, has been demolished, and its ruins lie scattered around. The park and gardens have been much neglected, but still they retain many beauties; and the rural scenery by which they are surrounded cannot fail to delight. The skilful disposition of the mirrors in some of the apartments, so as to reflect the charming scenery around, will not escape observation

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**ROMAINVILLE.**—The wood in the neighbourhood of this village is a favourite resort of the Parisians. The chateau in the wood, the grounds of which are pleasingly ornamented by numerous basins and canals, belonging to M. Cardon. Another chateau, more delightfully situated, with numerous plantations tastefully laid out, belongs to General Valance. The annual fête is celebrated with much pomp on July 31st. The cabriolets stand at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin.

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**ROSNY** is eight miles from Paris, in the direction of Montreuil. The prospect from the castle is universally admired. Like many of the villages in the neighbour-

hood of Paris, it is principally devoted to the cultivation of vegetables.

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**RUELLE.**—This is a large village seven miles west of Paris, situated at the foot of a delightful hill, and containing 3,000 inhabitants. The chateau and park are very magnificent, and the barracks are some of the noblest in the vicinity of Paris.

Cabriolets for this place stand at the quay of the Thuilleries.

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**RUNGES.**—This village is eight miles from Paris on the road to Fontainebleau, and is principally remarkable as the source of the waters which the aqueduct of Arcueil conveys to Paris.

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**SCEAUX** is six miles south of Paris, on the road to Orleans. It formerly contained a magnificent castle, belonging to the duke of Penthievre, the very ruins of which have almost disappeared. Part of the garden remains, and is a favourite promenade of the Parisians. The market, by which Paris is principally supplied with cattle, is held here every Monday. On every Sunday, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, the park and garden are crowded by the middle and lower classes of the Parisians. Dancing commences in the evening, in a spacious rotunda, and is continued until a late hour. The cabriolets to Sceaux stand in the street d'Enfer.

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**SEVE, or SEVRE.**—Six miles from Paris, on the banks of the Seine, and near the park of St. Cloud, is the celebrated porcelain manufactory of Sèvres. For brilliancy of colour, and delicacy of execution, the porcelain of Sèvres is perhaps unrivalled.

The visiter will meet with every attention at the manufactory. An extensive range of apartments, crowded



with the most beautiful articles, is open to his inspection. The minutest examination is allowed, and the price affixed to each article.

Cabriolets for Sèvre stand at the quay of the Thuilleries, near the square of Louis XV.

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**STAINS.**—This village is eight miles north of Paris. The chateau of M. de Livry is worth visiting, not only on account of its pleasant situation, although the country round it is comparatively flat, but for an extensive collection of aquatic birds, and the rarest and most beautiful species of deer.

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**SURENE** is a large village, six miles eastward of Paris, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the Seine. The festival of the Rosière is held here, on the first Sunday after the fête of St. Louis. It is said, however, that the stranger should be cautious what wine he drinks at Surène. Cabriolets for Surène stand in the square of Louis XV.

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**TRIANON** is within the enclosure of the park of Versailles, on the right of the great canal, and was built by Mansard, at the command of Louis XIV., on the spot where the village of Trianon formerly stood. The front is 384 feet in length. Between the windows are elegant pilasters of Languedoc marble, of the Ionic order. Two wings are terminated by two pavillions, which are united by a peristyle, composed of twenty-two columns of red marble. The roof, in the Roman style, is surrounded by ballustrades, ornamented with vases and groups of little Cupids.

The interior of the palace corresponds with its exterior embellishments. The gallery and the billiard-room contain some exquisite views of the scenery of the gardens and park. The gardens form the principal

charm: they are tasteful and luxuriant beyond description. Every beautiful shrub and flower of every climate blooms here: it is in truth a fairy scene. It used to be said of the three principal gardens planted by Louis XIV., that Versailles was the garden of waters; Marly the garden of trees; but Trianon the garden of flowers.

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PETIT TRIANON.—[*Little Trianon.*]—This small palace, situated at one of the extremities of the park of Great Trianon, consists of a pavillion, in the Roman style, forming a complete square. Each front measures about eighty feet in length, consisting of two stories above the ground-floor. Each front exhibits a different specimen of architecture. The whole is decorated with the Corinthian order, and crowned with a fine ballustrade; the columns and pilasters being fluted from the top to the bottom. The most delicate and finished taste is observable in the construction of this edifice, which was built by Gabriel, at the command of Louis XV. The several suites of apartments display a corresponding grandeur. The pleasure-grounds consist of gardens, laid out in the English and French taste; being diversified with statues, orangeries, a musical saloon, grottos, temples, cottages, cascades, and canals. The gardens are now, however, going to decay. The little Temple of Love, among artificial rocks, and embowered amid the thickest trees, has been pillaged. The cottages are dilapidated, and the lake is almost dry.

This little palace was the favourite resort of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

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VAUGIRARD.—This is a pretty village on the west of Paris, and immediately under its walls. It is filled with guinguettes, to which the Parisians resort on every festival.

VERSAILLES.—This celebrated city, about twelve miles from Paris, was formerly but an inconsiderable village, the surrounding country being successively acquired by Louis XIII. and XIV. from the bishop of Paris. The latter monarch caused the estate to be apportioned into different lots, which he divided among numerous individuals, who were compelled to erect on each allotment an appropriate residence. Such was the origin of this city, which owes its lustre to Louis XIV., who certainly placed it on a par with cities of the secondary order.

The palace stands upon an elevated spot, being completely isolated, and affords a remarkable instance of the persevering spirit of that monarch, who, in this undertaking, appeared anxious to render even Nature herself subservient to his views. The period of seven years was employed in completing the palace, park, and gardens. They were commenced in 1673, and finished in 1680, as appears from a medal engraved upon this occasion by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and the *Belles Lettres*. The palace was erected after the plans and under the inspection of Mansard.

On either side of an avenue are edifices for different officers of the suite; and the great and small stables, which are remarkable for the regularity and taste which they display, as well as choice specimens of sculpture.

This avenue conducts to the square of arms, having traversed which, the traveller arrives at the first court, called the court of the ministers, being erected for their reception. Hence he proceeds to that of the palace, which terminates with the marble court, so called from being paved with squares of variegated marble. The buildings which surround this square, together with a portion of those in the former court, constituted part of the old palace, built by Louis XIII. Two arcades conduct to the northern and southern terraces. On this side of the palace is a vestibule decorated with the Ionic order, the ceiling being in compartments. This vestibule leads to the chapel, the opera, and the small comic theatre.

Having examined this quarter of the building, the traveller proceeds along the northern terrace between

large pieces of water, and at length has a complete view of the decorations and extent of the palace. It is more than 800 feet in length, consisting of a first story and the attic, decorated with Ionic pilasters, with fifteen projecting buildings, supported by isolated columns of the same order, and ornamented with statues, representing the seasons, the months, and the arts.

Above the attic is an entablature after the Roman taste, surmounted by balustrades, decorated with vases and trophies. The entrance into the interior is by a marble staircase, whither the stranger repairs by the arcade of the chapel, proceeding along the gallery that conducts to the vestibule, and passing by the dépôt containing the archives of the department.

On entering the fine range of apartments, the traveller will no longer be gratified with a view of all the paintings and ornaments which formerly constituted their principal beauty; many of them were conveyed to Paris to embellish the national museum, and others have since been restored to those to whom they rightfully belonged; but Versailles can yet boast of some of the best works of the greatest masters of the French school, and the splendid decorations of most of the saloons cannot fail to please.

As the traveller enters by the staircase on the north terrace, the first apartment into which he is ushered is called the Saloon of Hercules. This chamber, which is the admiration of every spectator, and forms the glory of the French school, is indebted for its magnificence to the taste of Louis XV. It is sixty-four feet long, and fifty wide. It is decorated by twenty Corinthian pilasters of marble, the pedestals of which are brass, and the capitals of gilded metal supporting a burnished cornice ornamented with trophies. The pedestals are supported by green marble, and the pannels of Autin marble. The ceiling, the production of F. le Moin, is one of the finest compositions that exists. Olympus itself appears to open, displaying all the deities of the heathen mythology, with their respective attributes. Nine groups and three compartments represent the labours and apotheosis of Hercules. These groups, consisting of 142 figures de-

tached from the ceiling in a most extraordinary manner, are enclosed in a fictitious attic of veined white marble, with violet-coloured pannels, while over them is the cornice, crowned with oak garlands, in imitation of stucco.

In this saloon are also two celebrated pictures of Paul Veronese. The first, presented to Louis XIV. by the republic of Venice, is fourteen feet high, and thirteen long, and represents our Saviour at the house of Simon the Pharisee. The second, over the marble chimney-piece, decorated with bronze, is nine feet and a half high, and nine feet nine inches long, representing Rebecca receiving from Eliezer the gifts of Abraham. The frames of these pictures, which are the workmanship of Vassée, seem incorporated with the marble, and are supported by gilt brackets. In the centre of this apartment is placed the statue of Cupid bending his bow, which formerly adorned the Temple of Love at Petit Trianon.

The second saloon is called the Hall of Plenty, the ceiling of which was from the pencil of Hourasse. It contains many good pictures of Chevalet. At the extremity of the chamber the goddess appears seated on a pedestal, which is surrounded by a railing. On either side appear two statues, representing Apollo and Ganymede.

The third is the Saloon of Diana; the ceiling of which was decorated by Blanchard, and displays the moon, under the figure of Diana, seated on a car drawn by two hinds, and accompanied by the Hours, together with the attributes of hunting and navigation. There are four other paintings by Audran and Lafosse, the latter of whom executed the beautiful representation of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which hangs over the chimney-piece. Beneath is a bas relief in white marble, by the famous Sarrasin, representing the flight into Egypt.

The grand staircase, so much celebrated for the beauty of its construction, and the noble paintings with which Le Brun has enriched it, communicates with this hall.

The fourth saloon is that of Mars. The talents of Audran were exerted in the decoration of the ceiling, on which the god is displayed in his car, surrounded by military attributes, and drawn by wolves. The figures of Terror, Fury, and Revenge, in another compartment



of the ceiling, are by Hourasse ; and those of Victory and Hercules, by Jouvenet.

Two statues, representing Health and Sickness, which formerly decorated Trianon, now contribute to embellish this apartment.

Next is the Saloon of Mercury. The ceiling was painted by Philip Champagne after the designs of Le Brun, and represents the god in his car, environed by characteristic figures. Four other paintings by the same artist ornament this apartment. A magnificent cabinet, formerly designed to enclose some precious relics, will particularly attract the attention. A curious clock, by Morand, is likewise shewn. Two crows crow the quarters, and two slaves strike the hours on large globes, which project for the purpose. A beautiful set of chimes then begin to play, during which a door opens in the centre, a figure of Louis XIV. presents itself, surrounded with a Glory, and Victory places a crown of laurel on its head.

The Saloon of Apollo comes next in succession. The ceiling, painted by Lafosse, displays that divinity in his chariot, accompanied by the Seasons, Flora, Ceres, Bacchus, and Saturn. The figures of France, Magnanimity, and Munificence, which follow the car, shew that the painter has represented Louis XIV. under the figure of the sun.

The paintings round the cornice are Augustus constructing the port of Misenum ; Vespasian building the Coliseum ; Coriolanus yielding to the tears of his mother ; and Alexander restoring his conquered kingdom to Porus.

The supporters of the ceiling are formed of dark green marble.

The Saloon of Bellona forms the entrance into the great gallery, or may be said to constitute a part of it. The ceiling is the work of Le Brun. Bellona is in her car drawn by wild horses, which are trampling under feet men and arms. A warrior, in a menacing attitude, goes before her ; Discord follows with her flaming torch ; and Charity, carrying an infant, flies in terror.

On a fictitious chimney-piece is an oval bas-relief



twelve feet in height, the workmanship of N. and G. Coustou. It is encircled by a marble frame, and contains an equestrian figure of Mars. In the deceptive opening of the same chimney-piece is a second bas-relief, modelled by Desjardins, representing a female seated, and in the act of writing, surrounded by Genii.

It is to the justly celebrated Le Brun that the great gallery is indebted for its architecture and paintings. Nothing in Europe surpasses it either in magnificence, taste or arrangement. It is 232 feet long, 30 in breadth, and 37 in height, and is lighted by 17 great windows. On the opposite side is a similar number of arcades. The intermediate spaces are filled with immense plate glasses, reflecting the gardens, several pieces of water, and the objects in the gallery. Between the arcades and the windows are forty-eight marble pillars, the bases and capitals of which, of the Composite order, are of gilt bronze. The vaulted ceiling represents, in nine large and eighteen small paintings, under symbolical figures and allegories, the most memorable epochs of the reign of Louis XIV. from 1661 to 1678. These different pieces are distributed into several compartments, embellished by the most beautiful architecture, and supported by Mercuries of burnished bronze. The respective Geniuses of the arts and sciences are occupied in decorating the roof with flowers, while the cornice is embellished with trophies, to which Cupids are hanging wreaths of flowers. Two grand arcades, ornamented by four columns, and eight pilasters, adorn the entrance to this sumptuous gallery. The pilasters are separated by salient pedestals supporting vases.

The gallery is terminated by the Saloon of Peace. The cupola of this chamber, painted by Le Brun, represents the figure of France seated in a car on an azure sphere, supported by a cloud, and crowned by Glory. Peace and the Loves are employed in uniting turtle-doves, around whose necks are medallions, symbolical of the alliances formed under the reign of Louis XIV. Pleasure and Joy, represented by two Bacchantes, play on the castanets and the cymbal. Discord and Envy are giving up the ghost, and Religion and Innocence

offer incense on an altar, at the foot of which, Heresy, with her masks and her books, is overthrown. Numerous gilt bronze ornaments in relief add to the effect of the whole.

The two adjoining chambers, which complete the whole suite, are superbly decorated by gildings, mirrors, vases, columns, and busts. In the last is a fine collection of twenty-two pictures, the compositions of Le Sueur, and other celebrated masters.

The apartments of Louis XVI. were appropriated, during the Revolution, to the reception of military invalids, and consequently were shamefully mutilated and defaced; the traveller will therefore retrace his steps, and descend into the gallery of the chapel, which conducts to the Opera-house.

This building was commenced in 1753, after a plan presented to Louis XV. by Gabriel; and was completed in 1770, to celebrate the marriage of the late unfortunate monarch. Nothing can surpass the splendid decorations of this structure, a minute detail of which would occupy a space far beyond the limits prescribed to the present publication.

In the construction of the royal banqueting room, Arnoult may be said to have surpassed himself. This chamber, equally appropriated for the dress balls of the court, is eighty feet long, sixty-nine wide, and fifty-eight high.

The chapel is a most superb monument of the munificence of Louis XIV. It is the last work of J. H. Mansard; and was begun in 1699, and finished in 1710, two years prior to his death. Its external decoration consists of Corinthian pilasters, having a basement, and being surmounted by an attic story. In the spaces between the columns, arcades present themselves, ornamented with angels. These support a ballustrade, on the pediments of which are stone statues nine feet in height, representing the apostles, the evangelists, the fathers of the church, and the theological virtues.

The interior, which is decorated with the same order, is composed of free-stone. Twelve fluted pillars sustain the dome; between which are ballustrades of gilded

bronze, supported by grey marble. The bas-reliefs and ornaments of the columns, and arcades of the nave, are of the most exquisite workmanship. The grand altar, formed of the choicest marble, is decorated with a Glory; and at the sides appear angels in the act of adoration. The whole of the bronze is heightened with or-molu. In front is the gallery appropriated for the royal family.

The paintings of the arches are by three different masters; and the ceiling over the gallery was executed by the famous Jean Jouvenete, who has represented the Holy Ghost descending among the apostles. The centre painting, which represents the Almighty in his glory, is from the hand of Coipel; and the Resurrection, over the grand altar-piece, is the work of Charles de la Fosse. The other smaller ceiling-paintings were by the two Boulongues. The chapel of the Virgin was ornamented by them; and to one of them is attributed the picture of the Annunciation, over the altar-piece, which is highly esteemed. The chapel entirely escaped the ravages of the Revolution.

The gardens of this sumptuous palace are equal in splendour to the fabric to which they belong. Innumerable statues, temples, and pavillions, greet the view in every direction, while shrubberies, parterres, sheets of water, and jets-d'eaux, in every direction, diversify and complete the enchanting scenery.

The cascades and jets-d'eaux are the noblest which France, or perhaps the world, afford. I would particularly point out to the notice of the traveller the bath of Latona. A group, composed of Latona and her two children, is in the centre; and seventy-four enormous frogs, representing the peasants of Lybia, who were changed into those animals by Jupiter at the prayer of Latona, are covering them with torrents of water; the obelisk of water, formed by the union of innumerable jets; the water-walk, composed of a succession of cascades and jets; and the basin of Neptune, representing the triumph of that Deity, the effect of which is truly superb.

The most advantageous point of view is on the lawn, opposite to the basin of Neptune, and a little on the right. Every part of this noble fountain is there displayed; and

behind is the grand jet of the Dragon, the elegant water-walk, with all its numerous and elegant groups, the pyramid further behind, and an angle of the chateau appearing between the dark woods, beautifully closing the perspective. The jets play every Sunday, and on most of the principal festivals.

The menagerie is well worthy the stranger's observation; but the principal ornament of the gardens of Versailles, next to the water-works, is the orangery, which was planted in 1685, after the designs of Mansard, and finished the ensuing year. It stands on the left of the terrace beneath the flowery parterre.

The canal is 1,600 yards long and 64 broad; two arms, each of which is 512 yards long, join on one side Great Trianon, and on the other the menagerie.

Independent of the palace, there are many other buildings at Versailles, deserving the attention of the stranger; namely—La Charité (the convent on the route to St. Cloud), the royal wardrobe, the theatre, the water-works, the government-house, the range of buildings appropriated to the military in the royal suite, the hotels of war and marine, and the stables where they keep a considerable number of fine horses, chiefly of the Norman breed. This famous charger, on which Buonaparte rode, in particular, which is a light brown, is generally at Versailles. The architecture of all these buildings, though various, is appropriate and beautiful.

Cabriolets for Versailles stand at the quay of the Thuilleries.

Messrs. Sénéchal and Mitchel have a large establishment at this place, for the instruction of youth in the French and other foreign languages, it is situated in a delightful part of Versailles, and conducted by eminent masters in the various departments. [See the article PRIVATE SCHOOLS, page 301.]

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VINCENNES.—The village of Vincennes is four miles and a half from Paris. It is of the remotest antiquity, and was inhabited by many of the early kings and

queens of France. The palace which was erected by Francis I. had the appearance, and possessed all the advantages, of a fortress; particularly that part denominated the Dungeon. In this fabric Charles V. expired; and here, in 1422, the warlike Henry V. of England breathed his last; nor is there a building more connected with curious ancient historical incidents than the chateau now under review. Of more recent date, may be seen the apartments wherein was confined the Prince of Condé, in 1617, and forty years after, the great Condé, his son. Cardinal Mazarine also expired at Vincennes, in 1661; nor should the name of the celebrated Mirabeau be omitted, who was imprisoned four years within the walls of this building; during which period he wrote the admirable letters between Gabriel and Sophia. In one of the moats of this castle the Duke d'Enghien was murdered.

The annual fête is on August 15th; and Paris pours forth all its population to partake of the amusements of the day. The lovers of archery have then a grand trial of skill.

Cabriolets for Vincennes stand in the Square of the Bastile.

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**VITRY.**—This pleasant village is six miles from Paris, on the road to Choisy. It contains numerous country-seats, and surrounded by extensive nurseries for fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. Its annual fête is on Whitsunday.



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 14 Echaudé, de l', g 4  
 Echaudé, de l', e 5  
 Echelle, de l', e 3  
 Echiquier, de l', f g 3  
 Ecole-de-Médecine, de l', f 5  
 Ecosse, d', f 5  
 Ecouffes, des, g 4  
 13 Ecrivains, des, f 4  
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 Elisabeth, Ste., g 3  
 16 Eloy, St., f 4  
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 Enfer, d', e f 5 6 7  
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 Epée-de Bois, de l', g 6  
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- 6 Erfurt, d', e 5  
 Essai, de l', g 6  
 Est, de l', f 6  
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 2 Etoile, de l', g 5  
 16 Evêché, de l', f 5  
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- Faubourg St. Antoine, du, h j  
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 Faubourg St. Denis, du, g 1 2 3  
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 Faubourg St. Martin, du, g h 1 2 3  
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 Faubourg du Roule, du, c 2  
 Faubourg du Temple, du, h 3  
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 3 Femme-sans-tête, de la, g 5  
 Fer, au, *see* Mar. des Innocents,  
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 Ferme des Mathurins, de la, e 2  
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 3 Feuillade, de la, f 3  
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 Fiacre, St., f 3  
 Fidélité, de la, g 2  
 Figuier, du, g 5  
 4 Filles-Dieu, des, g 3  
 Filles-du-Calvaire, des, h 4  
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 Folie-Méricourt, de la, h 3  
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 Fontaine, de la, g 6  
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 1 Forges, des, f 3

- Fossés du Temple, des, h 3  
 Fossés Montmartre, des, f 3  
 Fossés St. Bernard, des, g 5  
 Fossés St. Germain l'Auxer-  
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 Fossés St. Germain des Prés,  
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 Fossés St. Jacques, des, f 5  
 Fossés St. Marcel, des, g 6 7  
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 28 Fourreurs, des, f 4  
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 5 Française, f 3  
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 17 Francs-Bourgeois, des, f 5  
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 9 Frilense, g 4  
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 52 Fromagerie, de la, f 4  
 18 Fromentel, f 5  
 1 Frondeurs, des, e 3  
 2 Furstemberg, de, e 4  
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- Gaillon de, e 3  
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 Geneviève, Ste., c 3  
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 Georges, St., f 2  
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 Germain l'Auxerrois, St., f 4  
 Germain des Prés, St., e 4  
 Gervais, St., g 4  
 20 Gervais-Laurent, f 4  
 Gindre, du, e 5  
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 Glacière, de la, f 4  
 21 Glatigny, de, f 7  
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- Gobelins, des, g 7
- Gourdes des, e 3
- Gracieuse, g 6
- Grammont, de, f 3
- Grand-Chantier, du, g 4
- Grand-Prieuré, du, h 3
- 1 Grande Rue de la Trinité, g 3
- Grands-Augustins, des, f 5
- 1 Grands-Degrès, des, g 5
- 18 Grande Friperie, de la, f 4
- Grand-Hurleur, du, g 3
- Grande-Truanderie, de la, f 4
- Grande Rue Verte, d 2
- Grange-aux-Belles, g 3
- Grange-Batelière, f 2
- Gravilliers, des, g 3
- Grenelle, de, d e 4 5
- Grenelle, de, c 4
- Grenelle, de, f 4
- Grenétat, g 3
- Grenier-St. Lazare, g 4
- 10 Grenier-sur-l'eau, g 4
- Grès, des, f. 5
- Grésillons, des, d 2
- Grétry, f 3
- Gril, du, g 6
- Gros-Chenet, du, f 3
- Guénégaud, f 4
- Guerin-Boisseau, g 3
- Guillaume, g 5
- Guillaume, St., e 4
- 11 Guillemites, des, g 4
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- 2 Guntzbourg, de, *see* Cardin. e 4

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- Hanovre, d', e 3
- Harlay, de, h 4
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- Harpe, de la, f 5
- 21 Haut-Moulin, du, f 4
- Haut-Moulin, du, h 3
- 21 Haute des Ursins, f 4
- Hautefeuille, f 5
- Hauteville, d', g 2
- Hazard, du, e 3
- 22 Héaumerie, de la, f 4
- Helder, du, e 2 5
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- 1 Henry Premier, g 3
- 19 Hilaire, St., f 5
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- Hirondelle, de l', f 5
- 12 Homme-Armé, de l', g 4
- Honoré, St., c f 3 4
- Honoré-Crevalier, e 5
- 11 Hôpital, St. Louis, de l', h 2
- Houssaye, de, e 2
- Huchette, de la, f 5
- 2 Hugues, St., g 3
- 5 Hyacinthe, St., e 3
- Hyacinthe, St., f 5
- 38 Hyacinthe, g 4
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- Impériale, *see* Carousel, e 4
- Irlandais, des, f 6
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- 20 Jacinte, f 5
- Jacob, e 4
- Jacques, St., f 5
- Jacques de la Boucherie, St. f 4
- 25 Jacques de l'Hôpital, St., f 3
- Jardin du Roi, du, g 6
- Jardinet, du, f 5
- Jardins, des, g 5
- Jarente, de, g 4
- Jean, St., c 4
- 1 Jean-Baptiste, St., d 2
- Jean-Bart, e 5
- Jean-Beausire, h 4 5
- 18 Jean-de-Beauce, f 4
- Jean-de-Beauvais, St., f 5
- Jean-de-l'Epine, g 4
- 18 Jean-de-Latran, St., f. 5
- 7 Jean-Hubert, f 5
- Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, f 3
- Jean-Lantier, f 4
- Jean-Pain-mollet, g 4
- Jean-Robert, g 3
- Jean-St. Denis, *see* Pierre Lescot, f 4
- Jean-Tison, f 4
- 34 Jérôme, St., f 4
- 49 Jérusalem, de, f 4
- Jeuneurs, des, f 3
- 34 Joaillerie, de la, f 4
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 3 Lazare, St., g 2  
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 3 Lenoir, g 2  
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 13 Levrette, de la, g 4  
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 15 Long-Pont, de, g 4  
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- Lubeck, de, b 3 4  
 6 Lully, de, f 3  
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 2 Marcel, St., g 6  
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 52 Marché aux Poirées, du, f 4  
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 9 Marché Palu, du, f 5  
 2 Marché-St. Martin, du, g 3  
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 Marie, Ste., b 3  
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 24 Marivaux, de, f 4  
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 4 Marthe, Ste., e 5  
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 36 Martrois, du, g 4  
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- Maubuée, g 4  
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 2 Maur, St., g 3  
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 15 Masure, de la, g 5  
 1 Mécaniques, des, g 3  
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 6 Mercier, f 4  
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 1 Métiers, des, g 3  
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 2 Michel, St., d 2  
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 6 Millen des Ursins, g 4  
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 21 Molière, de, f 5  
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 7 Necker, g 4  
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 7 Neuve du Colombier, g 4  
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- 9 Neuve Notre-Dame, f 5
- Neuve d'Orléans, g 3
- Neuve St. Paul, g 5
- 9 Neuve des Petits-Pères, f 3
- Neuve St. Pierre, h 4
- Neuve Plumet, d 5
- 41 Neuve des Poirées, f 5
- 44 Neuve de Richelieu, f 5
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- 3 Nicaise, St., e 4
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- Nicolas du Chardonnet, St., f 5
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- 7 Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nouvelle, f 3
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- 8 Notre-Dame de Recouvrance, f 3
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- 6 Oblin, f 4
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- 15 Ogniard, g 4
- 22 Oiseaux, des, f 4
- 1 Olivet, d', d 5
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- 53 Orfèvres, des, f 4
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- 7 Ormesson, d', g 4
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- 29 Paon, du, f 5
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- 15 Paon-Blanc, du, g 5
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- Paradis, de, g 2
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- Paul, St., g 5
- Pavée, f 5
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- 2 Paxent, St., g 3
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- 25 Pélerins St. Jacques, des, f 3
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- 2 Perpignan, de, f 4 5
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- Petit Carreau, du, f 3
- Petit Champ, du, f 7
- 13 Petit Crucifix, du, f 4
- Petit Gentilly, du, g 7
- Petit Hurleur, du, g 3
- Petit Lion, du, f 3
- Petit Lion, du, f 5
- Petit Moine, du, g 6
- Petit Muse, du, h 5
- 22 Petit Pont, du, f 5
- 10 Petit Reposoir, du, f 3
- Petit Thouars, du, g 3
- Petit Vaugirard, du, d 5
- Petite Rue des Acacias, d 5
- Petite Rue du Bac, e 5
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 2 Philippe, St., g 3  
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 3 Pierre-Assis, g 6  
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 5 Pont-aux-Biches, du, g 3  
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 Thomas du Louvre, St., e 4  
 Thorigny, de, g 4  
 Tiquetonne, f 3  
 Tirechappe, f 4  
 Tiron, g 4  
 Tixeranderie, de la, g 4  
 Tonnellerie, de la, f 4  
 Tour, de la, h 3  
 Tour-d'Auvergne, de la, f 2

- Tour-des-Dames, de la, e 2  
 Touraine, de, g 4  
 Touraine, de, f 5  
 Tournelle, de la, g 5  
 Tournelles, des, h 4  
 19 Tourniquet, St. Jean, du, g 4  
 Tournon, de, f 5  
 Tracy, de, g 3  
 Trainée, f 4  
 Transnonain, g 3  
 Traverse, de, d 5  
 Traversière, h 5  
 Traversière, e 3  
 Traversine, f 5  
 Tripperet, g 6  
 5 Trognon, f 4  
 Trois-Bornes, des, h 3  
 9 Trois-Canettes, des, f 5  
 3 Trois-Chandelliers, des, f 5  
 6 Trois-Couronnes, des, g 6  
 Trois-Couronnes, des, h j 3  
 Trois-Frères, des, e 2  
 51 Trois-Maures, des, f 4  
 9 Trois-Maures, des, g 4  
 Trois-Pavillons, des, g 4  
 6 Trois-Pistolets, des, g 5  
 20 Trois-Portes, des, f 5  
 Trouse-Vache, f 4  
 Trouvée, h 5  
 Trudon, e 2  
 34 Tuerie, de la, f 4  
 Turenne, de, *see* St. Louis, h 4

## U.

- Ulm, d', f 6  
 Université, de l', e 4  
 Université, de l', d e 4  
 Urselines, des, f 6

## V.

- Val-de-Grâce, du, f 6  
 Valois, de, d 2  
 Valois, de, f 3  
 Valois, de, e 4  
 Vannerie, de la, g 4  
 6 Vannes, de, f 4  
 2 Vannes, St. g 3  
 6 Varennes, de, f 4  
 Varennes, de, d 4  
 Vaugirard, de, d e f 5 6  
 Vendôme, de, g h 3

- Venise, de, g 4  
 Ventadour, de, e 3  
 Verdelet, f 3  
 Verderet, f 3  
 Verneuil, de, e 4  
 Verrerie, de la, g 4  
 Versailles, de, g 5  
 Vert-Bois, du, g 3  
 Vertus, des, g 3  
 Viarmes, de, f 4  
 9 Vide-Gousset, f 3  
 Victoire, de la, *see* Chante-reine, e f 2  
 Victor, St., f g 5 6  
 Vieilles-Andriettes, des, g 4  
 26 Vieille-Bouclerie, de la, f 5  
 Vieille-Draperie, de la, f 4  
 Vieille-Estrapade, de la, f 6  
 Vieilles-Etuves, des, f 4  
 Vieilles-Etuves, des, g 4  
 20 Vieilles-Garnisons, des, g 4  
 34 Vieille-Harengerie, de la, f 4  
 34 Vieille-Lanterne, de la, f 4  
 Vieille-Notre-Dame, g 6  
 26 Vieille-Place aux Veaux, de la, f 4  
 34 Vieille-Tannerie, de la, f 4  
 Vieille-Rue du Temple, f 4  
 Vieillés-Tuilerie, des, e 5  
 Vierge, de la, c 4  
 Vieux-Augustins, des, f 3  
 Vieux-Colombier, du, e 5  
 Vignes, des, e 3  
 Vignes, des, g 7  
 Villedot, e 3  
 Ville-l'Evêque, de la, d 2 3  
 Villiot, h 6  
 Vinaigriers, des, g h 2 3  
 4 Vincent-de-Paule, St., e 4  
 Vivienne, f 3  
 3 Voirie, de la, h 3  
 Voirie, de la, g 1  
 Voirie, de la, d 2  
 Voltaire, de, f 5  
 Vosges, des, *see* Royale, h 4  
 Vrillière, de la, f 3

## W.

- 2 Wertingen, *see* Furstemb. e 4

## Z.

- 27 Zacharie, f 5

## RUELLES.

Beauregard, f 2  
 Buvette-Champêtre, de la, c 3  
 Ferme-de-Grenelle, de la, c 5  
 Gobelins, des, g 7  
 Jardiniers, des, j 6  
 Jardiniers, des, h 4  
 Jean-Bouton, de, h j 5  
 Lilas, des, h 4  
 Moulin Joli, du, j 3

Pelée, h 4  
 Planchette, de la, j 6  
 Quatre-Chemins, des, j k 6  
 Rue-Projetée, de la, c 4  
 Sabin, St. h 4  
 Sourdis, de, g 4  
 Trois-Chandelles, des, j 6  
 Trois-Sabres, des, k 6

## CUL-DE-SACS.

23 Amboise, d', f 5  
 21 Anglais, des, g 4  
 23 Argeuson, d', g 4  
 Argenteuil, d', c 2  
 8 Aumont, d', g 5  
 6 Babillards, des, g 3  
 Basfour, de, g 3  
 Baudin, c 2  
 18 Beaufort, de, g 4  
 24 Beandoirie, de la, g 4  
 8 Benoît, St., g 4  
 Bernard, St., j 5  
 Berthaud, g 4  
 Biset, c 2  
 Blanchisseuses, des, c 3  
 23 Bœuf, du, g 4  
 41 Bœufs, des, f 5  
 9 Bon-Puits, du, g 5  
 Boule-Rouge, de la, f 2  
 27 Bourdonnais, des, f 4  
 Bouteille, de la, f 3  
 19 Bouvart, f 5  
 8 Brasserie, de la, e 3  
 Briare, de, f 2  
 3 Cargaisons, des, f 5  
 5 Carmelites, des, f 6  
 7 Catherine, Ste., g 3  
 Cendrier, du, c 3  
 Charbonniers, des, h 5  
 5 Chat-Blanc, du, f 4  
 7 Chevalier-du-Guet, du, f 4  
 10 Clade, St., f 3  
 Claude, St., h 4  
 Claude, St., h 5

24 Clairvaux, de, g 4  
 17 Conti, f 4  
 Coquenard, f 2  
 25 Coquerelle, g 4  
 9 Corderie, de la, c 3  
 30 Cour-de-Rohan, de la, f 5  
 9 Courbâton, du, f 4  
 Coypel, f 2  
 35 Croix, Ste., g 4  
 7 Dandrelas, g 6  
 Dominique, St., f 5  
 Echiquier, de l' g 4  
 Egout, de l', g 3  
 Enfant-Jésus, de l', d 6  
 Etoile, de l', d 4  
 12 Etoile, de l', f 3  
 24 Etuves, des, f 4  
 26 Faron, St., g 4  
 Ferme-des-Mathurins, de la, e 2 3  
 28 Féron, c 5  
 Feuillantines, des, f 6  
 15 Fiacre, St., f 4  
 Fiacre, St., h 3  
 9 Filles-Dieu, des, g 3  
 Forge-Royale, de la, j 5  
 27 Fourcy, de, g 4  
 Grand-St. Michel, du, g 2  
 Grenelle, de, d 4  
 1 Grénétat, g 3  
 4 Grosse-Tête, de la, g 3  
 Guéménée, h 5  
 27 Guépine, g 4  
 2 Hautfort, f 6  
 22 Héaumerie, de la, f 4

- 3 Hospitalières, des, h 4
- Jean-Beausire, h 4
- 9 Jérusalem, de, f 5
- 8 Landry, St., f 4
- Launay, de, j 4
- Laurent, St., g 2
- Lazare, St., g 2
- Longue-Avoine, de, e 7
- Louis, St., h 3
- 23 Magloire, St., f 4
- Marais-Rouges, des, g 2
- 4 Marché-aux-Chevaux, du, g 6
- 12 Marine, Ste., f 5
- 16 Martial, St., f 4
- Martin, St., g 3
- 13 Mauconseil, f 3
- Mont-Parnasse, du, e 6
- 17 Mont-Thabor, du, e 3
- Morlaix, h 2
- Mortagne, de, j 5
- 48 Nevers, de, f 4
- 2 Nicolas, St., g 3
- 1 Opportune, Ste., f 4
- 29 Paon, du, f 5
- Patriarches, des, f g 6
- 8 Peintres, des, g 3
- Péquay, g 4
- 9 Petite-Bastille, de la, f 4

- 4 Pierre, St., h 4
- 14 Pierre, St., f 3
- Planchette, de la, g 3
- Plumet, d 5
- 4 Poissonnerie, de la, g 4
- Pompe, de la, g 3
- 9 Provenceaux, des, f 4
- 10 Puits-de-Rome, du, g 3
- 38 Putigneux, g 4
- Quatre-Vents, des, f 5
- Réservoirs, des, b 3
- Reuilly, de, j 5
- 28 Röllin-prend-Gages, f 4
- Roquette, de la, h 4
- Rue-Projetée, de la, e 2 3
- Sabin, St., h 4
- 22 Salembrière, f 5
- Sébastien, St., h 4
- 5 Sœurs, des, g 6
- 9 Sourdis, de, f 4
- 9 Treille, de la, f 4
- Trois-Frères, des, h 5
- 19 Trois-Visages, des, f 4
- Venise, de, g 4
- 9 Versailles, de, g 4
- Vert-Buisson, du, c 4
- Vieilles-Tuileries, des, e 5
- Vignes, des, f 6

## PASSAGES.

- 11 Ancre-Nationale, de l', g 3
- 14 Ancien-Grand-Cerf, de l', f 3
- 12 Aubert, g 3
- 18 Beaufort, de, g 4
- 10 Benoît, St., f 5
- 9 Benoît, St., e 5
- 13 Bois de-Boulogne, du, g 3
- 15 Bonnefoi, f 3
- 2 Boule-Blanche, de la, h 5
- 1 Boule-Rouge, de la, f 2
- 1 Café-de-foi, du, f 3
- Caire, du, f g 3
- Cendrier, du, e 3
- 29 Chartreux, des, f 4
- 7 Chôlets, des, f 5
- 13 Cirque-Olympique, du, e 3
- 30 Cloître-St. Honoré, du, f 4
- Cloître-St. Jacques l'Hop, f 3

- 10 Commerce, du, g 3
- 31 Cour-Batave, de la, f 4
- 30 Cour-du-Commerce, de la, f 5
- 15 Cour-du-Dragon, de la, e 5
- Cour-du-Puits-de-Rome, de la, g 3
- Cour-du-Rétiro, de la, d 3
- 5 Cour-des-Miracles, de la, h 4
- 30 Cour-de-Rohan, de la, f 5
- 35 Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Ste., g 4
- 15 Dames-S. Chaumont, des, g 3
- Desir, du, g 2
- 7 Eustache, St., f 3
- Feydeau, f 3
- 3 Foire-St. Laurent, de la, g 2
- 11 Galerie-de-l'Orme, de la, e 3
- 1 Genty, h 6

- |    |                                   |    |                                      |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 8  | Guillaume, St., e 3               | 9  | Petites-Pères, des, f 3              |
| 16 | Grand-Cerf, du, g 3               | 1  | Perron, du, f 3                      |
|    | Grand-Chantier de Tivoli, du, e 2 | 29 | Petit-St. Antoine, du, g 4           |
| 55 | Hôtel d'Aligre, de l', f 4        | 10 | Petite-Boucherie, de la, e 5         |
|    | Hôtel-des Fermes, de l', f 3      |    | Petites-Ecuries, des, g 2            |
| 32 | Jeu-de-Paume, du, f 4             |    | Pierre, St., g 5                     |
| 18 | Jussienne, de la, f 3             |    | Pompe-à-feu, de la, c 3              |
| 16 | Lemoine, g 3                      | 6  | Quinze-Vingts, des, e 4              |
| 16 | Longue-Allée, de la, g 3          |    | Radziwill, f 3                       |
| 7  | Louis, St. g 4                    | 20 | Reine-de-Hongrie, de la, f 3         |
|    | Luxembourg, du, e 6               |    | Rétiro, du, <i>see cour id</i> , d 3 |
| 33 | Madeleine, de la, f 4             | 31 | Réunion, de la, g 4                  |
|    | Manège, du, e 5                   |    | Roch, St., e 3                       |
|    | Marie, Ste., e 4                  | 1  | Saumon, du, f 3                      |
| 14 | Messageries, des, f 3             |    | Saupier, f 2                         |
| 30 | Molière, de, g 4                  | 1  | Soleil-d'Or, du, e 2                 |
| 30 | Montesquieu, de, f 4              | 1  | Trinité, de la, f 3                  |
|    | Noir, f 4                         |    | Variétés, des, e 3                   |
|    | Panoramas, des, f 3               | 19 | Vigan, du, f 3                       |

PLACES.

- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| 31 | André-des-Arts, St., f 5                 | 4  | Fourcy, de, f 6                        |
| 1  | Angoulême, d', h 3                       | 1  | Gastine, f 4                           |
|    | Antoine, St., <i>see Bastille</i> , h 5  | 36 | Germain l'Auxerrois, St. f 4           |
|    | Austerlitz, d', <i>see Museum</i> , f 4  | 11 | Germain-des-Prés, St., e 5             |
|    | Bastille, de la, h 5                     |    | Hôpital St. Antoine, de l', j 5        |
| 17 | Baudoyer, g 4                            |    | Hôtel-de-Ville, de l', g 4             |
| 1  | Beauveau, de, d 3                        | 13 | Italiens, des, f 3                     |
|    | Breteuil, de, d 5                        | 23 | Jacques de la Boncherie, St, f 4       |
| 15 | Caire, du, f 3                           |    | Louis 15, de, d 3                      |
| 18 | Cambray, de, f 5                         |    | Louvre, du, f 4                        |
|    | Carousel, du, e 4                        |    | Marché-aux-Veaux, du, g 5              |
| 40 | Carré-Ste., Geneviève, du, f 4           |    | Marché de Beauveau, du, j 5            |
|    | Carreau-de-la-Halle, du, f 4             |    | Marché-des-Innocents, du, f 4          |
| 21 | Châtelet, du, f 4                        | 12 | Marché-des-Jacobins, du, e 3           |
| 7  | Chevalier-du-Guet, du, f 4               |    | Marché-St. Jean, du, g 4               |
| 2  | Collégiale, de la, g 4                   |    | Marché-Ste. Catherine, du, g 4         |
|    | Concorde, de la, <i>see Louis-15</i> d 4 |    | Marengo, de, <i>see Oratoire</i> , f 4 |
| 2  | Croix, Ste. e 4                          | 12 | Marguerite, Ste., e 5                  |
|    | Dauphine, f 4                            |    | Maubert, f 5                           |
|    | Dupleix, b c 5                           |    | Maras, h 5                             |
| 35 | Ecole, de l', f 4                        | 33 | Michel, St., f 5                       |
| 22 | Ecole-de-Médecine, de l', f 5            | 2  | Moutholon, de, f 2                     |
| 3  | Estrapade, de l', f 6                    | 11 | Morland, g 5                           |
| 22 | Eustache, St., f 3                       |    | Muséum du, f 4                         |
| 2  | Fidélité, de la, g 2                     |    | Nicolas des Champs, St., g 3           |
|    | Pontenoy, de, e 5                        |    | Odéon, de l', f 5                      |
|    |  | 12 | Opportune, Ste., f 4                   |

Oratoire, de l', f 4	Sorbonne, de, f 5
Palais Bourbon, du, d 4	Sulpice, St., e 5
42 Palais de Justice, du, f 4	Thionville, de, <i>see</i> Dauphine,
38 Palais Royal, du, f 4	f 4
Pantheon, du, f 5	4 Thomas-d'Aquin, St., e 4
Parvis-Notre-Dame, du, f 5	50 Trois-Maries, des, f 4
9 Petits-Pères, des, f 3	Trône, du, k 5
26 Pont-St. Michel, du, f 5	2 Vannes, St., g 3
Rivoli, de, e 3	Vauban, de, d 5
17 Rotonde-du-Temple, de la, g 3	Vendôme, e 3
Royale, h 4	Victoires, des, f 3
6 Scipion, de, g 6	

## CARREFOURS.

9 Benoît, St., e 5	Gaillon, de, e 3
Bussy, de, f 5	34 Orléans, de l', f 5
13 Butte-St. Roch, de la, e 3.	1 Reuilly, de, j 5
13 Croix Rouge, de la, e 5	

## BOULEVARDS.

Antoine, St., h 4 <sup>7</sup>	Invalides, des, h 4 5
Bonne-Nouvelle, de, f g 3	Italiens, des, e f 3
Bourdon, h 5	Jacques, St., e f 7
Capucines, des, e 3	Madeleine, de la, e 3
Denis, St., g 3	Martin, St., g 3
Enfer, d', e 6	Montmartre, f 3
Filles-du-Calvaire, des, h 4	Mont-Parnasse, du, d e 6
Gobelins, des, f g 7	Poissonnière, f 3
Hôpital, de, g 6 7	Temple, du, h 3

## ALLEES.

Antin, d', d 3	Veuves, des, c d 3
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## AVENUES.

Arsenal, de l', h 5	Neuilly, de, c d 3
Bel-Air, du, k 5	Ormes, des, k 5
Bourdonnaye, de la, c 4	Saxe, de, d 5
Bretenil, de, d 5	Ségur, de, d 5
Cours-la-Reine, du, c d 3	Suffren, de, c 5
Lowendal, de l', c 5	Tourville, de, c d 5
Mandé-St., de, k 5 6	Triumphes, des, k 5
Marigny, de, d 3	Villars, de, d 5
Molte-Piquet, de la, c 4 5	



Alençon, d', *see* Bourbon, g 5  
 Anjou, d', g 5  
 Archevêché, de l', f g 5  
 Bernard, St., g 5  
 Béthune, de, g 5  
 Bignon, f 5  
 Bonaparte, *see* Orsay, d e 4  
 Bourbon, de, g 5  
 Célestines, des, g 5  
 Cité, de la, f g 4 5  
 Conférence, de la, c d 3  
 Conti, de, f 4  
 Debilly, b 4  
 Desaix, f 4  
 Ecole, de l', f 4  
 Féraille, de la, *see* Mégisserie, f 4  
 Gèvres, de, f 4  
 Grands-Augustins, des, f 4  
 Grève, de la, g 4  
 Hôpital, de l', h 6  
 Horloge, de l', f 4

Invalides, des, *see* Orsay, c d 4  
 Louvre, du, e f 4  
 Lunettes, des, *see* Horloge, f 4  
 Malaquais, e 4  
 Mégisserie, de la, f 4  
 Monnaie, de la, *see* Conti, f 4  
 Montébelllo, de, *see* Bignon, f 5  
 Morland, g h 5  
 Napoléon, *see* Cité, f g 4 5  
 Orfèvres, des, f 4  
 Orléans, d', g 5  
 Ormes, des, g 5  
 Orsay, d', b c d e 4  
 Paul, St., g 5  
 Pelletier, f g 4  
 Rapée, de la, h 6  
 Tournelle, de la, g 5  
 Tuileries, des, e 4  
 Vallée, de la, *see* Gr. Augustins, f 4  
 Voltaire, de, e 4

PONTS.

Arts, des, f 4  
 Change, au, f 4  
 35 Charles, St. f 5  
 Cité, de la, g 5  
 Concorde, de la, *see* Louis-16, d 3 4  
 36 Doubles, aux, f 5  
 Grammont, de, g 5  
 Invalides, des, b 4

Jardin du Roi, du, h 6  
 Louis-16, de, d 3 4  
 Marie, g 5  
 Michel, St., f 5  
 Neuf, f 4  
 Notre-Dame, f 4  
 Petit-Pont, f 5  
 Royal, e 4  
 Tournelle, de la, g 5

PORTS.

Bled, au, g 4  
 12 Mail, du, g 5  
 Nicolas, St., e 4  
 13 Paul, St., g 5

Pères, des Sts., e 4  
 14 Tuiles, aux, g 5  
 Vins, aux, g 5

HALLES.

6 Bled, au, f 4  
 5 Cuirs, aux, f 3  
 54 Draps, aux, f 4

39 Laines, aux, f 3  
 Vins, aux, g 5

MARCHÉS.

14 Abbaye-St. Germain, de l', e 5  
 2 Aguesseau, d', d 3  
 Beauveau, de, f 5  
 32 Blancs-Manteaux, des, g 4  
 5 Boulainvilliers, e 4

Carmes, des, f 5  
 Catherine, Ste., g 4  
 Chevaux, aux, g 6  
 22 Enfants-Rouges, des, g 4  
 Fleurs, aux, *see* Quai Desaix, f 4

- 39 Gibier, au, f 4  
 Innocents, des, f 4  
 12 Jacobins, des, e 3  
 Jean, St., g 4  
 24 Joseph, St., f 3  
 Martin, St., g 3  
 Neuf, f 5

- Place-Maubert, de la, f 5  
 Porte St. Denis, de la, g 3  
 Porte-St. Martin, de la, g 3  
 15 Rue de-Sèvres, de la, d e 5  
 Veaux, aux, g 5  
 Vieux-Linge, au, g 3

## ENCLOS.

- 38 Jean-de-Latran, St., f 5 | 1 Trinité, de la, g 3

## CLOITRES.

- 10 Benoît, St., f 5  
 36 German l'Auxerrois, St., f 4  
 30 Honcré, St., f 4 | 13 Jacques-la-Boucherie, St., se<sup>e</sup>  
 Place idem, f 4  
 28 Opportune, Ste., see Place  
 idem, f 4

## COURS.

- 19 Albret, d', f 5  
 1 Arsenal, de l', h 5  
 31 Batave, f 4  
 46 Chapelle, de la gte., f 4  
 7 Cholets, des, f 5  
 Commerce, de, f 4  
 30 Commerce, du, f 5  
 Commerce, du, g 3  
 15 Dragon, du, e 5  
 40 Fontaines, des, f 4  
 8 Guillaume, St., e 3  
 41 Harlay, de, f 4 | Joseph, h 5  
 3 Juiverie, de la, h 5  
 18 Jussienne, de la, f 3  
 41 Lamoignon, de, f 4  
 19 Martin, St., g 3  
 2 Miracles, des, f 3  
 42 Palais-de-Justice, du, f 4  
 Palais-Royal, du, f 3  
 Puits-de-Rome, du, g 3  
 30 Rohan, f 5  
 Rétiro, du, d 3

## PORTES.

- 4 Antoine, St., démolle, h 5  
 16 Bernard, St., démolie, g 5  
 Denis, St., g 3 | 14 Honore, St. démolie, e 3  
 39 Jacques, St., démolie, f 5  
 Martin, St., g 3

## BARRIERES.

- Amandiers, des, j 4  
 Arcueil, d', e 7  
 Aunay, d', f 4  
 Bassins, des, b 3  
 Belleville, de, h 3  
 Bercy, de, j 6  
 Blanche, e 1  
 Boyauterie, de la, h 2  
 Charenton, de, j 6  
 Chartres, de, fermée, d 2  
 Chopinette, de la, h 2 | Clichy, de, e 1  
 Combat, du, h 2  
 Courcelles, de, c 2  
 Croulebarbe, de, f 7  
 Cunette, de la, b 4  
 Denis, dt., g 1  
 Deux Moulins, des, g 7  
 Ecole Militaire, de l', e 5  
 Enfer, d', e 7  
 Etoile, de l', see Neuilly, c 2  
 Fontainebleau, de, see Italie, g 7

Fontarabie, de, k 4  
 Fourneaux, des, d 6  
 Franklin, b 4  
 Gare, de la, h 6  
 Grenelle, de, b 5  
 Italie, d', g 7  
 Ivry, d', g 7  
 Jacques, St., *see* Arcueil, e 7  
 Long-Champs, de, b 3  
 Maine, du, d 6  
 Mandé, de St., k 6  
 Marengo, de, *see* Charenton,  
 j 6  
 Marie, Ste., b 4  
 Martin, St., *see* Villette, h 1  
 Martyrs, des, f 1  
 Ménilmontant, de, j 3  
 Montmartre, f 1  
 Mont-Parnasse, du, e 6  
 Montreuil, de, k 5  
 Monceaux, de, d 2  
 Neuilly, de, c 2

Oursine, de l', 5 7  
 Pantin, de, h 1  
 Paillassons, des, fermée, c 5  
 Passy, de, b 4  
 Picpus, de, k 6  
 Poissonnière, f 1  
 Rapée, de la, h 6  
 Ramponeau, j 3  
 Rats, des, fermée, j 4  
 Réservoirs, des, *see* Bassins  
 fermée, b 3  
 Reuilly, de, k 6  
 Rochechouart, de la, f 1  
 Roule, du, c 2  
 Santé, de la, f 7  
 Sèvres, de, d 6  
 Trois-Couronnes, des, j 3  
 Trône, du, *see* Vincennes, k 5  
 Vaugirard, de, d 6  
 Vertus, des, fermée, h 1  
 Villette, de la, h 1  
 Vincennes, de, k 5

## ABATTOIRS.

Grenelle, de, d 5  
 Ménilmontant, de, j 4  
 Montmartre, de, f 1

Roule, du, d 2  
 Ville-Juif, de, g 7

## PALAIS.

Tuileries, des, e 4  
 Louvre, du, f 4  
 Chambre des Pairs, de la, f 5  
 Chambre des Députés, *see*  
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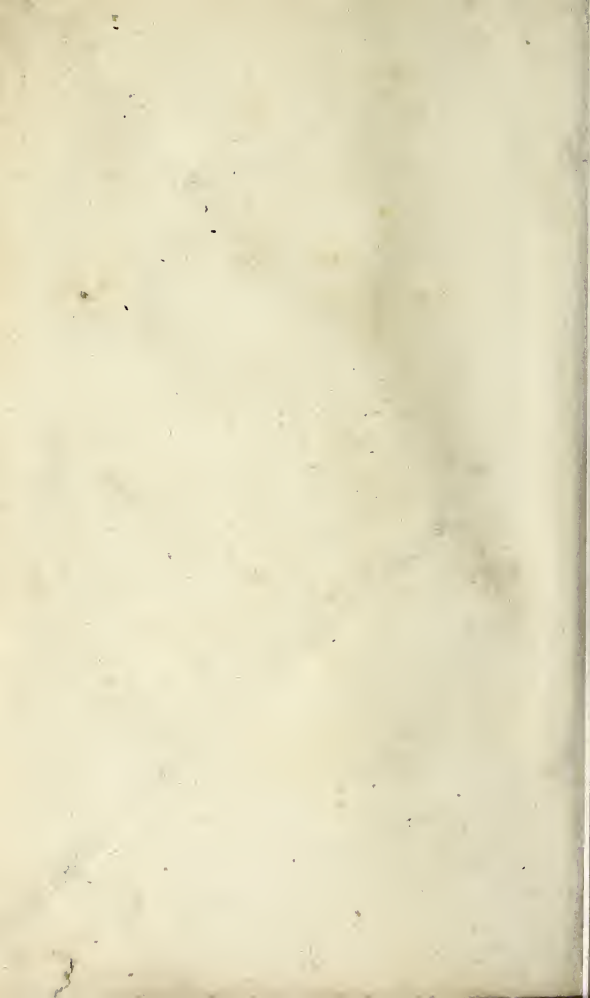
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